

4-10-1969

## Kabul Times (April 10, 1969, vol. 8, no. 18)

Bakhtar News Agency

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### Recommended Citation

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VOL. VIII, NO. 18

KABUL, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1969 (HAMAL 21, 1348 S.H.)

## THEIR MAJESTIES HONOURED AT IMPERIAL BANQUET

TOKYO, April 10, (Bakhtar).— His Majesty the King at 2:30 Tokyo time this afternoon inaugurated the Afghan exhibition on the seventh floor of the Mitsukoshi Department Store.

At the time of the inauguration, some members of the Japanese cabinet, high ranking officials and some diplomats and lots of people were present.

Some Japanese girls clad in Afghan national costumes were present among the welcoming audience.

Products of Afghanistan like furs, karakul pelts, sheepskin coats, embroidery and Afghan carpets are on display.

A pictorial pamphlet in Japanese and English was published by the Afghan embassy in Tokyo for the benefit of tourists.

Mitsukoshi Department Store is one of the biggest in Japan. It has branches all over the country. Their Majesties the King and the Queen later visited the department store. The eight storey Department Store has 10,000 employees.

Another report from Tokyo adds that His Majesty yesterday evening at five received Afghan students in Tokyo and advised them to study harder.

The mayor of Tokyo paid a courtesy call on His Majesty in Gedhkan Palace today at ten in the morning.

### HM's speech

*His Majesty the King's speech in answer to the speech by H. M. the Emperor of Japan at the banquet given in Their Majesties honour by the Emperor and the Empress of Japan on April 9, 1969 at the Imperial Palace, Tokyo.*

Your Imperial Majesty, I thank you for your Imperial Majesty's warm reception, and your sincere and friendly words.

The Queen and I are delighted that the opportunity to visit your great country is afforded to us at a time when the centenary of the Meiji era, and the progress, which was achieved during this time, are being commemorated. The advancement achieved in the last decade under your Imperial Majesty's guidance of your nation is a happy sign that the Showa era will also become a brilliant period in the long and magnificent history of Japan.

As our visit to Japan coincides with the celebration of the traditional cherry blossom festival, the visit, which has been one of our cherished desires, assumes a special character.

It is our pleasure to be the first State Guests at this newly inaugurated Imperial Palace which is a manifestation of the artistic talents of your nation, and which is a monument to the old and new Japan.

Half a century ago, following a long struggle, Afghanistan succeeded in regaining its independence, and, in subsequent years, engaged in establishing and strengthening its diplomatic ties with a number of countries in the world, among them Japan.

Afghanistan on the basis of the principles of neutrality, and the policy of non-alignment, is desirous of promoting friendly ties with all nations, fostering international cooperation, and consolidating world peace.

Afghanistan and Japan are both interested in peace and international cooperation, and through the observance of the principles embodied in the United Nations Charter cooperate in strengthening the world organization.

Your Imperial Majesty,

Ever since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries forty years ago, our ties have happily been marked by understanding, confidence, highest respect and mutual friendship. During this period, our cultural relations, especially the assistance of Japan in receiving Afghan students, have been noteworthy.

I hope this visit and acquaintance with your Imperial Majesty and the Statesmen of Japan, will prove beneficial in further strengthening relations between the peoples of Afghanistan and Japan.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I convey the best wishes, and sincere sentiments of my nation to Your Imperial Majesty and through Your Imperial Majesty to the friendly Japanese nation. I raise my glass to the health and well-being of the Emperor and Empress of Japan, the members of the Imperial family, to the further prosperity of the Japanese nation, and to world peace.

Her Majesty in a separate programme, this morning visited the Tasaki Pearl's show room. Her Majesty later visited the Yukari Bunka kindergarten before joining His Majesty for lunch.

Their Majesties the King and Queen attended a dinner reception given in their honour by Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan in the Imperial Palace last night.

Their Majesties were welcomed at the entrance to the Imperial Palace which has just been opened and in which Their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan are first state guests in whose honour the first official Imperial banquet given by Their Imperial Majesties has been held.

Members of the royal family of Japan, Eisako Sato, the prime minister of Japan, high ranking officials, heads of diplomatic corps, Dr. Abdul Hakim Fabibi, the Afghan ambassador to Japan and the ambassador of Japan in Kabul, Sashiro Matsui with their wives attended the reception.

In the reception which continued until 10:10 at night, speeches manifesting the friendly relations between the two countries were exchanged. Following are texts of the speeches delivered at the banquet by His Majesty and His Imperial Majesty.

### Emperor of Japan's speech

*The text of the speech delivered by His Imperial Majesty of Japan in the banquet held at the Imperial Palace in Japan last evening.*

It is a matter for pleasure to the Empress of Japan and I to welcome Your Majesty and Her Majesty the Queen of Afghanistan as our dear guests in this royal palace which has just been inaugurated.

I am grateful that Your Majesty the King of Afghanistan who is the leader of his country has accepted this invitation and has come to see modern Japan and personally acquainted himself with the way our people live. In this spirit I welcome Your Majesty to Japan.

Afghanistan is one of those Asian countries which has had an outstanding civilisation and ancient traditions.

Japan has had for years friendly interests towards Afghanistan and fortunately in recent years the friendly relations between the two countries have been further strengthened and exchanges of cultural and economic delegations are increasing.

I convey my respect and admiration to Your Majesty for being an outstanding and beloved leader of your country who has been enjoying the full support of the people of Afghanistan in the creation of a new and developed Afghanistan and in exerting efforts for the world peace and international cooperation.

I believe that Your Majesty's visit to Japan will have a positive result in strengthening friendly and goodwill relations between Afghanistan and Japan and will pave the grounds for further cooperation between the two countries.

Although Your Majesty's and Her Majesty the Queen of Afghanistan's stay in Japan is short I sincerely hope the days you spend with us here will be pleasant.

I raise my glass to the health and prosperity of His Majesty the King and Her Majesty the Queen of Afghanistan and to the increasing progress of the Afghan nation.

## First overland Europe-Asia transport

By A Staff Writer

Fifteen trucks, each weighing 20 tons arrived in Kabul yesterday from Europe on its way to Pakistan.

The caravan of the trucks, the first of its kind coming to Afghanistan and carrying goods to Pakistan, left for Pakistan this morning through the Kabul-Torkham road.

The caravan is the first convoy of 240 trucks that will be passing through Afghanistan carrying machinery and goods for the construction of Tarbela dam in Pakistan.

The second caravan, which will be headed by an Afghan driver, Mohammad Faqir, will pass through Kabul next week, a source of the Shenker Transport Co. said.

In the caravan that left Kabul this morning, there were Bulgarian drivers. "This is part of the Shenker International Transport Co. arrangement", the source added.

The caravan of the trucks puts Afghanistan on the route for regional transport. This is the first time that such a huge transport of goods is being made through Afghanistan.

When asked about their return, the source said that they will pass through Afghanistan empty. They are not permitted to carry goods or passengers while in Afghanistan because it will affect the Afghan transport companies.

The rest of the 240 trucks will pass through Afghanistan in convoys of 15 and 20 weekly. The caravans passing through Afghanistan testifies to the good highways we have. "The drivers had no problem whatsoever while in Afghanistan", the source said.

(see picture page 4)

## House committee to discuss related matters

KABUL, April 10, (Bakhtar).— The various committees of the House of Representatives met yesterday and discussed matters related to them. The Mines and Industries Committee decided to invite the president of the Jangalak Factories to its meeting.

The Pashtoonistan Committee met and the Interior and Local Administration Committee considered some petitions received from the public.

Representatives of the Judiciary answered questions raised in the Legal and Legislative Committee on the subpoena draft law.

The Minister of Education, Dr. Mohammad Akram and the rector of the Kabul University, Abdullah Wahedi, are expected to participate

in the meeting of the Cultural and Educational Affairs Committee and answer questions on some petitions while the Communication and Public Works Committee has invited the president of the Construction and Mortgage Bank to its Saturday meeting to answer the questions on loans offered by the bank.

The Agriculture and Livestock Committee approved a decision on the livestock and sent it to the secretary of the House for consideration by the Committee of the Whole House. The Committee had earlier asked the government some related questions.

The National Defence Committee, while discussing punishment of those draftees whose age exceeds 45, decided to invite the president of the Organisation Department in the Ministry of National Defence to attend its meeting today and answer questions. The Financial and Budgetary Affairs Committee also met and discussed related matters.

The Senate, in its general meeting yesterday presided over by Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi, the president, discussed the various aspects of the draft laws on Education and the University and approved the decision of the House in rejecting them.

## Royal Highnesses return home from abroad

KABUL, April 10, (Bakhtar).— HRH Prince Shah Mahmood and his wife Princess Mahboob arrived here yesterday from London for a vacation. Similarly HRH Prince Mohammad Daoud Pashtoon- yar who went to the Soviet Union returned home yesterday.

The princes and princess were welcomed at the airport by HRH Princess Bilqis, HRH Princess Mariam, HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, other members of the royal family, Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi, Minister of Interior Dr. Mohammad Omer Wardak, chief of the Royal Secretariat Noor Mohammad Kahgadari and the vice-president of the Royal Protocol Department, Mohammad Osman Olomie.

## Japan seeks ADB contributions from U.S., others

SYDNEY, April 10, (DPA).— Japanese Finance Minister Takeo Fukuda, who arrived here yesterday to attend the second general meeting of the Asian Development Bank, said he would urge other advanced nations to contribute to the Bank's special funds.

He said that soft loans by the regional bank were indispensable for the economic development of developing Asian nations.

At the bank's general session opening here Thursday, he said, he would also underscore the need to step up technical, educational and medical aid to developing nations as well as to help recipient nations improve their internal set up for the best possible use of foreign aid.

Talking to Japanese newsmen at his hotel room, Fukuda said he planned to meet with United States Secretary of the Treasury David Kennedy, Australian Finance Minister McMahon, and delegates from Indonesia and South Korea.

In his meeting with Kennedy, he would urge the U.S. to contribute to the ADB's special funds and to deepen its interest in Asian affairs, he added, according to "Ijji Press".

Fukuda noted that while Japan had decided to make its second contribution of \$20 million to the bank's agricultural special fund, no contributions had yet been made by the U.S. and Australia.

## Kunduz cotton seminar goes on

KUNDUZ, April 10, (Bakhtar).— The cotton seminar now in progress in Kunduz yesterday heard a report on the activities of the Cotton Seed Research Department by the director of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

The directors of agriculture and irrigation in Takhar, Kunduz, Baghlan and Helmand read reports of their cotton growing activities during the past year to the seminar.

At the end of the day a simple cotton planting machine was shown to the participants which include farmers

## Czech troops join political demonstrations

PRAGUE, April 10, (Reuters).— Czechoslovak military leaders said last night that some of their troops had joined in recent anti-Soviet demonstrations.

The military council and political bureau of the Defence Ministry issued a joint statement promising tough disciplinary measures against those who had violated military oaths and regulations.

The statement, carried by Cetekka news agency, came only a few days after persistent reports of unrest in the Czechoslovak army.

The statement said investigations showed "during anti-Soviet demonstrations that some members of the Czechoslovak military also took part."

It did not say when the incidents took place or how many troops were involved. But it said army chiefs would work hard to strengthen staff discipline.

The council, meeting under Defence Minister Martin Dzur, and the bureau under general Frantisek Bedrich, pledged full support to the party and government leaders in their joint statement.

## NATO talks to seek ways to improve East-West detente

WASHINGTON, April 10, (AFP).— Manila Brosio, Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) yesterday called for the ending of the occupation of Czechoslovakia as the best means of improving East-West relations.

He also said that Soviet policies in the Mediterranean area had weakened this flank of the Atlantic alliance which was now in "a doubtful position"

Brosio, speaking to newsmen on the eve of the NATO ministerial council meeting here, said the aim of today's discussions would be to seek the best means of improving East-West relations. "But we don't know how much of our good will is reciprocated," he said.

"Nothing could be more apt to improve the atmosphere than the cessation of the occupation of Czechoslovakia"

But he added: "The event of

the last week confirm that the Czech crisis is not over"

The Secretary General was reserved about the prospects of progress towards an East-West detente.

Discussing the recent appeal by Warsaw Pact countries for a Pan-European security conference, he said: "The Budapest appeal may be less polemic, but it reiterates preconditions and one cannot accept any preconditions"

He added that a formal conference involving the Warsaw Pact and NATO as organisations did not seem the best way of solving the problem of European security and detente.

"We must choose the most appropriate approach according to the problem to be discussed," he said.

"Not only the two big powers (the U.S. and the USSR) could act as honest brokers but also medium and small countries should seize opportunities to make progress. In any case there must be a coordinated and flexible approach."

Brosio also expressed fears that the Canadian decision to reduce its forces in Europe might spread like an oil stain.

Any reduction in NATO's troop strength was "highly inadvisable". It was absolutely vital that NATO's defensive structure was reinforced, he declared.

But he added that the importance of the Canadian decision and the extent of the withdrawal would not be discussed in Washington but at the NATO defence ministers' meeting, scheduled for the end of May in Brussels.

## Red crescent sends sympathy telegrams to Turkey, Iran

KABUL, April 10, (Bakhtar).— The Red Crescent Society has sent telegrams to the Turkish Red Crescent Society and Iranian Red Sun and Lion Society expressing deep sympathy over recent damage inflicted by earthquakes in Western Turkey and Azerbaijan in Iran, a Red Crescent Society spokesman said.

## Saigon protests to ICC

### Viet Cong use Cambodia for attack

SAIGON, April 10, (Reuters).— North Vietnamese troops crossing over from Cambodia, have attacked South Vietnamese positions and dumped mortars and anti-tank shells across the border, the Saigon government said yesterday.

The government, in a note to the International Control Commission, strongly protested that North Vietnamese, coming south along the so-called Ho Chi Minh trail, are using Cambodia as an attack base.

Eight-engineered Stratofortresses yesterday struck only two miles from the border when they made five raids in Tay Ninh province and a sixth in neighbouring Binh Duong, hitting suspected troop concentrations and base camps, a U.S. spokesman said.

U.S. and South Vietnamese officials say the North Vietnamese tr-

oops are infiltrating into South Vietnam along the Ho Chi Minh trail through Laos and Cambodia.

The South Vietnamese foreign ministry said a North Vietnamese company—about 100 men—recently crossed the border and attacked Tuyen Binh district, three miles into South Vietnam.

After being driven back across the border government troops the North Vietnamese slammed mortars and anti-tank shells into the district, wounding five people and half destroying a soldier family compound, the ministry said.

The U.S. and South Vietnamese forces have long felt frustrated by their inability to follow retreating North Vietnamese troops across the border.

The foreign ministry asked the

Control Commission to notify the Cambodian government on the incident and to forward its protest to Hanoi.

The Commission was set up to police the 1954 Geneva agreement which ended the Indo-China war and split Vietnam into two states.

U.S. military spokesman refused flatly to comment on reports circulating in Saigon that U.S. planes have at times attacks North Vietnamese supply lines in Cambodia and Laos.

South Vietnamese paratroopers killed 30 guerrillas almost within sight of the Cambodian border when Tuesday they swept an area near Phuoc Ninh, in Tay Ninh province and 57 miles northwest of Saigon.

Casualties to the airborne battalion were described only as moderate.

## De Gaulle might resign if French reject Senate reforms

PARIS, April 10, (AFP).— President de Gaulle is expected to inform the French nation tonight that he will resign from office if his plan for greater regional autonomy and reform of the senate is rejected in the referendum to be held April 27.

Latest public opinion polls show that a large number of Frenchmen are apathetic or undecided concerning the reform which, in practice, would do away with the Senate (upper house) as a legislative body.

Opposition parties have denounced the referendum as a "plebiscite" of the regime.

To overcome public inertia and defeat his critics, the president of the republic is therefore expected to throw all of his personal prestige—and his personal fate—into the balance, informed sources said.

The occasion will be a televised interview tonight with Michel Droit, editor in chief of the weekly Figaro Littéraire, and a confirmed Gaullist.

It was Droit who interviewed General de Gaulle at two other decisive moments in the later career—after he failed to obtain an absolute majority in the presidential elections in December, 1965, and during the May-June internal social crisis last year.

On both occasions, Gen. de Gaulle indicated that he would resign if the country failed to back him strongly a vote.

For the past week, President de Gaulle has been preparing his interview in his country home at Colombey-Les-Deux-Eglises.

He is expected to reply to the objections to the referendum raised by the opposition, and explain his reasons for seeking regional and senatorial reforms.

Beyond this, he is also expect-

## Canal calm but uneasy following Tuesday's duel

CAIRO, April 10, (Reuters).— The Suez Canal, ceasefire line between the Israeli and Egyptian armies, lay under an uneasy calm last night after Tuesday night's artillery battle.

The Egyptian army stood on the 160 kms front ready, if necessary, to hit hard at Israeli fortifications on the east bank as it has been doing over the past month.

Egyptian spokesman Dr. Mohammad Hassan El Zayyat yesterday made clear Egypt would continue to harass Israeli positions across the water.

He labelled as a piece of "arrogance" Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Dayan's recent statement that Israel would stay in Sinai.

Access to the Canal was denied to all but essential visitors yesterday as blacked-out towns feared a possible repetition of Tuesday night's shell and mortar attacks.

Egypt has complained to the United Nations that these are not confined to military targets.

Tuesday night's 90-minute gun duel was the second such flare-up in less than 24 hours. It followed five hours of shelling by each side earlier in the day across the Canal—scene of numerous gunbattles over the past six weeks.



## THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Friday and Afghan public holiday by the Kabul Times Publishing Agency.

### Can ten km. of asphalt cover a multitude of sins?

The announcement by the municipality that it plans to pave ten kilometres of the city roads during the current year is highly startling in view of the continued lull and inaction in municipal affairs. The announcement more than anything else, presupposes that at least the municipality is in existence. It may also, God willing, be the forerunner for a number of other essential announcements that should be made if the municipal affairs are to be taken seriously.

The city of Kabul will be swarming with flies and dust shortly. The prices of essential food items vary too much from shop to shop and locality to locality and from season to season. A great number of households are short of a drinking water supply. The citizens expect the corporation to become active in all these areas and announce its plans of action.

Its plans for paving ten kilometres of streets, while constituting a break with tradition of inaction is not in conformity with the requirements. Practically all the city roads are in need of having a second coat of asphalt while many streets remain completely unpaved. Traffic moving over the unpaved streets carry with their wheels heaps of mud and dust which are then glued over the asphalt roads turning them effectively into secondary mud roads.

No wonder why at the end of the day the very face of the city looks tired and the citizens even more so by inhaling more dust than oxygen. To say that the municipality is short of funds to undertake a comprehensive plan for asphaltting the city roads may provide an excuse

### Food For Thought

To eat is human; to digest, divine.

Charles Copeland

but not a convincing reason. The corporation during the recent years has been selling land for building purposes. Some of the land was sold by the municipality for exorbitant prices on the excuse that would have to build modern roads and install a permanent water supply system for the new residential areas. None of these residential districts have proper roads or water supply system as yet.

Where the money went is a question every one has the right to ask. The corporation charges every shop and household in the city for promoting environmental hygiene and cleaning of roads and streets. Most citizens are of the opinion that the services offered are in no way comparable with the revenues collected for the purpose.

This means that somewhere along the line a short circuit has developed which siphons off the corporation's fund. This short circuit may be administrative inefficiency, lack of initiative, or even misappropriation of funds. Even if the financial problem were real there is no excuse for inaction.

The corporation could apply to the state for funds and construction equipment, charge the citizens by levying a corporation tax or, in the extreme case, borrow from the central bank to wipe out dust from the city roads.

The Ministry of Public Health which has conducted its activities for the promotion of preventive medicine should be the first governmental agency to come out willingly in assisting and even prompting the corporation to undertake a comprehensive plan for improving the city roads.

### Labour Party

## Wilson's government heads toward division

At Madame Tussaud's museum in London, Harold Wilson has lost his five-year-old head and acquired a new one. In this he looks graver, with the cares of office—which the Conservatives fondly call Labour's 'dishonest years'—clearly reflected on his round, chubby face. Even if one does not agree with the Tory definition, one will readily admit that there is little for the Prime Minister to smile about now.

His five years in office have been marked by a series of crises at home and abroad. Two more crises raised their ugly heads last week—the rift in the Cabinet with two senior ministers publicly denouncing major aspects of the Government's policy and the humiliating defeat of Labour candidates in three parliament by-elections.

The broadside against devaluation delivered by the Postmaster General, John Stonehouse, and the open revolt of the Home Secretary, James Callaghan, who is also treasurer of the Labour party, have shocked and embarrassed the Cabinet.

Stonehouse's is the less serious offence, for he merely admitted in public what some other Labour leaders have been saying in private—that the devaluation of the pound sterling in November 1967 'had not been as successful as we hoped it would be.' He warned that 'we are in a critical position' and that 'there is still a long haul in front of us before we can maintain the standards to which we have become accustomed, let alone improve them.'

By a curious coincidence, the day Stonehouse expressed his dissatisfaction with the slow pace of the economic recovery, the Home Secretary fired a deadly shot at the Government's proposal for trade union reform. The venue of his attack was the Labour party's national executive meeting which, with his powerful backing, threw out the official resolution by a large majority.

The Wilson Government has shown great courage sponsoring legislation which cannot be very palatable to the trade unions. It has been forced to do so by a series of irresponsible and unjustified industrial strikes which have given a great setback to the national economy.

Callaghan could not have been unaware of the effect his action would have on the Government's delicate position. What has angered his ministerial colleagues is not only that he has repudiated the cherished principle of collective responsibility of the Cabinet but that he has gone back on his previous position.

The artificial heart also represents a his previous position.

This is not the first time that Callaghan has aired his differences with other senior ministers about policies concerning the trade unions. Last year he questioned the wisdom of renewing the statutory powers to control wages when they expire at the end of 1969. His critics suspect him of consistently wooing the trade unions for reasons of good tactics. If he should contest the leadership of the parliamentary party, the backing of trade union MPs would be crucial.

Circles close to the Home Secretary deny that he intends to challenge Wilson's leadership or that he wants to resign. If they are to be believed, Wilson will weather the storm without much difficulty as he did others in the past three years. The controversies around Roy Jenkins, the Chancellor and Denis Healey, the Defence Minister, are still fresh in the public mind. The prime minister has survived the resignations of five ministers since 1966. But Callaghan's resignation would have a far greater impact on the government than the resignation of any previous minister, for the simple reason that this is a crucial year for the Labour party. There is a sharp split in the parliamentary party, disarray in Labour ranks at all levels and decline in the morale of party supporters as a result of failure of policy and successive electoral defeats.

Since the general election, Labour has conceded as many as 12 parliamentary seats to the Tories. Its vote has been reduced in several constituencies to half or even one-third. In the local government elections it fared even worse in 1967 and 1968 (the 1969 elections are due in May). In 1965 Labour controlled 40 of the 51 county boroughs in England and Wales with a population of more than 100,000. The Conservatives controlled 14 and the independents one. (In six boroughs no party was in overall command). Today the Conservatives control 42 boroughs, Labour only eight, and the independents one.

Opinion polls give the party little chance of coming back to power at the next general election in 1970 or 1971. In a recent Gallup poll, nine per cent of the people thought that the government was incompetent or worse and 22 per cent approved of its performance. Fifty-three per cent said they would vote Conservative and only 34 per cent said they would support Labour.

There is, of course, a general tendency for the pendulum of votes to swing against the party in power. But the Labour party has an additional handicap. Though he was supposed to be well versed in economic affairs, Wilson never got a grip on the economic administration of the government. As the Tories are quick to point out, 1968 saw the

(Continued on page 4)

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Ishtih* carried the second instalment of an article by Guliam Ghaus on the import of china and why the Shaker Ceramics Factory was unable to compete with the imported goods.

The Shaker Ceramics started some eight years ago with a capital nearly 20 million Afghanis. It succeeded in producing quality china, which was confronted by heavy competition from imported chinaware.

One of the problems which the proprietors of the factory was confronted with almost immediately the plant went into operation was lack of funds to meet the operational costs. Arrangements were made to borrow from local banks. This helped but did not provide a lasting solution, since at the initial stages a number of high-salaried Japanese experts had to be employed.

Later on the factory found it more attractive to switch to producing electric insulators and tiles.

The article also criticised the government for not having provided necessary encouragement and incentive for the factory to become more productive and stand on its feet.

It recalled an instance where the government could have helped by ordering large quantities of tiles it needed for the fertiliser factory in the north. About Af. 35 million worth of tiles will be imported from abroad while the Shaker Ceramics could have easily been the local supplier.

The paper in its editorial stressed the need for long term loans to be provided by the Asian Development Bank.

The ADB conference in Sydney which will be attended by representatives of 33 countries including Afghanistan, said, to discuss how soft loans can be provided for the members in order to accelerate their economic growth.

The editorial expressed concern about the fact that the developing countries are progressively being burdened with the repayment of debts and interests. This is not a new problem it said.

The first and second UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) took note of this trend but unfortunately did not succeed in finding a remedy for it. It expressed the hope that the Asian Development Bank would be able in its deliberations on the problem to find better solutions.

One of the letters to the editor published in the same issue of the paper expressed concern about the

fact that text books supplied by the Ministry of Education strictly for use in schools are being sold in the free market. The ministry has not fixed a price on them since text books are distributed free among the students if they are available.

The students are asked to find

their own otherwise. The letter said it is not understandable how these books find their way in the market.

It expressed the hope that the ministry of education to look into the matter and see that the books remain in circulation within the educational institutions.

## World Press

A four man British expedition that marched 407 days across drifting ice to reach the North Pole has overcome another hazard on their epic trek—fire on the polar icecap.

The *London Times*, one of the sponsors of the expedition, reported Monday that flames burned down one of the team's two tents Sunday, two days after they reached the pole.

None of the team was hurt, "the *Times*" said, but the loss of the tent was a handicap on the remaining trek to Spitzbergen, (1,126 km) away. Until the royal Canadian air force could drop tents to the explorers, they would have to crowd into one tent seven-feet seven and one-half feet (2.281) square, and this would prevent from getting enough solid sleep to keep up their strength.

The team was camped on the ice more than 17.7 km south of the pole, said *The Times*, which received a radio message from the expedition to Point Barrow, Alaska, expedition leader Wally Herbert said cause of the fire was unknown. But it was presumed to have been started by an oil stove. The Canadian air force is scheduled to fly a supply run to the team April 16.

Soviet newspapers alleged that Russian diplomats and specialists based at United Nations headquarters in New York were subjected to "regular campaigns of robbery", aimed at hampering their work.

Gofatsy Gevorgyan, New York correspondent of the trade union newspaper *Tred*, said the Soviet UN mission had several times drawn the attention of the American delegation to the situation but he hinted that the U.S. authorities were deliberately ignoring it.

He claimed that last year, while New York's crime figures rose by 17 per cent, many burglaries were

committed in Soviet-occupied apartments. Two Soviet citizens were assaulted in the streets, and seven were victims of petty theft.

The correspondent said the thefts and burglaries in Soviet-occupied apartments and hotel rooms "often remind one of planned and well prepared campaigns, conducted from one centre".

He added: "How can one explain the regular campaigns of plunder conducted against Soviet citizens in New York? Who gives the criminals information when Soviet diplomats will be out of their apartments? Who gives the bandit keys to the apartments? Why does no-one see strangers carrying large objects out of hotels?"

"All these circumstances cannot but give rise to the thought that some ill-disposed people are using the growth of crime in the United States as a cover for their unseemly intentions to hamper the work in New York of Soviet diplomats and specialists", Evoryan said.

The cultural revolution's triumph had guaranteed that People's China would "remain red for all eternity". The Albanian communist party daily *Zeri I Popullit* said in an editorial on the 9th Chinese party congress, now in progress.

The 2,000-word editorial, published in its entirety by the official New China News Agency, said the Chinese party had been "ideologically strengthened" by the cultural revolution and had emerged from it "purified and more united around the revolutionary proletarian leadership, led by comrade Mao Tse-Tung".

As a result of the two-year cultural revolution, the Chinese party was holding its current congress in the capacity of "standard bearer of the Marxist-Leninist movement and shock brigade of the world revolutionary cause," *Zeri I Popullit* said.

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### Artificial heart

## Historical medical step forward

Demonstration over the past several days that a completely artificial heart can keep a human being alive for 60 hours is an historic medical step forward.

It is perhaps more significant for the long run than the first human heart transplant by Dr. Christian Barnard that startled the world in December 1967. For it points the way—along with animal hearts—to meeting the enormous need for replacement hearts that cannot be met by human donors alone.

It was a human triumph, too. The patient lives on. Monday morning Dr. Denton A. Cooley of Houston, Texas, replaced the dacton and plastic heart in the chest of Haskell Karp with the heart of a 40-year-old woman who died of irreversible brain damage.

The transplant was another medical first for Dr. Cooley, who was performed more heart transplants (20) than anyone. It was the first time a completely artificial heart had been replaced by a living heart in a human being.

"I am optimistic about the outcome", Dr. Cooley said 30 minutes after the new human heart began beating and supporting circulation in Haskell's body (now dead of pneumonia).

Dr. Cooley had implanted the arti-

ficial heart last Friday afternoon in "a desperate effort" to prolong Haskell's life and as a temporary measure while waiting for a human donor.

The artificial heart also represents a triumph of international cooperation. The device was developed by Dr. Domingo Liotta, 44-year old Argentinian. It employs a new valve developed in Japan that allows a smooth flow of blood without clotting.

It was, too, a triumph of bioengineering, the new science that blends the skill of doctor, biochemist and engineer to produce artificial devices like the remarkable electronically operated artificial limbs that stimulate the movement of natural limbs.

Though the artificial device is a significant advance, some major problems hinder the advent of truly practical artificial hearts.

These include the tendency of an artificial organ to damage the fragile red blood cells and the lack of power pack and regulator small enough to be planted in the body with the artificial heart.

Dr. Frank W. Hasting's, chief of the artificial heart programme of the National Institutes of Health (Bethesda, Maryland), said scientists think they have solved these problems, but they have not tried them out in animal experiments. (one power source

under active development is a tiny radioisotope generator).

"We think we can put a system in an animal sometime fairly soon—within a year", he said.

Models of the artificial heart sewn into Karp's body had been tested on six calves, and had been available for patient use less than a week.

The one-half pound, four-chambered device is connected with tubes to a bedside console the size of a small iron that controls its eat. The machine costs \$20,000.

The heart, with its lined dacton interior the consistency of a soft nightshirt and a plastic exterior tougher than normal heart muscle, costs \$5,000. In appearance the device is the size and shape of the natural organ. Its pumping apparatus looks like an artificial kidney—a machine that cleanses blood of impurities that are normally filtered by kidneys.

Though the device is not self-contained, its initial use on Karp proves the soundness of Dr. Liotta's design. Fatal blood disorders and clotting did not occur. It gives impetus to efforts to develop miniaturized power sources leading to a truly self-contained artificial heart that will give its possessor mobility and normal living out of bed.

(U.S. Sources)

### West Irian

## Act of free choice under N.Y. agreement

By Hugh Lunn

President Suharto has told two West Irian regional legislators that at the coming act of free choice in West Irian will be held in accordance with the terms of the 1962 New York agreement.

It was under this agreement that Indonesian gained control of West Irian from the Dutch.

The legislators, A.D. Karubi and T.M. Gebze, met the president at Merdeka palace Monday but the text of what he told them was only released Tuesday.

President Suharto said that Indonesia's implementation of the act of free choice this July and August "should be consistent with the provisions of the New York agreement on West Irian signed between Indonesia and the Netherlands".

The president's remarks come at a time when an Indonesian government team is touring West

Irian to discuss with the eight appointed regional councils how the act should be implemented.

The team, led by top Indonesian diplomat Dr. Sudjarwo, is advocating a system of extending the regional councils to include leaders of organisational and traditional groups to form consultative assemblies.

The plan is for these assemblies—totaling just over one thousand members—to make the choice for or against remaining part of Indonesia by discussion to reach mutual agreement.

President Suharto told the legislators the act of free choice should conform with Indonesia's state "pantasila Ideologem seen as a reference to the proposed use of the Indonesian "Musjawarah" system of democracy through di-

scussion instead of by voting. So far two of the West Irian regencies have agreed to the Indonesian government proposals and no problems are expected with the other six appointed councils.

The Indonesian head of state said the development of West Irian was receiving special attention from his government because the area was so far behind.

He said conditions there had improved in the last few years, but told the legislators that dramatic improvements could not be achieved instantly.

The president said a short term plan coupled with a long term plan should be drawn up for the development of West Irian, but gave no details of any Indonesian plan to do this. (REUTER)

### Canabis and opium

## Curbs as catastrophic as addiction

Curbs on the illicit cultivation of cannabis and opium could have results as catastrophic as the drugs to lives according to a new report.

Any effort to cure the world of the evils of drugs, it said, must take into consideration the masses of poverty stricken peasants who rely on producing such crops for a living.

These are some of the surprise findings in the report published in UN by the International Narcotics Control Board.

The board stresses the need for greater government vigilance in supervising the manufacture of narcotics drugs, but it emphasises that the solution to the problem of illicit

production is considerably more "than a question of control and eventual elimination".

The report points out that narcotics production is linked historically, socially and economically with the local populations for whom it often represents the sole cash income.

The report suggests schemes likely to curb illicit narcotics growing, without encouraging drug consumption.

It welcomes, for instance, the decision of the Lebanese government to eliminate cannabis cultivation and to replace it with other crops. The successful completion of this programme would undoubtedly repre-

sent a major advance in the campaign and serve as an encouraging precedent for similar efforts in other countries.

In India, the government refuses licences to cultivators whose opium yield per acre is comparatively low, and pays a premium to those who achieve a high yield.

This eliminates at the same time inefficient farmers and those who sell part of their produce on the illicit market.

But, the report stressed, illicit traffic, and the clandestine growers flourish because of not market provided by drug-dependent persons. (Reuter)

Classified: per line, bold type Af. 20

Display: Column inch, Af. 100

(minimum seven lines per insertion)

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# Student Special

## Students Own Column

### Things students Are interested in

**M. Wali, 12 A, Ghazi Highschool**

This matter needs a lot of information. The students are interested in science, technology, agriculture, and so forth. They are going to be the worthy fathers and workers for their own country and for the world. They don't want to be like a germ for their country. They want to be champions of peace and don't want war among the countries. The students do not want to pretend that they are worthy boys and girls. Students are interested to learn the subjects in their schools.

### The importance of newspapers

**By Rashiduddin, 12 A, Ghazi Highschool**

We all know that the world is changing and many events are happening at any corner of the world. In order to be informed what is happening in the world, we use newspapers. It is the newspaper that informs us about the progress we have made in our own country. It is the newspaper that strengthens our mind by its useful articles. It is the newspaper that dispels the ignorance of man. In our country the newspapers are playing a good role in making the countrymen more literate than they are. If newspapers would not exist we would hardly be informed from the daily events in the world. The Kabul Times newspaper not only informs the people of our own country of the daily events of the world and strengthens their English, but it informs countries abroad about the progress we have made in our country. Besides the Kabul Times there are other useful newspapers in our country which play a good role in advancing the standard of their life.

### Salt formula

**Translated from Pashto by Zaring Safi, Kandahar**

Once there was a student who went to his home during vacation. As soon as he arrived at home his mother cooked egg for him. When the mother brought eggs and put the egg dish on the sheet, her son said "O my mother, please bring me a little NaCl. NaCl is the salt formula. The poor mother didn't know what NaCl was. "Oh my dear son. What is NaCl (sodium chloride)? Then the son answered. "My mother! I am specialist in chemistry but you don't know it at all, so I'll give you a zero grade in chemistry." On hearing this the mother became silent.

### Live this way

**By Abdul Ghani Geran Class 10, Lashkargah Highschool**

1. Sleep early at night and wake up in the morning.
2. Do not eat until you are hungry.
3. Drink water slowly when you are thirsty.
4. When you wake up in the morning, please get out of your bed and start working.
5. Do not talk in an assembly except in your turn.
6. Do not wait for performance of your work by another person. Always educate yourself to help other people.
7. Be sure that money is your best servant, but it is also a bad leader.
8. Do not wish to marry before you are twenty years old.

### Letter to editor

Dear Editor of the Student Special,

I read your letter. It was very interesting. I like it very much. For a couple of years I have read this page and it is very interesting and lots of fun. We improve our English by reading the stories. Every week our vocabulary increases. I very much appreciate your thought and I want to say thank you for such a nice opportunity. I graduated from Habibia High School this year and I'm very much interested in Engineering. I like to write and send you some mathematical games and intelligent problems.

## NEW HEARTS SAVE PEOPLE'S LIVES

Many people die when their hearts get sick. The heart is a very important part of the body. The heart pumps the blood to all parts of the body. The body needs blood in order to live. When the heart gets sick, it cannot pump the blood. Sometimes the heart stops pumping blood, suddenly. This is called a heart attack. Most people who have heart attacks die. Sometimes doctors can save the life of a person who has a heart attack. They give special medicines that make the heart beat again. The doctors give pure oxygen to the sick man, too. The pure oxygen makes the sick man better. Today doctors have a new way of helping people with bad hearts. They give these people a healthy heart. The doctors get the healthy hearts

from people who died because of an injury to the brain. The doctors make two operations. In the first operation they take the healthy heart from the dead person. They have to keep the heart alive. First they freeze the body. This keeps the cells in the heart from dying. Then they take the heart out of the body. They attach the heart to a machine that pumps blood and oxygen through the heart. This machine is called a heart-lung machine. The heart has a machine heart to keep it alive, just as the body has a real heart to keep it alive. The doctors also operate on the man with the sick heart. Then they attach the body to a machine heart. The machine heart acts like a real

heart. It pumps the blood through the body. After this the doctors take the healthy heart to the sick man and put it into him. This operation is very difficult. They cut the sick heart out and put in the healthy heart. The doctors have to join the healthy heart to the sick man's body. All the parts of the heart have to be in the right place. When the healthy heart is in the right place, the doctors give it an electric shock. This makes the heart jump and begin to beat. When you touch an electric wire, the electricity goes into your body. This is called a shock. The electricity makes you jump. The same thing happens to the heart. When it jumps it begins to work

and to pump the blood through the body. After the heart begins to work the doctors take away the machine heart. The new heart can work alone. It works just like the man's first heart. But this is a better heart because it is healthy. This operation is called a heart transplant. The word transplant means to take a thing from one place and put it in another place. The thing is the heart. The doctors take the healthy heart from a dead body and put it into the body of the sick person. The first heart transplant was made one and a half years ago. Since that time there have been 60 heart transplants. Only a few transplants have been successful. Most patients have died a few days after they received their new hearts.

### The woodcutter and the hunter

One day a hunter met a woodcutter in the forest. "Have you seen the footprint of a lion in the forest?" asked the hunter. "What do you want the footprint for?" asked the woodcutter. "I want to show my bravery," said the hunter. "I can show you better than that. There is a lion near here. Come with me," said the woodcutter. On hearing this the hunter ran away.

- |                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| 1. hunter      | شکاری     |
| 2. wood cutter | چوب شکن   |
| 3. forest      | جنگل      |
| 4. to show     | نشان دادن |
| 5. footprint   | چاپ پای   |

- |                |        |
|----------------|--------|
| 6. lion        | شیر    |
| 7. bravery     | شجاعت  |
| 8. near        | نزدیک  |
| 9. to run away | گریختن |

### Easy to read The blind man and his money

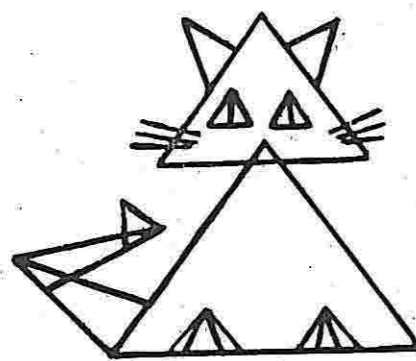
Once there was a blind man who was very poor. He would walk from one bazaar to another bazaar singing songs. People would pay him one or two Afghanis to hear him sing. Finally after many years he saved Af. 1000. He took the money and went to a farmer's field. Near a tree he dug a deep hole and put the money inside. He thought nobody saw him. But the farmer did see him. When the blind man went away the farmer ran to the tree. He dug the ground until he found the money. He was very happy. He took the money home. A few months later the blind man returned to get his money. It was gone! He thought, "The farmer has probably taken my money."

He was very unhappy until he had a good idea. He said to himself, "At the bazaar I'll sing a little song. I'm sure my money will be returned."

At the bazaar he sang this song:

"I put Af. 1000 near the tree. Tomorrow I will put Af. 1000 more, wait and see!"

When the people in the bazaar heard the song they laughed. The farmer was at the bazaar too. He didn't laugh. He was afraid. He thought "If the blind man sees that his money is gone he won't put any more there. Then I won't get any more money. So he ran home and returned the Af. 1000 to whole in the ground. He waited for the blind man to come. When the blind man came back he dug the ground for a long time. Then he went away. When the farmer dug the ground all he found was an empty hole!"



I hope these puzzles make the Student Special more interesting for students. Your sincere friend, Muzaffer Munawer

#### PUZZLE I

This cat is called the "Triangular Cat". Can you count all the triangles?

#### PUZZLE II

Arrange sixteen fours in such a way when you add them together the answer must be 1000.

### Solution to last week puzzle

Sharifa Ebadi, class 9 D, Rabia Balkh Highschool solved last week's puzzle. She will receive a prize. The prize is a pen.

**ANIMALS on the FARM**

D	U	C	K	S	H	O	R	S	E
O					G	O	O	S	E
G	O	O	S	E	C	A	L	F	
A	T				C	H	I	C	K
					O	L			
G	O	A	T		D	O	N	K	E

### New Crossword Puzzle

**COUNTRIES in SOUTH AMERICA**

### The Animal who hates hot weather

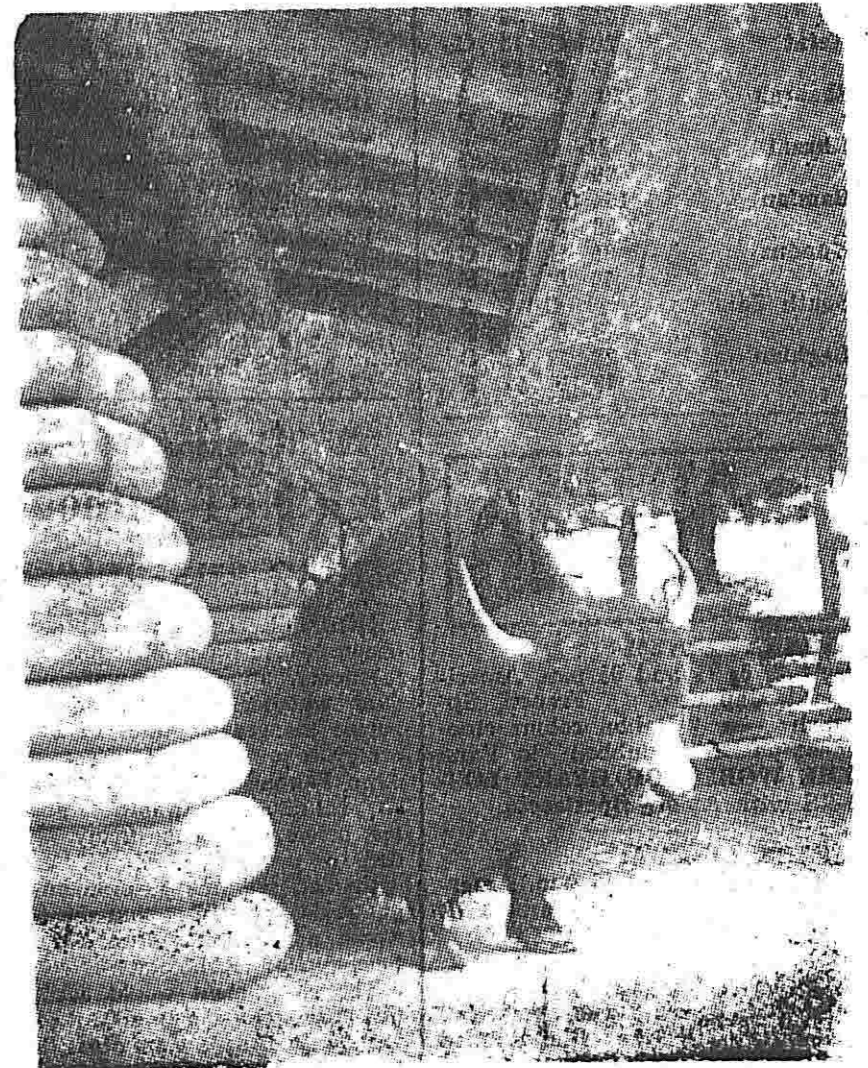
"Yak" is a slang way of saying "talk a lot" in English. It means "one" in Farsi. It is also the name of an animal which is only found in the highest mountains of Afghanistan and China.

He has big hooves (more than one hoof). He is very famous for his long hair which grows from his legs, tail, and stomach. Sometimes his hair is so long that it reaches the ground!

The yak only lives in high mountains. He hates hot weather. The yak you see in the picture is now living at the Kabul Zoo. He is sad because summer is coming and the weather will be very hot.

People who live in the Pamir

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. yak        | غزکاو           |
| 2. slang      | عامیانه، اصطلاح |
| 3. a lot      | بسیار           |
| 4. hoof       | سم              |
| 5. famous     | مشهور           |
| 6. reaches    | میرسد           |
| 7. hates      | نفرت دارد       |
| 8. sad        | غمگین           |
| 9. carries    | میبرد           |
| 10. too heavy | بسیار سنگین     |



### PEN PALS

Dear Sir,  
I am 12 years old and I would like to correspond with boys and girls, aged 12-16 from anywhere in the world. My hobbies are pop music, reading, sports and collecting all sorts of things. My name and address is: Maria Ines Gitesli, Ayacucho 1510, 4th floor, Capitol, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Dear Sir,  
I am a Chinese boy aged 10 and I would like to have penfriends anywhere in the world. My hobbies are stamp collecting and scouting. My name and address is: Albert Ghua Chee Keong, 6 Emerald Road, Singapore 9, Singapore.

Dear Sir,  
I am writing this letter to you with a great deal of hope that you will help me in finding pen pals. I want pen pals from your country and hope that you can publish it in your newspaper. I will write a little about myself. I am 25 years old. My hobbies are: stamps, sports, languages and correspondence. I can write in English or French but prefer to write in English. I thank you very much. With best wishes and greetings from the city of "Taj Mahal". Yash Pal Bah, Sugar Mills, Bara Banki, (U.P.) INDIA.

### Two stories on Mullah Nasruddin

One day Mullah Nasruddin was outside his house looking for something. One of his friends came and saw Mullah and asked, "What are you doing?" Mullah answered, "My ring is lost." "Where did you lose your ring?" asked the man. "In the cellar," said Mullah. "Why are you looking for it outside, then?" asked the man. "Because the cellar is very dark."

One day there was no water in Mullah's well. He asked his neighbour if he could get some water from the neighbour's well. The cruel neighbour said, "If you dig a deeper well, you will be able to get your own water."

Mullah was very thirsty. He said to his neighbour, "If you give me just one cup of water, I will help you too someday." The neighbour only laughed. Mullah went sadly back to his house. Later a storm came and flooded the village. All the houses were filled with water. Mullah was lucky. His house had a second floor. He went upstairs to the second floor and was safe and dry.

Then Mullah saw his cruel neighbour whose house was flooded. He asked Mullah if he could be with him on the second floor. This time Mullah said, "If you build a second floor on your house, you will be able to save yourself!"

Sometimes he is killed and used for food. The next time you go to the zoo, visit the yak. He will be happy to see you.

## 2 killed in police, labour battle in Southern Italy

BATTIPAGLIA, Southern Italy, April 10. (AFP)—A youth and a woman bystander were killed Wednesday in clashes between demonstrators and police in this town a few kilometres south of Naples.

Reports that an eight-year-old child had also been killed were not confirmed. Several dozen persons were injured, including about 60 police. The youth, killed by a pistol bullet, was believed to be a 19-year-old student.

The dead woman was a 26-year-old high school teacher hit by a bullet while watching the clashes from a balcony. She died while being taken to hospital. Another young man, slightly wounded by a bullet, was taken to hospital.

Trouble broke out following the planned closure of an establishment belonging to the state-run tobacco monopoly, employing a staff of 600, mostly women.

Rioters stoned the police and set buildings on fire. The police hit back with tear-gas grenades. The demonstrators first blocked roads leading to this town of 26,000 inhabitants, with furniture and lorries. Some of them marched to the railway station and occupied it. They threw railway office furniture on to the permanent way linking central Italy with Sicily, forcing several trains to a halt.

Demonstrators overturned buses and used them to barricade roads as the rioting became more violent. Police cars were set ablaze.

At the station, hundreds of demonstrators squatted on the railway tracks. Others tried to set fire to the town hall. Police cleared the town hall area, but were then forced back into the neighbouring police station.

Rioters tried to burn down the police station door and, through a loud-speaker, ordered the police to throw away their arms and come out with their hands above their heads.

It was during these incidents that the teacher was shot.

A violent storm hit the town. As night fell, several fires were still burning in various parts of Battipaglia.

Police reinforcement arrived and chased the rioters, some of whom were reported to have ransacked shops.



The convoy of lorries leaving Kabul.

Photo by Moqim, The Kabul Times

### Apollo-10 astronauts

## Plan to beam back "fantastic" moon photos

CAPE KENNEDY, April 10. (Reuters)—The Apollo-10 astronauts hope to beam to earth "really fantastic full-colour, close-up television pictures of the lunar surface when they fly round the moon next month.

Spacecraft commander Thomas Stafford, 35, told a press conference here Tuesday he and his crewmen were in favour of taking a television camera with them as they believed the light should be shared.

"I feel the programme belongs to a great many millions of people and the views outside in living colour should be really, fantastic," he added.

Stafford, Joan Young and Eugene Cernan blast off on their moon-orbiting flight the final rehearsal before an actual landing attempt—on May 18.

The main purpose of the flight is to make a final test of the lunar module, a spider-like craft designed to ferry two men from their orbiting ship to the moon and back.

The Apollo-10 astronauts will fly it down to within 12 km of the lunar surface.

## Orbital stations open up great prospects for "logies"

MOSCOW, April 10. (Class) It is impossible to enumerate all scientific and technical tasks that the man will be able to solve with the use of near-earth orbital stations. Soviet cosmonaut Georgy Beregovoy told a Tass correspondent.

He gave an interview in connection with the International Day of Aviation and Cosmonautics that will be observed every year on April 12th. Eight years ago on that day, Yuri Gagarin made the world's first space flight.

Georgy Beregovoy said that the flight of manned spaceships "Soyuz-4" and "Soyuz-5" in January of this year was an outstanding achievement for the Soviet Union in space.

The world's first manned space station was formed then. It is a very important milestone in the development of cosmonautics, said General Beregovoy, who made a four-day flight in the space ship "Soyuz-3" in October last year.

Beregovoy believes that near-earth

orbital stations are wonderful astronomical observatories. From the stations, scientists can observe celestial bodies in the space without the haze of the earth's atmosphere. One such station will replace scores of ground observatories.

The cosmonaut believes that orbital stations open up great prospects for meteorology, geology and geophysics. The research institutions in space are not such a remote future for cosmonautics, he said.

Georgy Beregovoy pointed out that the Soviet Union cooperates in space exploration with socialist countries. The launching of the satellite "Cosmos-261" was the first step of this cooperation. The satellite was launched into an orbit on December 20, 1968.

Institutes and observatories of the socialist countries of Europe took part in the experiment in exploring the upper layers of the earth's atmosphere and the nature of northern lights.

### USSR, Rumania to sign new friendship treaty

MOSCOW, April 10. (Reuters)—Top Soviet leaders have accepted an invitation to visit Rumania to sign a new treaty of friendship between the two countries, but no date has been fixed, informed communist sources said last night.

The sources said the invitation, originally made 16 months ago by Rumanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu, was renewed by Foreign Minister Corneliu Manescu, who left here last night after a three-day official visit.

The friendship treaty will replace one which originally expired in February, 1967, but which remains in force under a five-year extension clause.

Nothing has been heard about the treaty since Soviet foreign minister Andrei Gromyko announced last June that its terms had been agreed on, that it had been initialled and would be signed "in the nearest future".

The sources said last night they thought the Soviet visit would take place some time this year but indicated that it might not be in the immediate future.

### Labour Party

(Continued from page 2)

litical pundits at the next election? It has 18 months or more to repair the damage, and it still has Wilson. Whatever his other faults, he has never failed to show courage and he is still a most astute politician at Westminster. Also he fulfils the superstitious belief that a Labour prime minister who retains his health is impregnable.

In voting him the best after-dinner speaker of 1963 the Guild of Professional Toastmasters paid him a unique tribute. "People may be against his politics and policies", it said, "but he has a natural way, and he is so friendly and sounds so sincere that you feel that what he is saying is absolutely gospel." A negative factor in his favour is that the opposition leader, Edward Heath, arouses even less enthusiasm among the mass of voters. Heath is certainly less popular than his party.

But what is going on in Britain today is a battle of policies, not so much of personalities. It is by its policies that the government will be judged by the people. In this context, the next budget, due to be presented in the middle of April, poses a big question mark. Will it further alienate labour's traditional supporters or will it win them back? Only the Chancellor can answer the question. (The Times of India News Service.)

### Poland wants full member status for GDR in UNECE

GENEVA, April 10. (AFP)—Poland Wednesday strongly called for East Germany's entry into the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) as a full member on an equal footing with other Northern and Western European countries.

The Polish delegate told the opening meeting of the ECE 24th session that East Germany's absence "harms the commission's work for application of the principle of universality".

Britain and the United States both rejected Poland's arguments in favour of East German membership on the grounds that it was untimely to raise political issues in a UN economic and technical body.

The issue has traditionally been raised by Eastern European countries at all recent ECE sessions. While West Germany is a full member of the organisation, East Germany only enjoys the status of an observer.

In a message to the opening meeting, UN Secretary General U Thant voiced satisfaction at the cooperation which has developed under the ECE "between countries with differing economic systems".

He also said he was convinced that all countries must be admitted to the UN and its specialised agencies, but recognised that it might take some time to attain this aim.

ECE's executive secretary, Janez Stanovnik, urged a special effort by the organisation to promote international trade, in particular through an abolition of obstacles to trade between Eastern and Western European countries.

Eugeni Mateev of Bulgaria was elected new president of the 12-day session which will mainly be devoted to a review of the economic situation in Europe, as well as trends in specific sections such as agriculture, industry, transport and basic products.

### Wanted Executive Trainees

Reasonable stipend during training, but after satisfactory completion, good salary with bright future.

Applicants should be about 24 years, University graduates and fluent in English. Apply to, Post Box 558, Kabul

### Bunker flies to Paris for 2 days of Viet talk with Lodge

PARIS, April 10. (AFP)—Ellsworth Bunker, the U.S. ambassador in Saigon, flew in here last night for two days of talks with Henry Cabot Lodge, the chief American negotiator in the Paris talks on Vietnam.

Bunker, who was travelling by special U.S. airforce plane from Washington, is on his way back to South Vietnam after two weeks of consultations with senior officials of the Nixon administration.

He told newsmen at Orly airport here that he had conferred with President Nixon yesterday, and that he intended to stay here until Friday for talks with Lodge.

Both Lodge and Phang Dang Lang, head of the South Vietnamese delegation, were on hand at the airport to greet Bunker as he arrived.

Observers here believed the two American diplomats would carry out a detailed assessment of the situation before today's 12th session of the Paris conference.

Lodge, it was felt, was likely to elaborate on the idea of a "mutual withdrawal" of foreign troops from South Vietnam, put forward on Monday by the U.S. defence secretary, Melvin Laird.

### Ban on political parties to be lifted in Ghana

ACCRA, April 10. (DPA)—Ghana's new leader Big Akwasi Amankwaa Akrifa has announced that the ban on political parties and activities in the country will be lifted.

The ban, in force since the 1966 overthrow of the regime of Kwame Nkrumah, was being revoked from May first, Akrifa said.

The brigadier who replaced General Joseph Ankrah as chairman of the ruling national liberation council earlier this month also announced that the council would publish a decree covering the setting up and running of political parties as soon as possible.

He said the decree would make it a serious offence for persons or political parties to demand, obtain or accept cash contributions from firms or individuals outside of Ghana or companies not owned by Ghanaians.

### Australia won't sign NPT without strong guarantees

HOBART, Tasmania, April 10. (Reuters)—Australia will not ratify the treaty banning the spread of nuclear weapons until her right to pursue the peaceful uses of nuclear energy is protected, defence minister Allen Fairhall said.

Australia wants guarantees before signing the treaty, he added.

Fairhall said the government was not perfectly satisfied that the treaty would not inhibit Australia's peace time nuclear technology.

The government would ask for this guarantee from Britain, the United States, Russia and other signatories.

### SECRETARY WANTED

SECRETARY TYPIST WANTED FOR THE OFFICE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION. FLUENCY IN DARI AND ENGLISH SPOKEN AND WRITTEN ESSENTIAL. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION COME TO THE REPRESENTATIVE'S OFFICE IN THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

### Das GOETHE-INSTITUT zeigt

am 13. und 14. April, jeweils um 20.00 Uhr, den Film

### NATHAN DER WEISE

eine Neuinszenierung für das Fernsehen von Lessings Bühnenstück, die den Lustspielcharakter dieses Werkes der deutschen Aufklärung hervortreten lässt.

Der Film

### DIE BUDDENBROOKS

wird am 20. und 21. April, jeweils 20.00 Uhr, vorgeführt. Es handelt sich um eine gediegene Verfilmung des Romans von Thomas Mann, der den Verfall einer hanseatischen Patrizierfamilie des 19. Jahrhunderts darstellt. Alle Vorstellungen finden im Goethe-Institut statt. Beide Filme haben eine Länge von je 2 1/2 Stunden. Eintritt kostenlos.

### Airlines

#### FRIDAY

#### Ariana Afghan Airlines: DEPARTURES

Kabul-Peshawar	FLIGHT	TIME
	FG-500	0900
Kabul-Kandahar	FG-104	1300
Kabul-Tehran	FG-203	1630
Beirut	FG-400	1500

#### ARRIVALS

Kandahar-Kabul	FG-202	0955
Peshawar-Kabul	FG-501	1145

#### SATURDAY

#### Ariana Afghan Airlines: DEPARTURES

Kabul-Kandahar	FLIGHT	TIME
Beirut-Istanbul	FG-701	1100
Frankfurt-London	FG-701	1100
ARRIVALS		
Beirut-Tehran-Kabul	FG-204	0815
Kandahar-Kabul	FG-105	1100
Amritsar-Kabul	FG-301	1130

#### PIA

#### DEPARTURE

Kabul-Peshawar	PK-607	1150
ARRIVAL		
Peshawar-Kabul	PK-606	1105

### Pharmacies

#### OPEN TONIGHT

Fazel Asri—  
Akhar—  
Wali Asri—  
Sarwari Asri—  
Haidari—  
Shakeri—  
Pamir—  
Naqshbandi sec—  
Afshar—  
Pusarlai sec.  
Temuri—  
Karte Char and Pashtoonistan  
General Medical Dipot  
Telephones 41252 and 20528

#### Friday Night:

Zaher Shahi—  
Jami—  
Bassir—  
Naur Hashemi—  
Naur Parwan—  
Etefaque—  
Murtaza—  
Bakhtar—  
Maaruf—  
Lemar—  
Jahed—  
Zalal—  
Karte Char and Pashtoonistan  
General Medical Depot  
Telephones: 41252 and 20528

### Important

### Telephones

Police Station	—20
Traffic Department	—41700
Airport	—21283—20872
Fire Department	13
Telephone repair 29	

### Weather

Skies over all the country are cloudy. Yesterday the warmest areas were Farah and Jalalabad with a high of 29 C, 84 F. The coldest area was North Salang with a low of 2 C, 36 F. Yesterday North Salang had 17 mm rain, 52 mm snow. South Salang 25 mm, Ghazni 2 mm, Bamian and Fariab 3mm. Today's Mazare Sharif, Fariab, Kunduz North Salang and South Salang had rain and snow. Today's temperature in Kabul at 10:30 a.m. was 16 C, 61 F with cloudy skies and chance of rain. Yesterday Kabul had 4mm rain. Wind speed was recorded in Kabul at 5 knots.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	19 C	11 C
	66 F	52 F
Mazare Sharif	24 C	14 C
	75 F	57 F
Herat	20 C	13 C
	68 F	55 F
Shahrak	20 C	4 C
	68 F	39 F
Ghazni	21 C	8 C
	70 F	46 F
Bamian	15 C	5 C
	59 F	41 F
Kunduz	21 C	14 C
	70 F	57 F
South Salang	9 C	3 C
	48 F	37 F
Baghlan	23 C	13 C
	73 F	57 F

## AT THE CINEMA

#### ARIANA CINEMA:

At 2, 5, 7 1/2 and 9 1/2 p.m. American, Japanese, French, Spanish and Italian colour cinema. Scope film dubbed in Farsi THE WORLD OF HEART LOSSERS with Amore Spettacolo.

#### PARK CINEMA:

At 2, 4, 6 and 8 p.m. American film dubbed in Farsi THE FOUR DAYS OF NAPLES

#### ZAINAB NENDARI:

At 2, 4, 6 and 8 p.m. American cinema. Scope film dubbed in Farsi YOUR FRIEND FLIT.