

4-8-1965

## Kabul Times (April 8, 1965, vol. 4, no. 16)

Bakhtar News Agency

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes>



Part of the [International and Area Studies Commons](#)

---

### Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (April 8, 1965, vol. 4, no. 16)" (1965). *Kabul Times*. 865.  
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/865>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Newspaper Archives at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kabul Times by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact [unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu](mailto:unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu).



## THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature  
Max. +18°C. Minimum 3°C.  
Sun sets today at 6.25 a.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5.46 a.m.  
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear

# KABUL TIMES

## NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:  
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul  
Hotel; Share-e-Naw near  
Park Cinema; Kabul Inter-  
national Airport.

VOL. IV, NO. 16

KABUL, THURSDAY, April 8, 1965, (Hamal 19, 1343, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

## Johnson Says US Ready For Peace Discussions To End Vietnam Conflict

BALTIMORE, April 8, (Reuter).—

**PRESIDENT Johnson said last night that the United States is ready for unconditional discussions aimed at a peaceful settlement of the Vietnamese war.**

In an address at Johns Hopkins University, broadcast on nationwide television and radio, Johnson said a peaceful settlement was the only path for reasonable men in the Vietnam conflict and the United States remained ready for "unconditional discussions."

He said that a peaceful settlement "demands an independent South Vietnam—securely guaranteed and able to stand on her own in relationships to all others—free from outside interference—tied to no alliance—a military base for no other country."

"These are the essentials of any final settlement," the President added.

"We will never be second in the search for such a peaceful settlement in Vietnam."

The President coupled his plea for peace with the declaration that there must be a much more massive effort to improve the economic and social condition of Southeast Asia.

"The first step is for the countries of Southeast Asia to associate themselves in a greatly expanded co-operative effort for development," he said.

"We should hope that North Vietnam, and all who seek to common effort just as soon as peaceful co-operation is possible."

He expressed the hope that U. Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, could initiate a plan for co-operation in increased development and said he would ask Congress to join in a 1,000 million dollars American investment in the effort when it was on the way.

He called on all other industrialised countries, including the Soviet Union, to join in the effort to enrich the hopes and existence of more than a 100 million people. President Johnson said this generation of the world must choose: "destroy or build, kill or aid, hate or understand."

"The ordinary men and women

## E. Germany Closes Roads To Berlin As Bundestag Opens

WEST BERLIN, April 8, (Reuter).—East Germany again closed the motor roads between West Berlin and West Germany yesterday and planes exploded through the sound barrier shattering windows in the city as West German Parliament prepared to meet here.

It was the third day the autobahns had been blocked in the nerve war being fought out between East Germany and the Soviet Union and the West as a result of the Assembly of 400 parliamentarians.

The Bundestag normally meets in Bonn, but occasionally moves to the former German capital to emphasise West Berlin's ties with West Germany. It last met in Berlin in 1958.

East Germany claims West Berlin is not part of West Germany and that the Bundestag has no business in Berlin.

Ostensibly the roads are closed because of Soviet-East German manoeuvres. The barriers went up early yesterday just six hours before the Bundestag was to meet.

of North Vietnam and South Vietnam, of China and India, of the Soviet Union and America, are brave people," he said. "most of them do not want their sons to die in battle or see the homes of others destroyed."

President Johnson linked his appeal for peace with a declaration of firmness of U.S. purpose in the Vietnamese conflict.

"We will not withdraw, either openly or under the cloak of a meaningless agreement," he said. He described the U.S. objective as the independence of South Vietnam and its freedom from attack.

He said the purpose of the U.S. air attacks on North Vietnam was to slow down aggression and to increase the confidence of the brave people of South Vietnam.

The raids were also undertaken "to convince the leaders of North Vietnam and all who seek to share their conquest, of a simple fact we will not be defeated, we will not grow tired."

## U.S. Planes Blast Targets On Vietnam's Major Highway

SAIGON, April 8, (Reuter).—**MORE than 35 United States naval planes blasted military targets with rockets and napalm yesterday on North Vietnam's major north-south highway.**

Strike planes flew armed reconnaissance along Highway One from the South Vietnamese border to Vinh, about 130 miles to the north and reported destroying seven lorries and damaging four.

The seven hour reconnaissance began at 9:30 a.m. local time and the planes used 20 tons of rockets and napalm in the attack.

The aircraft met some light ground fire but saw no enemy planes. All the naval aircraft returned to the carrier Coral Sea safely.

The strike aircraft were on an "armed reconnaissance" which meant they could choose their own military targets.

But the fact that their route was confined to Highway One confirmed the impression here that the United States was concentrating its efforts at present on disrupting the main supply line to staging camps and depots in the south of North Vietnam.

These camps and depots the United States asserts, are used to infiltrate men, arms and equipment to the Viet Cong guerrillas in South Vietnam.

During the past week, United States and South Vietnamese aircraft have struck three important road and rail bridges at different points along Highway One.

A battalion of Viet Cong guerrillas melted into the South Vietnam jungles early yesterday after engaging in the fiercest and bloodiest battle of the flooded paddy fields for many months.

After several days of combat with government forces the guerrillas left 276 of their men dead and 33 captured. The government side stated its own losses at 20 killed and 71 wounded six American servicemen died during the battle-four helicopter crew hit by ground fire, a naval adviser blasted by a mine, and an army adviser shot down in the ground fighting.

Government forces were pulled

## Britain Answers USSR In UN Group On Aggression

UNITED NATIONS, New York, April 8, (Reuter).—Britain hit back strongly at Soviet criticism of western policy as the General Assembly's Committee on Denning Aggression continued its acrimonious debate for the third day.

Peter Hop for Britain said delegates were "weary of the vituperation and calumny to which they have been subjected during the lengthy intervention" of the Soviet Union.

He took particular issue with what he described as the "carefully selected and tendentious account of events in the autumn of 1956"—at the time of the Anglo-French Suez intervention.

He himself "might perhaps be tempted to refer to certain other events which also took place in the autumn of 1956," the British delegates said, in an obvious reference to the Soviet-aided defeat of the Hungarian uprising.

He defended the resolution urging that the time was still not ripe for the committee to recommend the General Assembly to define aggression. The Soviet delegate, Platon D. Morozov, has called the move improper.

out of the battle about 130 miles southwest of Saigon late Tuesday night when the Viet Cong broke off contact, a US military spokesman said.

KABUL, April 8.—Helweg Larsen, a statistician of WHO, yesterday met Prof. Mohammad Asghar, Mayor of Kabul, and Dr. Mohammad Asif Fakiri, president of the Sanitary Department.

He has come to Kabul to hold talks on health statistics with the authorities concerned.

Measures to collect health statistics in Kabul have already been taken by the hygiene department of the municipality. The work is continuing in the suburbs of the city.

## Premier Praises Reform Movement

KANDAHAR, April 8.—In order to acquaint all sections of the people with the values embodied in the constitution we must pay greater attention to publicising them, said Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on Tuesday.

He was speaking at a reception held in his honour by the intelligentsia and youth of Kandahar. "The voice of the constitution must be carried to all Afghan nationals," said the Prime Minister. The educated and the youth can do a great deal in this respect. Young people must take an active part in developing the country.

This course is a progressive one and it will take us many years before we reach our goal."

Dr. Yousuf emphasised that social and economic reforms cannot be brought about without the community itself accepting responsibility.

"The government needs funds and resources for the successful completion of its programmes. The people must realise that they have a direct part to play and to contribute by paying taxes in the establishment of schools and cons-

## Prime Minister Dr. Yousuf Urges Action To Complete Helmand Valley Project Soon

KANDAHAR, April 8.—

**PRIME Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf arrived in Bost yesterday morning. Once an important city of the Ghasnavid empire Bost is again becoming a bustling centre as a result of the gigantic Helmand Valley project which has so far cost over 100 million dollars.**

Dr. Abdul Wakil, the governor, and high-ranking officials of the Helmand Valley Authority and a large crowd of Bost citizens welcomed the Prime Minister to Bost.

The Prime Minister said he had come to the Helmand province in order to closely study its problems and the progress of the project.

Afghanistan, he said, is facing shortage of food and if it cannot increase their production in proportion to the increase in the population they would, after ten years, be forced to import 500,000 tons of food grains every year. The present shortage in Afghanistan is estimated at over 150,000 tons a year.

Referring to the Helmand project the Prime Minister said the results obtained from the project are not impressive as compared with the efforts made. "We do not want our aspirations to be buried in the Helmand project. We still remember the day when there was no tree in this part of the country. We should be grateful to those who have served in the project. But now it should be our aim to see that the project becomes productive as soon as possible."

The Prime Minister told the staff of the Helmand Valley Authority that to fulfil the nation's hopes dynamic action was needed to complete the project soon.

He said: "The people of Afghanistan have always been striving without modern means and equipment to build their country with the struggle of their own muscles. They have dug great canals without machinery. It will be a matter of regret if today we do not employ the energy of our youth and wait for machinery and technical equipment."

The Prime Minister said it would be a sin on the part of the head of the government to conceal its policies from the people.

"We should know," he said, "that progress is made only when people develop self-confidence and

employ their energies and talents for the advancement of their country.

"Although some people may be surprised, I declare that people should not be satisfied with their present condition of life. The idea that we should be satisfied with a piece of bread, with our present standard of life, is not an Islamic or Afghan concept. We should always be striving for a better and more prosperous life."

## Dr. Yousuf Visits Several Factories, Hospital In Bost

KABUL, April 8.—Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, who arrived in Bost at 11.30 yesterday morning, visited the grand mosque, the hospital, the lapidary plant and the cotton ginning plant and opened a new small dairy plant.

The grand mosque, on which six million afghanis has so far been spent, is nearing completion. It has 30-metre high minarets. The Prime Minister praised the tile and ornamental work.

Helmand valley produces 5,000 tons of cotton a year. This year's harvest is ready to be exported. The lapidary works are located next to the ginning plant. The Afghan Rokham stone is one of the best of its kind in the world, but so far it has only been used in buildings within the country. One of the officials said they are now trying to find foreign market for this variety of marble.

The Bost hospital, which has 30 beds, has a capacity of 120 beds. Dr. G. H. Wahid the doctor in charge, said that besides treating patients the hospital trains technical personnel. "We are trying to make this hospital a training centre for medical workers in the western part of the country". Between 150 and 200 patients visit the hospital daily. Its equipment has been provided by Care Medico, and partly by the USAID.

(Contd. on page 4)

Kandahar for a bright future.

According to a Bakhter reporter who accompanied the Prime Minister during his three-day visit, the conviction in the Prime Minister's words has greatly moved the people of Kandahar. On many occasions the Prime Minister urged the people not to associate themselves with corrupt elements. On the contrary, they should start a campaign against bribery and the abuse of power.

The fundamental purpose of our present reform movement, he said, is to create a feeling of unity and a sense of community living among the people.

"Every man and woman in this country is called upon to play a role for the realisation of the lofty ideals we have set before ourselves," declared the Prime Minister.

KUNDUZ, April 8.—The work on digging a spill channel on the Archi canal was inaugurated on Tuesday by Abdul Karim Seraj, Governor of Kunduz province.

**KABUL TIMES**

Published By:  
BAKHAR NEWS  
AGENCY  
Editor-in-Chief  
Sabahuddin Kushkaki  
Editor  
S. Khalil  
Address:  
Kabul, Afghanistan  
Telegraphic Address:  
"Times, Kabul"  
Telephones:  
21494 (Extns. 03  
22851 (4, 5 and 6.  
Subscription Rates:  
AFGHANISTAN  
Yearly Afs. 500  
Half yearly Afs. 300  
Quarterly Afs. 200  
FOREIGN  
Quarterly \$ 9  
Yearly \$ 30  
Half Yearly \$ 18  
Subscription from abroad  
will be accepted by che-  
ques of local currency at  
the official dollar exchan-  
ge rate.  
Printed at:  
Government Printing House

**KABUL TIMES**  
APRIL 8, 1965

**New East-West Link**

The signing of the agreement for a survey of the Kabul-Herat highway, which will pass through the heart of Afghanistan is another step towards the development of a whole network of roads in the country. When completed, the road will be one of the most picturesque sections of the Great Asian Highway linking Singapore with Europe through Turkey. Extending well into the Hindu Kush range of mountains, the road will link Kabul and Herat through Maidan, the Onal Pass, Mula Yakob Pass, Lal, Chesht and Obai. Another survey will cover the famous tourist attractions of Afghanistan, Bamian and Bandi Amir. The projected highway will cut the distance between Kabul and Herat (through Kandahar) by about 300 kilometres, a great advantage where the development of international transport is concerned. The new highway cannot however be expected to be built soon. The survey, to be made in two stages, will itself take about three years and cost 945,546,000 dollars shared between the government of Afghanistan and the United Nations Special Fund. Actual construction will require several more years as the terrain to be covered has no more than a rough track used in summer months only by sturdy travellers using equally sturdy means of transport. The project however has been undertaken at an opportune moment for any delays now will eventually delay the use of the highway by international transport. As it is, several other sections of the Great Asian Highway in other Asian countries are still either being surveyed or are under construction. It may be hoped that the day is not too far off when travellers and transport vehicles will be speeding east and west along the central Afghanistan highway. Tourists will then be able to enjoy the beauty of the country and the majesty of her major geographical features—the mighty Hindu Kush mountains. They will also have within easy reach such unique treasures as the largest statues of the Buddha in the world and scenic spots such as the seven lakes of Bandi Amir.

**Individual Incentives And Productivity**

The flow of a river depends on gravity. The carrying out of an economic plan depends on manpower. Both depend on resources—the one entirely and the other partially. Each being a resource can be productive. Equally each one may be destructive. A river may flood. An economic development plan may on some occasions produce unrest and turmoil. However, when harnessed wisely, a river or a development plan becomes productive. The process of production requires certain conditions. One of the conditions is human effort motivated by want. There are many factors that incite humanity to satisfy its wants. Some of them are called incentives. They have a leading role in effecting the productivity of human resources. Individuals are affected by incentives. The community is affected by incentives. The incentive of one may not totally replace the incentive of the other. Or some incentives of a community may be incompatible with some incentives of an individual. Incentives are numerous. Some of them are: the joy in work itself, the loyalty to a cause, the pride in accomplishments, the desire for approbation. These are often powerful factors which have social values. They are the forces which provide the stimuli to higher output. They are the abstract form of incentives. They can never be recognised as wide-scope incentives. I mean that none of them can be the most powerful single incentive for most of the people most of the time. There is however an incentive which can have wide-scope recognition. It is the profit incentive in terms of mo-

**BY GHULAM GHAUS REJAYEE**  
ney. Money incomes provide the stimuli to higher output. If used adversely it can undermine production. The fact is that money incentives, more common than any other incentives, can have an effect on production. What ever its effect may be, the money incentive is a powerful tool. A Persian proverb says "Do not use force. Do not apologize. Use money incentives. It works like a miracle". There are some who believe in a get of doctrinaire promises which declare that a productive economy can prevail in a system void of individual profit incentives. They deduce that corruption in a community results from individual profit motives. They believe that if such profit motives could be replaced, there would eventually develop a stage in society when all human wants would be satisfied. It would be then that there would be no reason for individual profit seeking. And consequently the community's profit would replace the individual seeking. Such a belief is however incompatible with facts. Human wants can never be satisfied. How can any society know who wants what? Not even to mention satisfying the variety of wants. The whole tendency of the modern age has been for wants to expand faster than the means of satisfying them. The very nature of expanding and refining production facilities is that all wants are stimulated and new wants are created. It may be possible to confine the wants within certain limits by force or by appeals to one's loyalty to a cause. But this does not mean that wants are satisfied. The fact of want is a fact of economy. It is inevitable in any system. No

society could ever fulfil each individual's wants. Hence individual profit seeking can never be replaced by the community. Because human wants would never be all satisfied, incentives, used as the stimuli to supply wants can never cease to exist. And the effect of individual incentives on production shall continue to prevail. Therefore it is an illusion to believe that some form of economic system could ultimately develop which would replace individual profit seeking by community profit. It is likely that a doctrinaire promise of a better system will be more appealing than the reality of any actually functioning system. Were the tables turned and were it possible for those who advocate the replacing of individual profit by the profit of community, to see the opposite side of their belief then they would present the established facts of the individual profit incentives in a most favourable light in sharp contrast to the realities of a system void of individual profit incentives. The effect of individual incentives on economic production could be replaced by community incentives very directly of course by producing a standard food ration for an entire population which would be housed in uniform barracks and dressed in uniform clothing. But this would hardly be practical because it would curb freedoms. It is difficult to imagine any one longing for such a nightmare. Hence individual profit seeking or individual incentives will never be totally replaced by community incentives. And productivity shall remain effected by such incentives.



All the premier dailies yesterday carried special articles and editorials on World Health Day. The articles dealt with smallpox hazards and methods of fighting the disease, since this year smallpox has been chosen as the theme.

The papers also carried news and pictures in connection with the Prime Minister's visit to the western provinces of Afghanistan. Heyward front-paged two pictures, one showing the Prime Minister among a group of provincial girl students and the other taken while he delivered a speech at a large gathering of Kandahar citizens.

Islah carried an editorial entitled "Enemy of Human Civilization". Along with poverty and ignorance, disease has been one of man's oldest enemies. Man has continuously been fighting against these three enemies at times making heavy sacrifices in the attempt. The campaign has been both sporadic and carried on single-handedly by individuals as well as consistent and collective with whole communities and nations taking part in it. However, the systematic war against various diseases started with the establishment of the World Health Organisation in 1948.

The editorial said that no country in the world is safe from all diseases. Even in the developed countries which have made great advances in the field of medicine and have efficient public health organisations people are threatened by such fatal diseases as cancer and polio. They also have mental ailments. In the developing countries, however, people have to face the additional threat of diseases that can easily be controlled and eradicated such as malaria and smallpox. Though the first smallpox vaccine was produced 160 years ago the disease is still a deadly enemy of the developing nations.

The World Health Organisation launched a general campaign against the disease in 1958. No such campaign can succeed unless all nations form a united front and close their ranks. Smallpox has been chosen as the theme for World Health Day this year in order to prompt all governments to publicise the dangers of the disease and to work out effective plans of fighting it.

In our country, the editorial said, in spite of the fact that there are various public health organisations ready and able to assist the people to develop immunity against smallpox and other diseases, the people themselves are indifferent to vaccination or inoculation. This is a sin they commit against themselves as well as against society.

In conclusion the editorial urged the Ministry of Public Health to expand its activities for enlightening the public and for containing the disease which is not only the enemy of human complexion but is often fatal. It expressed the hope that one day we will feel fully protected against smallpox as we do against malaria. In addition to local efforts this requires greater international assistance.

there are still many nations and groups throughout the world who are not prepared to accept the practical consequences of these ideals, while an even greater number still suffer from discrimination or lack of equal opportunity. It is this failure of everyday, practical behaviour to keep pace with professed ideals, and since which makes the promise of our infinitely promising world a mockery for so many of its inhabitants.

**UN IN A CHANGING WORLD**

**Editor's Note:** Following is the first part of UN Secretary-General U Thant's speech at the International Convention to examine the requirements of Peace held in New York from Feb. 17-20. It was sponsored by the centre for the Study of Democratic Institutions in observance of International Co-operation Year. The text appeared in the March UN Chronicle.

There are times, and this is one of them, when the world, in the absence of some tremendous and immediate threat, seems to wallow helplessly in a morass of dispute and discord. In such times it is easy to lose our sense of the urgent necessity of strengthening and developing further an international order capable of withstanding and containing the crises and conflicts of the future. And it is in times like these that spiritual leadership and inspiration are more necessary than ever.

In the great encyclical letter Pacem in Terris, Pope John XXIII appealed to men to "spare no labour in order to ensure that world events follow a reasonable and human course". The encyclical, as I pointed out when it was first published in 1963, is very much in harmony with the spirit and objectives of the United Nations Charter. It emphasises the dignity and worth of the human person, the rights of men and his corresponding duties, "the principle that all states by nature are equal in dignity", the imperative need for disarmament, the importance of economic development of the under-developed countries; these are only illustrative of many principles which are to be found also in the Charter and to which the encyclical gives such eloquent expression. In its specific reference to the United Nations it appeals to all peoples to interest themselves in the development of the Organization, to make it "ever more equal to the magnitude and nobility of its task".

forward together to enjoy the fruits of human endeavour and to reap the harvest of human experience? Why is it that, for all our professed ideals, our hopes and our skill, peace on earth is still a distant objective, seen only dimly through the storms and tumults of our present difficulties?

All great moves forward in the history of mankind have required changes of existing attitudes and states of mind, so that real life can catch up with the creative ideas that underlie our evolution. We are now trying to make the step forward from a world of antagonism, domination and discord to a world of co-operation, equity and harmony. This is a large step and an important break with the past. It is not to be expected, therefore, that men will accept it immediately and adapt themselves to it. In the preamble to the UNESCO Constitution it is said that, "Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed". This sentence may well provide one key to our present difficulties. It is the conviction of our problems to which the encyclical Pacem in Terris is especially relevant.

Thus, although we have abjured war as an instrument of policy all nations have not yet abjured the state of mind that has so often led to war—the nationalistic urge to dominate and extend, by various means, their spheres of influence, and the conviction of the unquestionable superiority of their own particular traditions, forms and ways of life. Nor has it been possible effectively to eliminate the use of force, whether openly or covertly, as a means of furthering political or other ends. Such attitudes inevitably breed in other nations the fears, resentments and suspicions which historically have also created the atmosphere of tension in which wars break out. Again, although we speak loudly for equal rights and against discrimination,

What element, then, is lacking, so that, with all our skill and all our knowledge, we still find ourselves in the dark valley of discord and enmity? What is it that inhibits us from going

**Radio Afghanistan Programme**

**THURSDAY**  
**Foreign Services, Western Music**

**Urdu Programme:**  
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs on 62 m band.  
**English Programme:**  
6:30-7:00 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs on 62 m band.  
**Russian Programme:**  
9:00-9:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs on 62 m band.  
**Arabic Programme:**  
9:30-10:00 p.m. AST 11945 Kcs on 25 m band.  
**German Programme:**  
10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 9635 Kcs on 31 m band.  
The above foreign language programmes all include local and international news, commentary, articles on Afghanistan, and Afghan and western music.  
**WESTERN MUSIC**  
Daily except Friday 1:05 p.m.—1:30 p.m.  
Friday 12:30 p.m.—1:00 p.m.  
On short wave 41 m band.

**Air Services**

**AFGHAN ARIANA AIRLINES**  
Kandahar-Kabul  
Arrival-1000  
Peshawar-Kabul  
Arrival-1050  
Khost-Kabul  
Arrival-1330  
Kabul-Peshawar  
Departure-0830  
Kabul-Tehran-Beirut  
Departure-1100  
Beirut, Tehran-Kabul  
Arrival-1230  
Mazar, Kanduz-Kabul  
Arrival-1315  
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar  
Departure-0845  
Kabul-Kandahar  
Departure-1330  
**INDIAN AIRLINES**  
New Delhi-Kabul  
Arrival-1210  
Kabul-New Delhi  
Departure-1300  
Peshawar-Kabul  
Arrival-1050  
Kabul-Peshawar  
Departure-1130

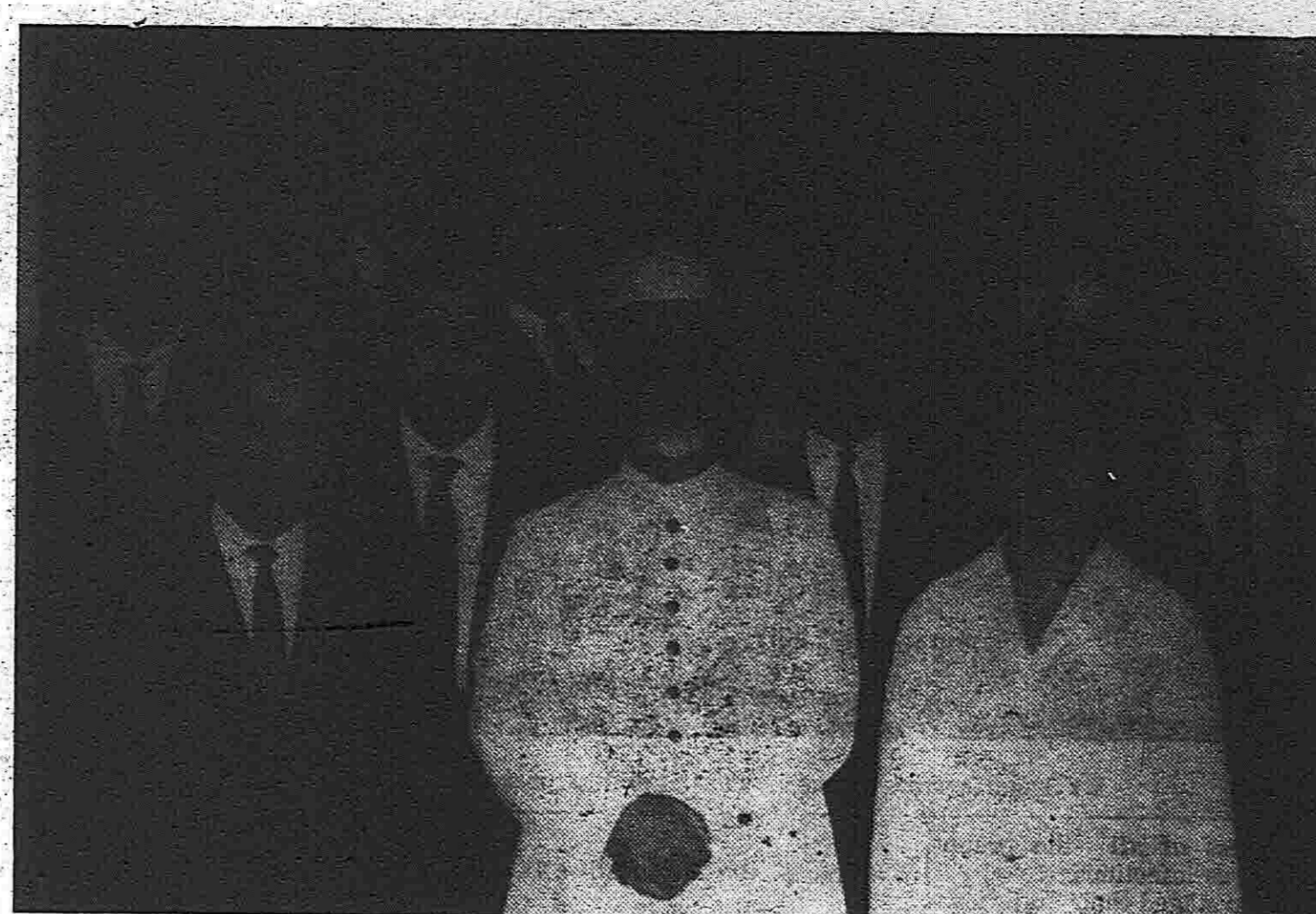
**Important Telephones**

Fire Brigade 20121-20122  
Police 20507-211 22  
Traffic 20159-24041  
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732  
Radio Afghanistan 24669  
New Clinic 24272  
D'Afghanistan Bank 20045  
Pashany Tejaraty Bank 22092  
20703  
20502  
Bakhtar News Agency 29413  
Afghan National Bank 21771  
Airport 22318

**Pharmacies**

Lemar Phone No. 20869  
Faryabi Phone No. 20887  
Watan Phone No. 21026  
Roshan Phone No. 22649  
Pashtoonistan Phone No. 20828  
**SATURDAY**  
Jahid Phone No. 20834  
Afghan Phone No. 22710  
KABUL Phone No. 20863  
Roma Phone No. 20837  
Carte-Char Phone No. 23821

**Afghan Delegation Calls On The Indian Vice-President**



A 10-member Afghan Delegation, now on a visit to India, called on the Vice-President, Dr. Zakir Hussain (centre front row) in New Delhi on March 29, 1965. Photo shows the Vice-President with the members of the delegation. Leader of the delegation Abdullah Wahidy is seen on the Vice-President's right. The lady is Mrs. Najifa Mubarek, a member of the delegation.

**Child Malnutrition A Serious Problem Here**

**BY A STAFF REPORTER**  
of the seven Maternity Child Health Centres. Seventy-five per cent of the children come back every three months for physical check-ups. On the basis of the same statistics the frequency of malnutrition is higher among the particularly vulnerable group of one to three olds. The most expensive project which UNICEF has been carrying out in Afghanistan is malaria eradication, Schonmeyer said. In 1964 for example, 5,248,000 people were protected by residual spraying and anti-larval measures. UNICEF has also provided modern equipment for the main rural health centres. All these centres also receive skim milk, whole milk, soap, vitamins and about 30 drugs for free distribution. In order to provide safe water supply and latrines in rural areas, UNICEF has supplied well drilling equipment, pumps, cement, pipes, workshop material, pick-up trucks and other needed items. Many villages in the rural areas in Afghanistan now have wells for drinking water and latrines protected from flies. The Academy of Teacher Train-

ing has been established for the purpose of training Teacher Educators to staff the new teacher training colleges and to train primary teachers. The project will receive UNICEF financial support for the first five years, during which it is expected that 275 teacher educators will be trained. UNICEF is associated with the Olduvai Gorge discoveries, showed pictures at the conference of one creature called Proconsul and another called Kenyapithecus. He said Proconsul was found in a rock layer 25 million years old and Kenyapithecus in another old layer. Both, he said, resembled man more than the apes. Because of a lack of discoveries acknowledge gap generally exists in this period down to two million years ago. But sharp disagreement broke out at the conference about the evolutionary events that occurred in the last two million years. The conference, sponsored by the University of Chicago, was attended by about 300 anthropologists, zoologists, geneticists and biologists. Leakey displayed tooth and bone evidence which he contended showed that three completely different manlike creatures at the site of Olduvai Gorge about one million years ago. He contended that one line became extinct and one of the remaining two evolved into man after winning the evolutionary struggle for survival. His dissenters contended that Leakey's third line actually was a later evolutionary form of one of the other two. They hold that only two separate manlike lines site of Olduvai Gorge about one that one moved steadily along the path to extinction while the other evolved into homo erectus about 500,000 years ago and ultimately became homo sapiens or man as exists today.

**Astronomer Finds Atmosphere Around Jupiter Satellites**

**LENINGRAD April 8, (Tass).**—Soviet astronomer Alexander Kalinyay established that three of Jupiter's satellites—Io, Europa and Ganymede have atmospheres. The fact that the so-called Galilean satellites have atmospheres was established from photo spectrogram. Alexander Kalinyay observed the Jupiter satellites at the Crimean astrophysical observatory by means of a telescope with a 500-millimetre aperture. The brightness of the image of the spectrum was amplified by an electronic transducer. The initial processing of the photo spectrograms, more than 100 of which have been obtained, has been carried out at the Pulkovo Observatory. The spectrograms clearly show absorption lines absent from the solar spectrum. In specialists' opinion this is convincing enough proof of the presence of gas envelopes, causing light absorption. "Our foreign colleagues, let us put to the pillory the organisers of aggression. By joint and active efforts we must make our contribution to the cause of restoring peace in Southeast Asia and in the whole world. This is our sacred duty."

**USSR Journalists Protest Action By U.S. In Vietnam**

**MOSCOW, April 8, (Tass).**—Moscow journalists have appealed to journalists in all countries urging them "to raise their voice in protest against the crimes committed by the American aggressors in Indo-China." The appeal was adopted on Tuesday at a Moscow meeting of press, radio and TV correspondents. "The conscience and reason of mankind cannot and will not tolerate the crimes committed by American gendarmes on Vietnamese soil," said Nikolai Makeyev, Editor of the Newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda, who recently visited North Vietnam as a member of a delegation of the Soviet Journalists' Union. The appeal says: "We appeal to the national organisations of journalists of all countries to condemn severely the 'dirty war' waged by the United States in South Vietnam, to expose the barbaric actions of the American brass against the patriots who are fighting for their freedom and independence.

**Anthropologists Agree Man 1.75 Million Years Old**

How old is man? A group of the world's top anthropologists and scientists in related elds concluded a three-day conference on the origin of man recently with general agreement that he existed at least 1.75 million years ago, but with no agreement on how the evolutionary process progressed. Man's tentative age was determined by the simultaneous discovery more than two years ago of bones and primitive pebble tools at the bottom of an excavation in Olduvai Gorge in Tanganyika, East Africa. Various dating methods place the age of the tools and bones at 1.75 million years, older than any previous similar discoveries. Most anthropologists regard man as a creature who took a forward evolutionary leap from his manlike ancestors when he learned to make and work with primitive tools. But the fossil remains of the first known creature which resembled man more than ape is estimated to be 30 million years old. The creature, called Propliopithecus, was found in the Fayum depression in UAR more than one half century ago and could be ancestral to later manlike creatures and perhaps man. Dr. Louis S. B. Leakey, noted British anthropologist, who made the Olduvai Gorge discoveries, showed pictures at the conference of one creature called Proconsul and another called Kenyapithecus. He said Proconsul was found in a rock layer 25 million years old and Kenyapithecus in another old layer. Both, he said, resembled man more than the apes. Because of a lack of discoveries acknowledge gap generally exists in this period down to two million years ago. But sharp disagreement broke out at the conference about the evolutionary events that occurred in the last two million years. The conference, sponsored by the University of Chicago, was attended by about 300 anthropologists, zoologists, geneticists and biologists. Leakey displayed tooth and bone evidence which he contended showed that three completely different manlike creatures at the site of Olduvai Gorge about one million years ago. He contended that one line became extinct and one of the remaining two evolved into man after winning the evolutionary struggle for survival. His dissenters contended that Leakey's third line actually was a later evolutionary form of one of the other two. They hold that only two separate manlike lines site of Olduvai Gorge about one that one moved steadily along the path to extinction while the other evolved into homo erectus about 500,000 years ago and ultimately became homo sapiens or man as exists today.

**Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank**

**KABUL, April 8.**—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghanistan per unit of foreign currency.  
Buying Selling  
Af. 66 (per US dollar) Af. 65.50  
Af. 182 (per one pound sterling) Af. 183.40  
Af. 1625 (per hundred German Marks) Af. 1637.50  
Af. 1513.39 (per hundred Swiss Franc) Af. 1525.03  
Af. 1315.79 (per hundred French Franc) Af. 1328.92

## BYU Performance In Kabul Hailed By Afghan Students

BY TEKEY

A performing group from Brigham Young University did not talk of but showed their love to the students of Kabul University by the feeling and enthusiasm with which they staged their variety show yesterday in the university auditorium.

The group includes such celebrities as Rosanné Tueller, who was the first runner up to Miss America, and Janet Todd, who won the American accordion championship for two consecutive years, but most of the members are college undergraduates. However each song and dance was performed brilliantly.

The B. Y. U. flag Twirling Trio, and the Y Four Quartet received no smaller ovations than Rosanne and Janet who among other things sang "I Love Paris" (in French) and played three numbers on the accordion.

The travelling college show gave glimpses of several Broadway musical hits to their fellow students at Kabul University. Among them were my Fair Lady, Carousel, the Boy Friend, Bells are Ringing, Kiss Me Kate, West Side Story, Oklahoma, The Music man, and Hello Dolly.

Shirley Richards a sophomore from Bakersfield, sang "I could Have Danced All Night" and "Show Me," and Norman Nielsen, who is managing the tour, sang "Oh, What a Beautiful Morning."

Norm, who is on the faculty of Brigham Young University, has been closely working with the group in preparing the tour shows. In the land of "instant things" Norman originated the idea of instant scenery. Hanging sheets with a few bits of scenery are turned over and a cross-section of the United States becomes New York's Broadway.

One can say that the show was one of instant costume change, too, as it took almost no time for cast members to change. No sooner had the master of ceremonies, Gary Lawrence, announced a new number than he was seen participating in it. The vitality and



BYU performers on arrival at Kabul airport yesterday.

the briskness of all the group members was infectious.

The group staged their first show less than six hours after their arrival in Kabul yet Gary Lawrence had learned enough Dari to introduce the group and their purpose in the Dari language.

The show closed with an exchange of very warm sentiments between the guest performers and the audience. To acknowledge the prolonged ovation of the audience the group sang "You've Been Wonderful" and came down from the stage, walking through the rows of chairs and shaking hands with the audience, and the audience clapped ever more.

Nielson presented Dr. Hamed Nielson, President of Kabul University, with an emblem of his college and the autograph of the cast. He also told the president that he was asked by his college and state administration to convey their best wishes to the Afghan people and especially to the student body of the university.

Dr. Hamed in his turn expressed his great appreciation for the group's friendly gesture of coming here and getting acquainted with Afghan students and life.

## Race Relations Bill Limits Discrimination In Britain

LONDON, April 8, (Reuter).—

BRITAIN'S first laws against a colour bar and race hatred were announced here yesterday. They are strictly limited in scope and leave many current practices outside the law.

Political observers said Harold Wilson's Labour government, which made the measure one of its key pledges at last October's general election, clearly ran into a number of snags when it tried to draft the legislation.

The bill—known as the Race Relations Bill—is a double-pronged measure which will bar discrimination in some public places, and outlaw incitement to race hatred.

It has been drafted to cover discrimination on grounds of race, ethnic background, national origin, or colour.

But it will not stop landlords putting "no coloureds" notices in their windows, factories refusing to take on coloured workers or golf clubs barring Jewish members.

The bill will stop discrimination

in public places like hotels, restaurants and cafes, theatres, cinemas and swimming pools, or on public transport.

Any discrimination there will lead to a fine of 5 pounds the first time and 100 pounds for a second offence.

The bill lays down that discrimination means not only turning a person away but unreasonable delay in providing a service, or overcharging.

## Orchard Owners Seek Help To Set Up Cooperative

KANDAHAR, April 8—Land and orchard owners of Arghandab and Panjwai woloowalals of the province of Kandahar on Tuesday asked the Prime Minister for help in establishing a cooperative for the sale of fruit and purchase of agricultural machinery.

The Prime Minister gladly promised the help.

Kandahar exports large quantities of grapes and pomegranates to India and Pakistan every year. Dry fruit is also exported.

The Kandahar Fruit Company last year produced 1.4 million tons of preserved fruit. This year it expects to raise its production to three million tons. Most of the products of the factory are exported.

The farmers of Balkh were the first landowners in Afghanistan to buy tractors and other agricultural machinery. Now Herat and Kandahar are also showing interest in agricultural machinery. Experiments in Kandahar have proved that agricultural production can be greatly stepped up with the use of tractors.

The products of these farms, especially chickens, can be transported and sold in different parts of the country economically.

Although the Kajaki dam can produce 90,000 kwh of power no plant has been set up there. The officials there said if more industrial plants are to be set up there, it would be necessary to use this source of power. There is no financial allotment for this work at present.

## Yugoslav Aid To Help Build Rubber Plant, Tannery

KABUL, April 8.—A rubber industry centre in Kabul and a tannery in the Puli-Khumri province will be established with credits from the Yugoslav government.

The setting up of a tannery in Kandahar province is under study, said Dr. Mohammad Akbar Anwar, President of Industries in the Ministry of Mines and Industries.

He said in the final talks held recently between Afghan and Yugoslav delegations it was decided to set up a tannery with a capacity of 500,000 hides per annum and a rubber shoe factory with a capacity of one million pairs of rubber shoes.

Both delegations considered the establishment of a tannery in Puli-Khumri province as economical as far as the availability of power and water is concerned.

Anwar said the Yugoslav industrial delegation will study the possibility of establishing a tannery in Kandahar province.

The Yugoslav delegation will soon leave for home to submit its report to the Yugoslavian government for final approval.

Abdul Samad Salim, Deputy Minister of Mines and Industries, held a reception at Khyber Restaurant on Tuesday evening in honour of the Yugoslav delegation.

The function was attended by officials of the Ministries of Planning, Agricultural and Mines and Industries and the Ambassador and members of the Yugoslav Embassy.

## Das Kehr-Trio In Kabul



The Kehr trio is one of the outstanding string trios of Europe.

The trio, which is managed by Dr. Gunter Kehr, has toured Europe and America extensively. It is now in Afghanistan on a tour under a programme of the Goethe Institute of Munich. The tour programme includes visits to Indonesia, the Philippines, Ceylon, Malaysia, India, Iran and Turkey. The trio is giving a performance at the studios of Radio Afghanistan tomorrow night.

## Premier In Bost

(Contd from page 1)

The dairy plant handles 100 gallons of milk per day. Its products are sold in Bost. A Helmand Valley Authority official said: "We hope that the establishment of this experimental plant will be followed by the setting up of such plants in other parts of the country."

The Prime Minister also visited the experimental farm in Bolan. When facts and figures about the production of sugarbeet in Bost and Marja were explained to the Prime Minister, it was suggested that a sugar plant should be set up there. The Prime Minister told M. H. Masa, Minister of Mines and Industries, to make preparations for setting up a sugar factory there soon after his return to Kabul.

Masa said the Ministry has several offers in hand for the construction of a sugar factory. The factory, he said, can utilise the vapour power produced by the oil extracting plant to be built there.

## Mosa Khail Tribe Holds Large Jirga

KABUL, April 8.—A report from Moman, independent Paktunistan, says that a large national jirga of the Mosa Khail tribe, attended by Malik Madat Khan, Malik Shargul Khan, Mula Mohammad Nabi, Malik Hamaish Khan, Malik Shadi Khan, Malik Musafar Kahn, Miragul Khan, Malik Yaqub Khan, Saidagul Khan, Ghani Khan, Dr. Dost Mohammad Khan and a number of other dignitaries, was held in Suran recently.

After speeches by several participants the jirga decided that the Pakistan government should end its interference in Salarzai and Bajawar.

It was declared that the Mosa Khail tribe was ready to fight for the Salarzai brethren's rights against the Pakistan government.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, April 8.—Lt. General Mohammad Ali, Chief Commander of Security and Police Force, who had gone to the Soviet Union at the invitation by Gen. Zeryanov, Chief Commander of the Soviet border force, returned to Kabul yesterday.

On arrival at the Kabul International airport he thanked the Soviet government for its warm hospitality. He said he had several places of interest in Moscow and Leningrad.

KABUL, April 8.—Abdul Wahab Malikyar, former President of the Rural Development Department, has been reappointed to the post after completing a year's military service.

## ADVTs.

### Books And Magazines

Buy the latest English language books and magazines such as Time, Life, and other publications at the Press Bookshop, Pul-i-Bagh-Ommomi in front of the Public Health Ministry.

### INTERNATIONAL CLUB

Friday, April 9 Horse Racing. Come and bet on your fancy. Non-members Af. 50. Members free.

### The International Club

Is a club for members only. Except on special party nights, non-members are not admitted. The Board of Management now intends to enforce this rule. If you wish to join apply now before the fees go up on May 1st.

## Diana Hair Dressing Salon

Proudly announces that in order to serve the interest of its customers it will remain open throughout the forth-coming four day holiday. DIANA Hair Salon Kart-i-Char opposite Pharmacy Depot Tel: 23684

ADVT.