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KUWAIT CALLS ON ARABS TO PREPARE FOR NEW WAR

KUWAIT, April 24, (AFP).—Kuwait called on the Arab states yesterday to prepare for war with Israel.

Sheikh Saad al Abdallah Al Sabah, the minister of the interior and defence, described the Israeli bombings of Jordan Tuesday as "savage and barbarous". He called for "prompt positive action" by the Arab states and said that "the policy of delaying a conclusion with Israel lead to no settlement".

There was no remaining alternative but "to prepare for military confrontation with the enemy so as to inflict on him the lesson we deserve".

The minister assured Jordan of Kuwait's total support and praised "the Jordanian army's resistance against aggression".

Reuter adds, Egypt said yesterday that if United Nations Secretary General U Thant was worried about the Arab-Israeli fighting along the ceasefire lines it was up to the United Nations to do something about getting the Israeli out of occupied territories.

Commenting on U Thant's statement Tuesday in which he said that the situation had reached almost the stage of war, official spokesman Dr. Mohammad El Zayyat said:

"I think this concern is warranted. There is a very good reason for it."

But Egypt was not prepared to let the Israelis sit on their land for the next 99 years, Dr. Zayyat told his weekly press conference.

"A ceasefire is meant to be followed by something else—by an armistice, a withdrawal, a separation of the fighting parties, by our advance or by our surrender."

The United Nations, Dr. Zayyat

said, "should also express their concern—and more than that—at the continuing occupation of Arab lands by force as a result of war".

Dr. Zayyat said the 1967 ceasefire was not coupled with any provisions for separation of forces or the withdrawal of Israeli troops.

"This ceasefire was expected to be for a month, two months or a year. I do not expect it will continue for next 99 years, otherwise we would be very simply accepting a new frontier with Israel."

Meanwhile Egypt and Israel exchanged artillery fire across the north of the Suez Canal beginning at noon 30 km. stretch of Rad El Fich.

Radio Cairo reported the duel saying how long it lasted, Rad El Fich is ten miles (15 kms) south of Port Said the canal's northern terminus.

General Odd Bull, the chief of the United Nations observer corps, has asked to confer with Egyptian leaders and arrived yesterday afternoon to sit down immediately with Salah Gohar, the under secretary of state at the foreign ministry, it was announced.

Jordan seeks Moslem aid for Jerusalem

KUALA LUMPUR, April 24, (Reuters) Jordan will seek from the conference of Moslem nations here a firm commitment and material support for the recovery of Jerusalem's holy places from the Israelis, Amman's chief delegate and minister of Waqaf (religious endowments), Sheikh Abdullah Ghushah, said yesterday.

Sheikh Abdulla told reporters it was the duty of Moslems to fight for Jerusalem, which ranked alongside Mecca and Medina as a holy place of Islam, (the wise their silence and submission "to the Zionist desecration of the holy city would be considered a blot on the forehead").

Sheikh Abdulla said: "I do not know of any more imminent issue for discussion and contemplation at this stage of our history than that of Jerusalem."

Sheikh Abdulla said "moral support for the recovery cause was not enough. We want material support—not so much for our gallant heroes at the battle front, but for the refugees," he said.

He rejected any move to make the city a United Nations trust, saying the holiness of Jerusalem was not negotiable. Jerusalem, where Prophet Mohammad ascended to heaven and the site of the Mosque of Omar, was not the concern of Arabs alone but of all Moslems, he said.

Home briefs

KABUL, April 24, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King received in audience in the Gulkhana Palace the Deputy Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Mongolia last evening, the Royal Protocol Department said.

KABUL, April 24, (Bakhtar).—Her Majesty the Queen left Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital yesterday afternoon after undergoing treatment for a fracture in left arm. Her Majesty was entered the hospital Tuesday evening. A bulletin said Her Majesty's recovery has been satisfactory.

KABUL, April 24, (Bakhtar).—Sachishiro Matsui, the Ambassador of Japan in Kabul, who had gone to Japan to participate in the preparations for the official and friendly visit of Their Majesties to that country returned to Kabul yesterday morning.

House, Senate committees meet

KABUL, April 24, (Bakhtar).—The various committees of the House of Representatives met yesterday and discussed matters related to them.

The Financial and Budgetary Affairs Committee discussed the "state expenses, the Legal and Legislative Committee the draft law on the university, the National Defence and Interior Affairs committees matters related to them. The Cultural Affairs Committee discussed some petitions.

The senate in its general meeting yesterday, presided over by Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi approved the views of its Financial and Budgetary Affairs Committee on the budget for the current fiscal Afghan year. The views of the committee were read out by Senator Mohammad Hashim Wasokht, the secretary of the Senate.

Mongolian deputy foreign minister visits Nangarhar

KABUL, April 24, (Bakhtar).—The deputy foreign minister of the People's Republic of Mongolia and a member of the International Department in the Mongolian Foreign Ministry yesterday evening returned to Kabul after a visit to the Nangarhar valley project. They attended a luncheon reception given in their honour by the president of the Valley Authority, Abdul Hakim. They also visited the Darunta headworks, Nangarhar Hydroelectric power station, experimental Farm No. 1, and cattle and poultry farms.

State of emergency declared

Arab commandos supporters in Beirut clash with army

BEIRUT, April 24, (Reuters).—A state of emergency was ordered throughout Lebanon last night following clashes between security forces and supporters of Arab commandos.

Nine people—seven demonstrators and two security men—were killed and 42 injured in the clashes which occurred in Beirut and two other towns.

Radio Lebanon announced that the state of emergency, declared after a meeting of the Lebanese cabinet, would last until Sunday. The army imposed an indefinite curfew on the capital and Sidon, in southern Lebanon, where some of the clashes took place.

The demonstrators, in support of freedom of anti-Israeli Arab commando action in Lebanon, were held in defiance of a government ban.

An official spokesman said that in Barr Elias one demonstrator was killed and six others were wounded. In addition, eight security men, including an officer, were injured.

He said that the Beirut demonstration resulted in three demonstrators being killed and 20 injured. Five security men wounded, one seriously.

Biafran stronghold finally falls to Nigerian troops

LAGOS, April 24, (AFP).—Federal Nigerian information ministry officials today formally announced the capture of Umuhia, breakaway Biafra's last stronghold following a fierce battle.

The town, which has served as Biafra's temporary capital for over six months, was captured yesterday in a battle in which the Biafrans suffered heavy casualties.

A senior federal military source said that the town was captured by men of the first division, who moved into Umuhia from Ngu, 10 miles away.

The fall of Umuhia was announced by information ministry officials at a press conference—but they said that no further details were yet available.

Many Nigerians had expected Umuhia's fall to coincide with the state wedding here last Saturday of Nigerian leader Major General Yakubu Gowon.

The federal government has however made it clear that it does not attach any spectacular importance to Umuhia's fall, any more than it did for other towns. The main federal objective appears to be Uti airport, 12 miles northeast of Uru, which is Biafra's sole relief link.

Information Commissioner Chief Anthony Enahoro was nonetheless conceded that Nmuahia's fall would "practically halve the area of operation" and would have "a tremendous psychological impact".

Meanwhile, other units of the federal first division are reported to be firmly entrenched in Bende, which they captured during a move southwards from Afikpo recently. Bende is 12 miles east of Umuhia.

These units are expected to move southwards and seek a link-up with troops of the federal third marine division across the Cross river on the border with the non-Ibo south-eastern state.

It is also believed that first division units moving south wards from Okigwe whose progress was recently described here as "satisfactory" will attempt to link up with federal soldiers in the road junction town of Owerri, 25 miles away, with a view to forcing any Biafran retreat eastwards Orlu and the Uti airfield.

An official announcement on the Beirut clash said demonstrators opened fire after breaking through a police barricade in the Al-Burj district this evening. Security forces returned the fire.

Details of the curfew—issued in the name of general Emile Bustany, commander of the army—were announced over Radio Lebanon.

Students in several schools in Beirut went on strike yesterday in support of the commandos.

Meanwhile, Adel Osseiran, minister of the interior, expressed the government's regret over the clashes, and said it was trying to confine them.

The Palestine refugees "are our brothers at good and bad times", he said. "Any harm done to them greatly pains us, and we earnestly seek to remove it". He appealed to the refugees to behave sensibly and restrain their emotions.

Pyongyang promises all-out war if U.S. wants it

TOKYO, April 24, (AFP).—If the United States wants all-out war, the government and people of North Korea are fully prepared to give American imperialism all-out war. The North Korean government declared in its first reaction to U.S. President Nixon's announcement of continued reconnaissance off North Korea Pyongyang Radio reported last night.

After spying over the military installations and state facilities of North Korea, the broadcast said, American imperialists said they would continue reconnaissance with full armed protection and launched new provocations by deploying a task force 71 off North Korean waters.

If U.S. spy planes violate North Korean air space, the government and people of North Korea will not stand by in silence and will take proper and stern action to safeguard their sovereign rights, the statement said.

Meanwhile Official American yesterday denied South Korean reports that the battleship New Jersey had been ordered to join an American task force in the sea of Japan.

The reports, which quoted a high-ranking military source, said that the battleship have been diverted from its homeward bound course after service off Vietnam.

President Nixon ordered the New Jersey to turn round and join task force 71 after an eight-hour stopover at Yokosuka base, Japan, the reports claimed.

The fleet was sent to the area after North Korea shot down an American EC-121 "spy plane" on Tuesday, April 15.

Washington sources recalled the remarks of Daniel Henkin, Pentagon spokesman, made on Tuesday. He said:

"The New Jersey is expected to return home. We cannot give any further detail."

ECAFE proposes trans-Asian transport network

SINGAPORE, April 24, (Reuters).—Proposals ranging from a trans-Asian railway to studies on urban traffic problem was to be debated at today's session of the 25th conference of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE).

The proposals are contained in a report by ECAFE's committee on transport and communications which has been circulated to member countries for discussion yesterday.

Delegates will examine proposals for integrating the transport and communications system of Asian countries.

As well as road and rail projects, the ECAFE report puts forward schemes for shipping information and advisory services in the region.

The commercial viability of regional telecommunications services will also be discussed.

ECAFE delegates have already witnessed the fruits of one major regional project with the holding of the first motor rally last week along the completed Vientiane-Singapore section of the Asian highway.

The highway—an ECAFE-sponsored project will stretch from Turkey to a number of capitals in the Far East when completed.

Already plans are being made for the first trans-Asia motor rally along the highway.

Prague, April 24, (AFP).—Alexander Dubcek, the ousted first secretary of the communist party, will be elected president of the Czechoslovak National Assembly next Monday, according to an announcement made here yesterday.

The announcement, made by the Ceteka news agency, said that the new president of the assembly would be elected at a joint session of parliament at 3 p.m. April 28. It recalled that Dubcek's candidacy has been supported by the entire national front, on the recommendation of the communist party central committee.

LOS ANGELES, April 24, (Reuters).—A jury Wednesday decided that Sirhan B. Sirhan, 25, should die in the gas chamber for the assassination of Senator Robert Kennedy.

Executions in California are carried out in San Quentin prison, near San Francisco.

The green, octagonal San Quentin execution chamber has not been used for more than two years. Under state law, a prisoner sentenced to death is automatically granted an appeal before the state supreme court.

Immediately after the verdict, chief defense counsel Grant Cooper, who was weeping, rose to his feet to stay he would make a motion for a new trial.

Judge Walker legally has the power to commute the jury's death sentence to life, but in 16 years on the bench he has done this only once.

The judge, who had to prompt the visibly upset Cooper to make his motion, set a hearing on it for May 14.

Cooper said he would continue emotion.

Robert Kennedy's murderer condemned to death

through to the end in logging appeals for Sirhan's life, even if "it costs me money from my own pocket".

He told reporters his motion for a new trial would be based on three points:

—That judge Walker refused to accept a plea bargain reached between the defence and prosecution in February whereby Sirhan would have pleaded guilty and gone to jail for life.

—The grand jury, which indicated Sirhan, was improperly constituted because its members were selected only from the wealthy and professional classes.

—That the Sirhan notebooks containing references to killing Senator Kennedy were taken from his home without a search warrant and improperly admitted in evidence.

When Sirhan heard a seven-man, five-woman jury return the verdict of death he said: "Even Jesus Christ could not have saved me."

It was the only reported comment of the young Christian Arab. He had listened to the verdict being read out without showing any overt emotion.

Gen. Yahya holds talks with Pak political leaders

KARACHI, April 24, (Reuters).—General Yahya Khan, Pakistan's new military ruler, had talks with political leaders for four hours in Lahore yesterday.

The 52-year-old army chief pledged to hold democratic elections and lift martial law curbs on political life "as soon as possible" are believed to have figured in the talks.

Among the leaders he talked with was Maulana Abdul Ala Maqdoodi of the right-wing orthodox jamaati Islam.

General Yahya has given no timetable for elections, although he has said they will come "not in a matter of days, but not in years either." He said the military government would clean up Pakistan's civil bureaucracy as a prelude to elections to a constituent assembly which will work out a new constitution.

The observers believe that general may form an interim civilian cabinet including political leaders. They think this could be another topic in the talks.

General Yahya plans meetings with other leaders at Dacca and Karachi. This is his first major tour of the country since he took over on March 25 when President Ayub Khan relinquished power.

World news in brief

BELGRADE, April 24, (AP).—Mirko Tepavac, 47, a prominent Communist Party member was named Wednesday yesterday w4 named Wednesday Yugoslavia's new foreign minister.

Tepavac, president of the regional committee of the communist party for the province of Vojvodina, was deputy foreign minister between 1959 and 1969 and has also served as ambassador to Hungary.

HYDERABAD, April 23, (Reuters).—Two people were killed and two injured when police fired at a crowd of demonstrators at Chiryal in Ardhra state, an official report said here yesterday.

Some 1,000 demonstrators, demanding that the Telengana region of Andhra be formed into a separate state, burned effigies of ministers outside the town's police station.

BERNE, April 24, (Reuters).—The Soviet Union is ready to agree to the United States taking part in a conference on European security, Swiss Foreign Minister Willy Spuehler said here.

Spuehler, who returned from a four-day to Rumania yesterday, told a press conference here that such a conference would be useful provided it was carefully prepared through preliminary bilateral contacts.

WELLINGTON, April 24, (Reuters).—New Zealand's opposition labour party pledged last night that if it is elected in November it will recognise the Peking government.

Thant discusses situation in N. Ireland

UNITED NATIONS, April 14, (Reuters).—Frank Aiken, Irish minister for external affairs, yesterday discussed the situation in Northern Ireland with Secretary General U Thant but made no move formally to bring the issue before the UN.

After conferring with U Thant for 50 minutes, Aiken said his government was "very gravely perturbed by recent developments and those that might occur if some successful effort is not made to restore the rights of the minority in the north of Ireland."

"We hope that if the present situation can be kept under control and if the extremist groups can be suppressed from interfering and attacking anti-unionist sections, some peaceful arrangements can be drawn up," he told reporters.

But he stressed that the situation following weeks of clashes between the Catholic minority and extremist Protestant groups remained very grave—"because the anti-unionist minority is not prepared to remain quiet when human rights."

Nixon seeks funds, laws to fight crime

WASHINGTON, April 24, (AFP).—President Richard Nixon yesterday asked Congress for a \$ 25,000,000 police budget increase and new legislation to help fight organised crime, which he said had "penetrated broad segments of American life" including "legitimate business".

The president proposed a 1970 budget for operations against organised crime of \$ 61,000,000. The legislation he proposed included a plan to protect witnesses from intimidation or prosecution for their testimony, with penalties for refusal to testify. Bribery of police or civil servants would become a federal and not a state offence, as would the operation of illegal gambling rooms.

He also threatened to use anti-trust legislation against infiltration of "legitimate business" by criminal organisations and asked for an exceptional loan of \$ 300 million for the government agencies responsible for maintaining the law at state and local level.

Nixon singled out the Cosa Nostra national crime syndicate for at-

tack. He said the syndicate contained about 5,000 members from 45 "families", each one in control of a large American city. In New York, five families shared control.

Illegal gambling rooms run by the syndicate brought in between \$ 20,000 and 50,000 million a year the president said. The latter figure was over five per cent of the gross national product of the United States, or more than the total federal budget for 1951.

He said that since the struggle against organised crime started in 1950, "not a single one of the 24 Cosa Nostra families has been destroyed". He added: "They are more firmly entrenched and more secure than ever before."

President Nixon attributed the success of the syndicate to "an apathetic public", which "is not aware of the threat it poses to American life".

He went on: "It is vital that Americans see this organisation for what it really is—a totalitarian and closed society operating within an open and democratic one."

He added: "Organised crime has deeply penetrated broad segments of American life. In our suburban areas and smaller cities, it is expanding its corrosive influence."

The president denounced "the infiltration of organised crime into fields of legitimate business", adding: "The syndicate-owned business financed by illegal revenues and operated outside the rules of fair competition cannot be tolerated in a system free enterprise."

President Nixon went on: "This administration has concluded that the major thrust of its concerted anti-organised crime effort should be directed against gambling activities."

He explained: "While gambling may seem to most Americans to be the least reprehensible of all the activities of organised crime, it is gambling which provides the bulk of the revenues that eventually go into usurious loans, bribes of police and local officials, campaign contributions to politicians, the wholesale narcotics traffic and the infiltration of legitimate business."

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Food For Thought

We are healed of a suffering only by experiencing it to the full.
Marcel Proust

Whither the Kabul Bus Company?

The Kabul Bus Company is in a mess. Despite the fact that it has been operating in the city for years and has enjoyed state protection from time to time it has done nothing and has learned nothing to improve either the quality of its service or meet the new demands of an expanding city.

This is why the public outcry about the bus services in the city is in the air. Proposals for improvement of the city service remain unanswered. No action is taken on the complaints made. Stone silence! That is the attitude that the Kabul Bus Company has taken.

But for how long will this indifference last? The public has a right to demand improvement in one of the basic public facilities which is that of transportation. If the Bus Company is for public convenience, then it should also take into account the public complaints and see that its service improves. If it argues that the situation for public buses everywhere is the same, then it has made a mistake. We can not, and should not, permit a bad example to be imitated in this city. If there is some reason for it not being able to meet the demands of the public, then it should say so. In any case, the satisfaction of those who make use of these services must be met.

To solve the problems of the city's transportation a plan ought to be made. Since the Kabul Bus Company is the sole operator in the main city routes, it should develop with the rest

of the city. Our present tempo of development is all embracing, and bus service in the city is one of them. The Kabul Bus Company either itself, or with the help of the government should prepare development and expansion to improve the services.

Many countries in the world today make use of double decker buses. These buses run on diesel fuel, are very economical and suitable for the growing needs of this country. We do not see why we should not try to employ such buses on our main roads. The authorities concerned should also study the possibility of bringing in trolleys. Now that we have more than enough electricity in the capital city we could support such a transportation system.

In the meantime, the Kabul Bus Company should not be permitted to rent out the city buses the drivers and make money. The present rent of Af. 1200 daily per bus is unbelievably high and we can not believe that it is merely meeting its expenses. Whether it loses or makes a profit, the bus company, has as its duty to instruct its conductors to issue tickets and then receive the money. If loses money, then it should be subsidised.

The Kabul Bus Company should also try to renovate its old buses, and keeping the need of the city for beautiful buses in mind, it should adopt one good design and paint all its buses. It could at least follow the example of the Qaderi buses.

Czech leader

Husak arrives in Moscow for talks

Czechoslovakia's new communist party chief Dr. Gustav Husak held talks with USSR leaders Tuesday while East bloc party heads and prime ministers gathered for an economic summit opening which started yesterday.

It was Dr. Husak's first meeting with his Soviet counterpart, Leonid Brezhnev, and Premier Alexei Kosygin since he succeeded the more liberal-minded Alexander Dubcek in a Prague power shuffle last week.

He was accompanied to the meeting, which informed sources said was fairly brief, by Premier Oldrich Cernik, who is also a member of the five-man Czechoslovak delegation which flew in early Tuesday ahead of most other delegations to the meeting of the east bloc economic grouping.

A brief Soviet statement on the talks said they were held in atmosphere of "cordiality and fraternal friendship"—in line with the warm praise which the Soviet leaders have lavished on Husak since his take-over—but no details of what was discussed.

But prior reports from Prague suggested that Husak would broach with Soviet leaders the possibility of Soviet occupation troops withdrawing from populated areas in Czechoslovakia, the banning of the pro-Soviet Czechoslovak-language newspaper Spravny, and perhaps the question of a hard-currency loan to Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovak sources said Dr. Husak was expected to continue informal talks with the Russians and also with the party and government leaders of East Germany, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and Mongolia during the next few days.

The Hungarian and Mongolian leaders flew in Tuesday and the remainder during the course of Wednesday after the Czechoslovak delegation. All were met by Brezhnev and Kosygin.

Wednesday's meeting, for which no venue or agenda has been announced, is officially known as a meeting of the council of COMECON with the participation of heads of communist parties and government.

Originally announced more than a year ago with the generalised aim of improving economic relations within the framework of the eight-nation economic grouping, the COMECON summit meeting is expected to last two days.

East European sources do not expect the meeting to come to far-reaching decisions. They say differences between member countries on how to solve COMECON's problems are still too acute, and that the most that can be expected is a new formulation of the grouping's aims.

At present COMECON, founded in 1949, merely provides a forum for discussions on economic planning and inter-bloc trading and has no real organisational teeth. Whether it should get such

teeth is the question which has been under discussion for years.

The Russians, Poles, Hungarians and Bulgarians would apparently like to see a far greater degree of controlled economic integration within the bloc, including more specialisation and coordination of investment and production plans.

The Rumanians are believed to remain firmly opposed to anything which would restrict their economic freedom of movement while the East Germans fear that integration might slow down their highly-industrialised economy.

The Czechoslovaks, though their position may have changed since Dr. Husak came to power, appear to support more specialisation but to stop short at the idea of full integration, as recently proposed by a leading Soviet economist.

Other controversial items which may come up for discussion are proposals for currency convertibility within the bloc, the creation of transferable COMECON rouble based on gold or hard currencies—and the Soviet desire to get better terms for its raw material supplies to its partners.

The meeting is expected to be held in secret, as all other past summit meetings have been, and the outside world will learn as much about it as the leaders choose to put in a final communiqué.

(REUTERS)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Anis* in one of its editorials invited readers to express their views on ideal deputies to be returned to parliament during the next general elections. Now that the Royal Decree on the coming general elections has been issued those who feel willing and competent will announce their candidacy for parliamentary seats.

The people in due course will elect their representatives on the basis of free direct and secret ballot. This will be the second elections which takes place in this country after the promulgation of the new constitution. By casting his vote a citizen in fact is discharging a great responsibility.

How he casts this vote can have a decisive effect on shaping the future course of actions in the country. It is here that the question of the deputy arises in the minds of all those who take an interest in the political life of the nation.

It is important that the choice is made due consideration of the supreme national interests. Opinions and judgements vary. In order to find out a cross section of the national thinking on this important question, said the editorial, we invite readers to express their views on an ideal deputy so the public may be able to make up its minds.

In another editorial the same issue of the paper drew attention of the proper authorities to look into Afghan Textile Company's allegations that textile manufactured by other firms possibly outside this country carry the mark of the textile company and are on sale in the market.

The allegation was made in a paid advertisement by the company which appeared in some of the daily newspapers. The advertisement warned buyers to be careful when making purchases about fake textiles which, it said, are inferior to those actually produced by the company itself.

The editorial said the textile company is not the only firm suffering from such mal-practice. It recalled the case where shirts locally manufactured were being sold and may even be sold now under the name of foreign manufacturers.

The editorial said arresting such wrongers should not be too difficult

and the Ministry of Commerce in cooperation with the police should take due measures.

A tolerant attitude by the authorities will only encourage such practices which will undoubtedly harm the reputation of established industrial firms as well as the national economy, said the editorial.



The *Christian science monitor*, in a fullpage illustrated article, cited Cairo's colourful history and its modern growth during its first one thousand years.

The article, the second in a series honouring Cairo's anniversary, by monitor staff correspondent John K. Cooley, began, "Cairo celebrates its 1,000th anniversary this year."

"Writers, artists, musicians, and theater, ballet, and opera troupes from all over the world are here to mark the millennium of the city's foundation.

"Scholars, journalists and artists of Egypt and a dozen other countries are peering backward into its prestigious past."

The article said "since its founding by a general of the Fatimid Caliph al-Mu'izz in 969, more than a hundred years ago, the city has known scores of wars and thousands of crises."

"The 17-year-old regime of President Nasser, whose widely traveled minister of culture, Dr. Hawat Ukashah, is directing the millennium celebrations, is only the latest episode in ten centuries of change."

The article detailed Cairo's history, described its present condition, and concluded, "One eighth of Egypt's exploding population of 32 million lives and works in Cairo. Their problems, hopes, and dreams are those of most people in the great land masses of Africa and Asia. And their one thousand-year-old city is a mirror of these problems, hopes, and dreams in the present."

The article is illustrated by three photos of 14th century minarets, a towering television mast in Cairo, and of the pyramids.

"Notwithstanding the entire complexity of the present stage of historic development, its main trend is clear and irrefutable. Victory will be with socialism, with Marxism-Leninism," *Pravda* says on April 22, which is Lenin memorial day.

"The universal laws governing the development of the new society, discovered by Marxism-Leninism, founded their practical confirmation for the first time with the victory of socialism in the USSR", Doctor of History Lazar Slepov says in his article. "Imperialism was not able to carry through the policy of rolling back socialism or to contain socialism within definite boundaries", it added.

"The fundamental changes in the socio-political map of the world, which took place in the lifetime of one generation, spell the logical development of a process started with the October Revolution."

"The Communist parties, which have become ruling parties, must practically solve problems of combining the state interests of the peoples of the socialist countries with the common interests of the entire socialist system, the entire world liberation movement", the article says. "Of course, given good will and an internationalistic policy of the communist and workers' parties, these tasks can and must be successfully solved. However, we must not disregard the influence of vestiges of the past, including nationalistic prejudices and the fact that nationalism sometimes even emerges inside the parties."

Expressen of Stockholm commenting on Czechoslovakia says: "The dismissal of Dubcek introduces the final act of the Czech tragedy. The iron curtain has definitely gone down on Czechoslovakia. Dubcek has been forced to resign through pressures from the occupation forces."

Il Corriere Della Sera, of Milan says: "The truth is that no national way to communism is the only one more now that the Czech experience has reached its tragic conclusion. The truth is that it has confirmed, its incurable totalitarian nature. Its essence is despotism."

Geneva disarm meeting

Sweden calls for ban on military use of seabed

Sweden gave strong support Tuesday to the idea of a treaty barring military installations from as large an area of the seabed as possible.

Any military exceptions to the projected treaty's prohibition should be "clearly defined and stated in the treaty" and "it would seem necessary that a process of obligatory notification be introduced," Swedish delegate Alva Myrdal told the Geneva Disarmament Committee.

In other speeches Tuesday, Brazil supported a United States proposal for cutting off the production of fissionable material for military purposes and the Soviet Union reviewed its suggestions for reaching the Committee's final goal—general and complete disarmament.

In discussing the seabed question, Mrs. Myrdal said the committee is "not dealing with developments pertaining to a distant future. If we fail to reach our agreement soon, an arms race on the seabed and the ocean floor seems inevitable."

She said that "probably the most dangerous" military use of the seabed would be for underwater missile bases for nuclear weapons, which might be almost impossible to detect after installation.

The seabed is already used for anchoring mines, Mrs. Myrdal added, and nuclear mines may be developed.

Further military uses, she observed, might be the storage of nuclear weapons or material beneath the sea, communication and monitoring devices, submarine bases and defence structures, while "establishments for civilian purposes, such as oil extraction units, could be combined with a military installation, such as a missile base or an observation post."

To forestall such prospects, she said, the seabed should be protected from any utilisation or installation which could prevent the use of the oceans for the benefit

use of seabed

of mankind as a whole.

Calling for a prohibition to encompass all military installations, Mrs. Myrdal said agreed definitions were needed to clarify the meaning of "for peaceful purposes" and "military installations."

The geographical area to be covered by the prohibition should be as large as possible, the Swedish delegate stated.

Turning to the question of control measures to insure that the treaty was being properly observed, Mrs. Myrdal cited the 1959 antarctic treaty formula as preferable. Under this arrangement, parties to the treaty have the right to carry out inspections through designated observers who enjoy complete freedom of access to any area.

Ambassador Regino Amando Frazao of Brazil said his government favours a treaty to exclude seabeds "fully from the reach of the arms race". A ban on mass destruction weapons only, he said, could be a preliminary measure on which immediate agreement might be reached.

(Continued on page 4)

Family planning

UN team surveys programme in India

A UN expert denied Tuesday that there was a loss of momentum in the Indian government's family planning programme.

Dr. Leo Mates of Yugoslavia, who led a UN team on a two months visit to India earlier this year also said at a press briefing that he was in complete agreement with the Indian authorities' fundamental approach to the whole problem of family planning.

His team's report, to be published in the summer, would make suggestions for improving the programme but would not aim at changing it significantly, Dr Mates, a former deputy foreign minister and director of the Belgrade Institute for International Economics and Politics said.

Dr. Mates rejected recent press reports that the family planning programme of India was on the decline.

He agreed that the number of sterilisations had probably decreased slightly in the last 12 months. The use of the loop, after very rapid expansion, was also decreasing, but these were natural developments

which should not be overemphasised after a period of very rapid progress, he said.

Dr. Mates stressed however the need for every careful medical follow up to family planning efforts. Unexpected side effects of the contraceptive pill and the loop had had undesirable psychological effects that careful medical attention could have avoided, Dr. Mates indicated.

He said that his nine-member team's report would contain "a considerable number of suggestions, mostly recommendations aimed at increasing the efficiency of the programme but not at changing it substantially."

The fundamental approach of India's programme was based on four essential ideas, Dr Mates indicated. First there should be a voluntary approach on the part of married couples and nothing should be imposed upon them.

The Indian government believed there should be a concerted effort to persuade people and spread the required knowledge. The government also knew it had ex-

erted maximum effort to invest in the production of contraceptive devices. Finally, and paradoxically but as important as the rest, it was imperative to bring about a lower death rate among children so that parents would agree to have smaller families. This they would do when they were sure they would not lose the children they already had.

Dr. Mates indicated that his team had found "no religious objections to speak of" to family planning during his tour of India from January 22 to March 22.

It had also found a considerable awareness of the problem among ordinary people and a readiness to have smaller families, "but the translation of these desires into reality meets with psychological difficulties," he added.

He stressed that the density of the network of family planning units was still insufficient but emphasised the importance of general agreement in India about the problem, in states that were not governed by the congress party and in all political circles.

(REUTERS)

Jordanian sector

Clashes show commandos activities

Three days of heavy clashes on the Jordanian-Israeli ceasefire line have highlighted the activities of Palestinian commandos operating from Jordan.

Observers doubt whether the commando action so far amounts militarily to more than a pinprick for the Israelis. Yet it is a big morale booster for the Arabs—especially the 400,000 refugees in Jordan.

Many of the current clashes between Israeli and guerrilla forces expand into actions involving regular Jordanian forces.

At any one time, an estimated 5,000 commandos belonging to various organisations were stationed in the Jordan valley. They use almost deserted villages there for training.

Since the six-day war in 1967, their standard of equipment and training has increased beyond recognition. They use a wide variety of rifles, rocket launchers and other military equipment made in East bloc countries.

With continued failure to establish Middle East peace, the commandos are receiving increased support from Arab governments. Saudi Arabia in particular has given large grants for arms purchases.

To intensify their guerrilla campaign four leading commando group have formed a joint military leadership. The groups include El Fatah, the Palestine National Liberation movement.

Israel has carried out heavy air attacks, using napalm bombs, on commando bases in Jordan and on one base in Syria.

The commando reject any settlement with Israel which falls short of total "liberation" of Palestine. With their growing power, they present a serious threat to King Hussein, Jordan's more moderate ruler.

The king is in a delicate position because more than half the Jordanian population are Palestinians or of Palestinian extraction.

Palestinians also form about 60 per cent of the king's 50,000-man army. This makes it extremely doubtful if Hussein could rely on total army support in any moves to suppress the commandos as part of a peace settlement.

In November last year the king was faced with a confrontation by a minor commando group which he put down by using his loyal Bedouin corps.

(REUTERS)

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Student Special

Students' Own Column

Unity is strength

Once upon a time there was a man who was dying. He called his sons to see something. He took a bundle of wood in his hand which was by his bed and asked them to come, each one in his turn, and break the bundle of wood.

Every one of them came and tried very hard but they could not break it. After that the old man asked them to bring the bundle to him. He separated the pieces of wood and broke each one separately. Then he turned his face to his sons and began to advise them.

He told them, "Oh, my dear sons, if you will be separate like these pieces of wood everybody can smash you, but if you stay together, a group of people can't harm you."

Translated from Dari to English by M. Wali, Class 12-A Ghazi Highschool.

The cat and the mice

In an old house lived many mice. A cat lived in the same house. The cat was very clever at catching mice. She caught many, and ate them up.

At last the mice held a meeting. They said, "we must do something to stop this cat. If we don't we shall all be killed."

"I know what we can do," said a young mouse. Let us tie a bell around the cat's neck. Then we shall know when she is coming and can run away."

"Very good, very good" cried all the mice. But an old mouse said, "yes, very good. But who will tie the bell around the cat's neck?"

"Not I" cried the young mouse. So the cat went without a bell. By Aqela, Class 10-A Prince Belques Highschool.

The minister and the farmer

One upon a time there was a king. One day he was warned that his minister had been cruel to a poor farmer. He was very surprised when he heard this, but didn't say anything.

For a time he was thinking about a plan in order to teach his minister not to be cruel to poor farmers. So he made a plan. One day he asked his minister to a feast. He put on the table various things to eat except the bread.

The minister didn't understand the cause of lack of bread. After the feast was over the king asked his minister if he enjoyed the feast.

"I ate various things that I have never eaten in my life, but to tell the truth, I am still hungry because there was not any piece of bread on the table," answered the minister.

The king said, "so now as we recognise the importance of bread we should be kind to poor farmers. We should not be cruel to them. If the farmers did not work, we would never find bread to eat."

Hearing this the minister knew what his fault was. By Rashiduddin Malikzay

The stream

The spring arrived, but without you.

The springly flowers seem quiet and dead.

The spring without you is troublesome and bothering.

The spring without you is hopeless.

Oh, come, oh you, the flower's yard of the hopes.

Come, spring and flowers come with you too.

You are the happiness; stay and the sadness disappears.

When you come, comes the existence and...

Come oh you, the flower of my imagination.

Come, oh you, the brightener of my pride.

Come, oh you, my pain in my eye.

Come and cover my eye stream.

Come to tell you the lonely story of my heart with songs and kisses.

Layla Afzalee, Suria Highschool.

THE BOAT THAT ALMOST FLIES

There are many kinds of boats. Some boats are called sail boats. They use the power of the wind to push them across the water. There are steam boats. Their engines are turned by steam power. There are also motor boats. They have engines like the engines in cars.

Now there is a new kind of boat. It is half boat and half airplane. There are two kinds of boats that are like airplanes. One is called a hovercraft. The other is called a hydrofoil.

Hydro means water. A foil is like a wing of an airplane. So, together hydro-foil means a wing that flies over the water. Ho-

ver means stand over something. Craft is another word for boats. So, together hover-craft means a boat that stands over the water.

A hydrofoil has wings under it. It is different from an airplane because an airplane has wings on its sides. A hydrofoil has a propeller in the back. An airplane has a propeller in front.

The propeller in the back of the hydrofoil pushes the boat. The propeller makes it go very fast. The boat goes very fast and rises up out of the water.

Only the foils or wings touch the water. The boat rides on top of the wings. The boat can move

very fast just like an airplane.

The hovercraft has propellers under it. These propellers push air down on the water. The propellers push the air between the bottom of the boat and the top of the water.

This air pushes the boat up out of the water. The boat rests on the air. The air is like a cushion.

When you sit on the floor, you sit on a cushion. You rest on the cushion that is between you and the floor. The hovercraft rests on an air cushion that is between it and the water. Another propeller pushes the boat forward.

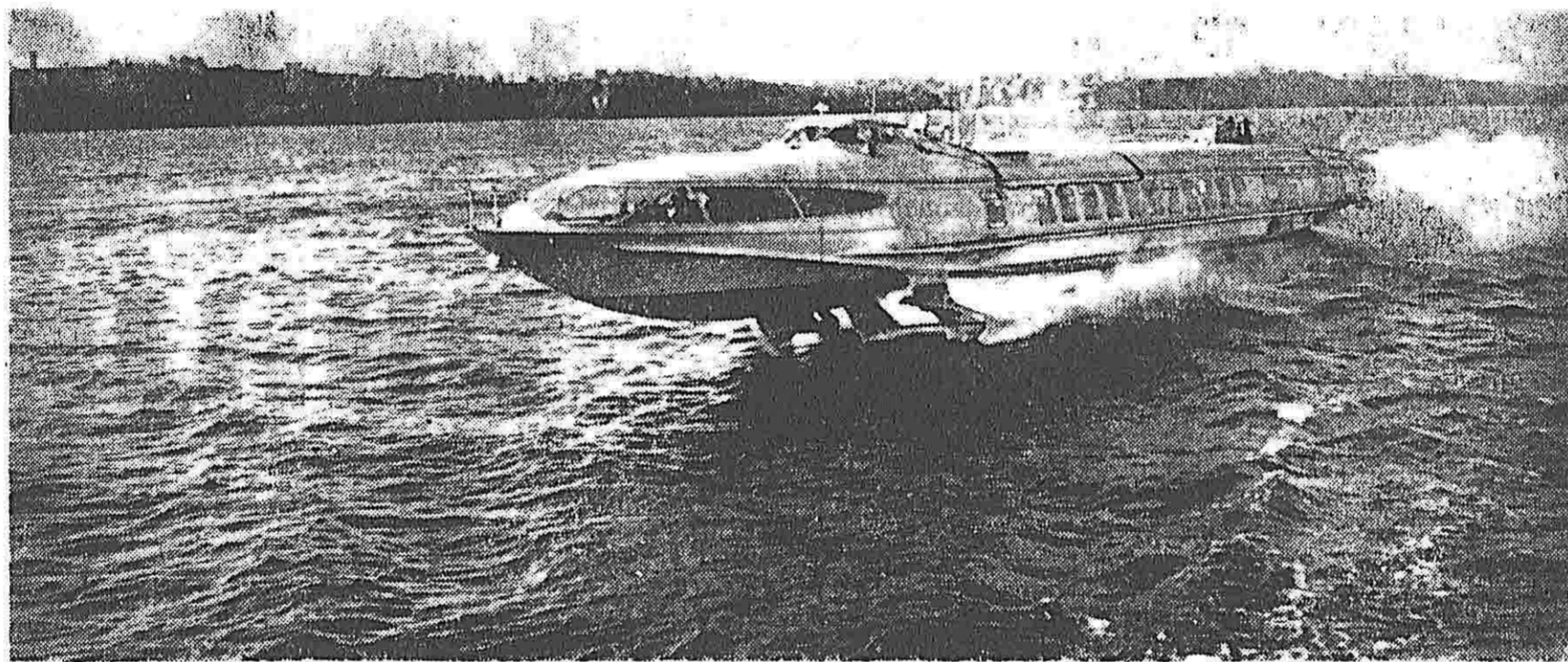
Hydrofoils and hovercraft ride

out of the water. Other boats ride in the water. A part of these other boats is always in the water. The hydrofoils and hovercraft ride on top of the water.

They ride on the surface of the water. They look like they are flying on top of the water. That is why we say they are half boat and half airplane.

The boat in the picture is a hydrofoil. The inside of the hydrofoil looks like the inside of an airplane. There are two rows of seats. If you are lucky you can get a seat near the window. Then you can see yourself flying over the water.

- | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------|------------|--------|-----------|----------|
| 1. steam | بخار | 4. rise up | بلند شدن | 7. cushion | بالنس | 10. lucky | خوش قسمت |
| 2. wing | بال | 5. push | تلاشه کردن | 8. forward | به حاه | | |
| 3. propeller | پروانه طیاره | 6. rests | قراره گرفتن | 9. rows | صفه | | |



New Crossword Puzzle

Some COUNTRIES in EUROPE

Solution to last week puzzle

We congratulate those who solved last week's puzzle. They are: Gullalai Saffi Class 10-D, Rabia Balkhi, Shinkey Ghulam Omar Class 10-G, Rabia Balkhi, Sara Haider Wardak Class 9-A Naderia; Ghulam Kader Siddiqui, Class 13, AIT; A. Hakim Sadat, Class 11-C, Ghazi; Fraidoun Ezat, Class 11-C, Ghazi; Maliha Salkal, Class 11-B, Shadukht Mariam; Niaz Mohammad Salehi, Afghan Air Authority; Fatma, Rabia Balkhi.

FORMS and SHAPES

Why newspapers are important?

By M. Wali, 12-A Ghazi Highschool. Newspapers are important because they help people. A country without newspapers is like a dead man. It cannot introduce itself and its culture.

Newspapers help develop relations among countries. We can also prove this. A few years ago when Afghanistan didn't have many newspapers the world's people didn't know its situation, cultural and languages. But now every country knows about it.

A special letter

Dear Sir,

I am requesting you to please, for the sake of God, publish my name and address and also my article in the coming issue of your newspaper.

Abdul Wadood Darab, 11-D, Naderia Highschool.

Note:

Following is Darab's article. Dear brothers and sisters, I am a student from Naderia Highschool. I want to say something about the Naderia Highschool to you. I hope that this letter will find you in good health. My school is located in the heart of Karte Parwan.

Newspapers encourage poets and writers to send their poems and writings to the newspapers for publication. People can also send their ideas to newspaper offices. This is why it is necessary for a country to have newspapers.

1. newspaper
2. important
3. without
4. dead
5. introduce
6. develop
7. prove
8. situation
9. language
10. encourage
11. poets
12. publication

There are eighty teachers in Naderia Highschool. They teach 2505 students. The school has three storeys. The principals' office is on the third floor. There are good labs for physics and chemistry and biology in the school. There are some English language teachers who are from India. Last year 320 students graduated from this school.

Solution to last week's Puzzle No. 1

17	30	13	26	9
10	18	31	14	22
23	11	19	27	15
16	24	7	20	28
29	12	25	8	21

Mohammad Farid Edrisi Class 12 E of Naderia Highschool and Mohammad Tawab Ferzad Class 11 D Habibia Highschool were the first students to solve last week puzzle No. 1.

Pen friends

Dear Sir, We are three Iranian university students who are very interested in having pen friends in our neighbouring country Afghanistan.

If you would kindly publish our address in your newspaper, we promise to be good friends. We want to write letters, in Persian to boys and girls who are interested in postcards, stamps collections and match boxes.

Our addresses are:
Miss Naheed Nazami,
Dargaz,
Lishkari Road,

Gendarmarie street
Block No. 35 Khorasan, Iran.
Miss Mehry Khorasani,
C/O Akbar Khorasani,
Dargaz, 13,
Khorasan, Iran.

Miss Farzana Madani,
Dargaz,
Shah Street,
Khorasan, Iran.

Dear Sir, I am a doctor. My hobby is collecting letters and view cards from all countries. I like to correspond with people in all countries of the world. Up to now I receive mail from more than 300 countries and islands.

Therefore I have a request would you be able to help me find a pen-pal in your country? Thank you very much.
Yours Faithfully,
Dr Krahl,
225 Meiberg/Elbe
Baderberg 11 Germany

Three jokes for you

Some people asked Mullah Nasruddin, "Is the sun useful or is the moon useful? Which is more useful, the sun or the moon?"

Mullah said, "the sun comes in the bright day, but the moon comes in the dark night. The moon is more useful than the sun."

Two cooks were talking about cooking. One asked, "when you cook a lot of eggs, how do you break them?"

The other said, "I always knock the eggs together and break them. But how do you break the last one?" asked the first cook.

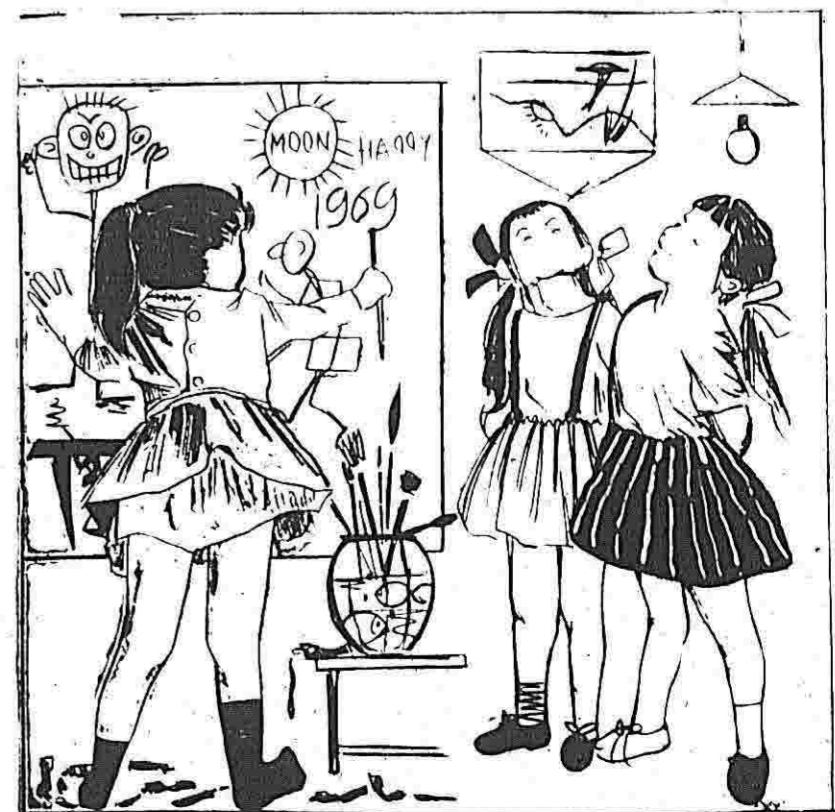
"At first I break the last one," answered the second cook.

1. biggest
2. forest
3. map
4. afraid
5. cook
6. knock together
7. the last one

STUDENTS SPECIAL

The Students' Special Page will be published every Wednesday instead Thursday from next week. This will enable our dearers to read their Kabul Times on Fridays at home.

How many errors can you spot?



The picture above has 15 mistakes. How many can you find? You should not take more than 3 minutes to count the mistakes.

Airlines

FRIDAY

Ariana Afghan Airlines:

DEPARTURES	FLIGHT	TIME
Kabul-Kunduz	FG-107	0830
Mazare Sharif	FG-500	1400
Kabul-Peshawar	FG-300	1630
Kabul-Amritsar		
Kabul-Tehran	FG-203	1800
ARRIVALS		
Peshawar-Kabul	FG-501	1610
Mazare Sharif-Kunduz-Kabul	FG-108	1245

SATURDAY

Ariana Afghan Airlines:

DEPARTURES	FLIGHT	TIME
Kabul-Tehran		
Istanbul-Frankfurt	FG-701	1100
Kabul-Mazare Sharif	FG-127	1430
ARRIVALS		
Beirut-Tehran-Kabul	FG-201	0815
Amritsar-Lahore-Kandahar-Kabul	FG-301	1300
Mazare Sharif-Kabul	FG-128	1710

Weather

Skies in the northern, northeastern, eastern and central regions will be cloudy. Other parts of the country clear. Yesterday the warmest areas were Jalalabad and Farah with a high of 29 C, 84 F. The coldest area was North Salang with a low of 6 C, 21 F. Today's temperature in Kabul at 10:00 a.m. was 10 C, 50 F. Wind speed was recorded at 5 knots. Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	16 C	1 C
	61 F	31 F
Kandahar	28 C	3 C
	82 F	8 F
Mazare Sharif	28 C	1 C
	82 F	31 F
Herat	23 C	9 C
	73 F	48 F
Baghlan	19 C	1 C
	66 F	34 F
Shahrak	15 C	6 C
	55 F	43 F
Kunduz	21 C	11 C
	70 F	52 F
South Salang	-1 C	-5 C
	30 F	23 F
Fariab	17 C	7 C
	63 F	44 F
Ghazni	18 C	1 C
	64 F	31 F

Geneva meeting

(Continued from page 2)

ed. He said the U.S. proposal for a cut-off of military production of fissionable material would curtail the possibilities of further deployment of nuclear weapons. Moreover, he added, since the cut-off would not have "an erratic effect on the present strategic balance," it is a measure which "may be considered viable."

Soviet delegate Alexei A. Roshchin said partial disarmament measures "are significant in so far as they contribute to curbing the arms race, to a healthier international situation, to our ultimate goal which is general and complete disarmament."

Blaming the arms race on "military policies of the western powers," Ambassador Roshchin said consideration of partial, collateral disarmament measures by the Geneva committee does not relegate general and complete disarmament to the background, but is designed to promote that goal.

The United States and Soviet chairmen of the committee suggested that it meet on Wednesdays. They proposed an informal meeting on Wednesday, April 30, to deal with the seabed question. The committee is to continue its practice of holding formal meetings each Tuesday and Thursday.

(U.S. SOURCES)

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Nader Pashtoon-Jade Nader Pashtoon
Nani Hashemi-Share Nau
Afghan-Jade Nader Pashtoon
Farid Asri-Shah Shabiq
Babur-Sabi-Guzargah
Karte Char and Share Nau
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Akbar Mah-Jan Khan Watt
Wali Asri-Jade Maiwand
Sarwari Asri-Jade Nader Pashtoon
Haidari-Bazaar Mandawi
Shakeri-Jade Maiwand
Pamer-Cinema Pamer
Pamer-Cinema Pamer
Naqshbandi-see Pule Kheshti
Afshar-Spin Kalai
Pesarlav-see-Jade Nader Pashtoon
Temuri Jamal Mina
Mirwais Baba-Sare Chouk
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KABUL FLORISTS

Kabul Florists has prepared corsage of rosebuds and carnations for the Masked Ball Tel 22800. Address: near the Blue Mosque, Share Nau.

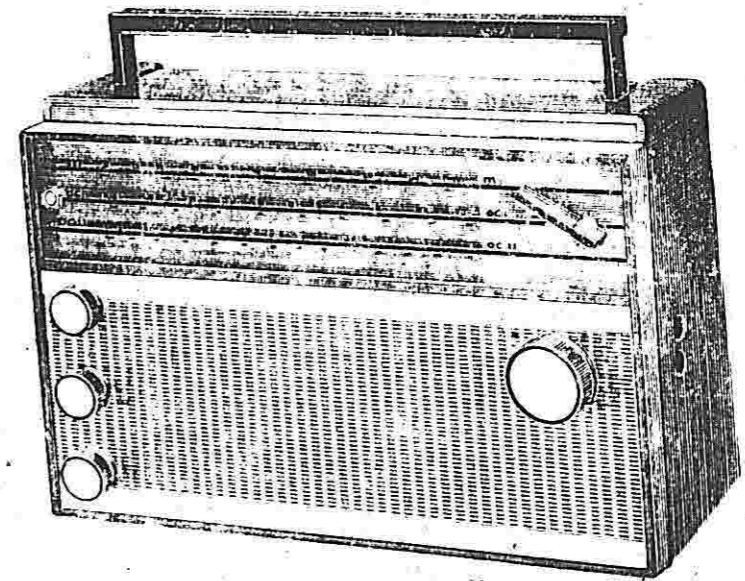
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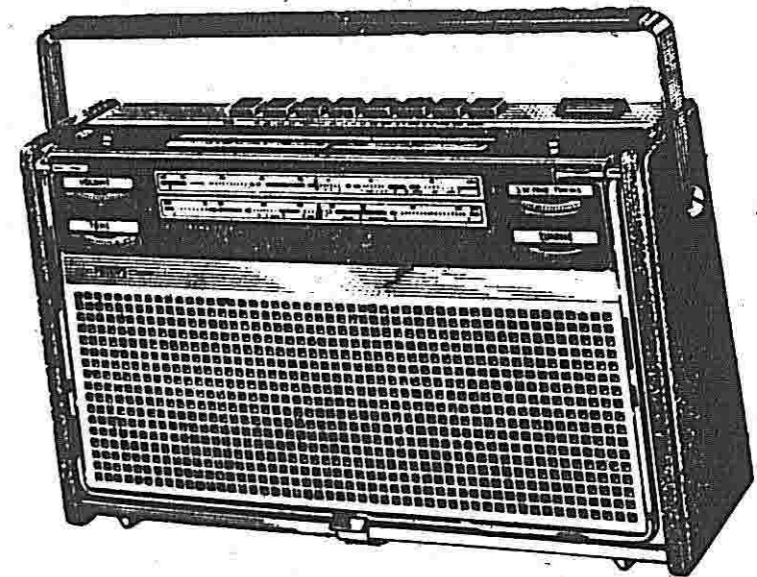


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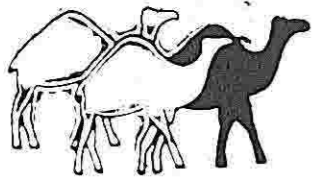
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THE REOPENING OF OUR SHOP III

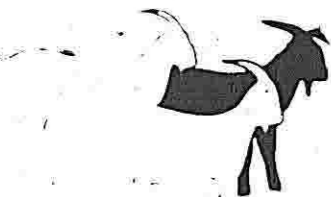
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YOURS:

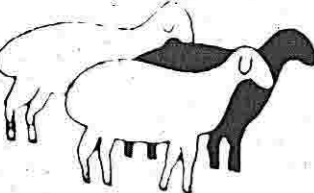
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