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Bakhtar News Agency

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KABUL TIMES

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VOL. IV, NO. 191

KABUL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1965, (AQRAB 22, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

UN Security Council Condemns Declaration Of Independence By Rhodesian Government; All States Should Stop Aid To Ian Smith

UNITED NATIONS, November 13, (DPA).—

THE United Nations Security Council last night unanimously approved a resolution condemning the independence declaration, which was made by a racist minority in Southern Rhodesia.

France abstained from voting, claiming the issue was an internal British affair.

The Security Council also called all states "not to recognise the rebellion of the racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia and to refrain from giving any aid to this illegal regime".

The solution had been worked out in private discussions among the Security Council members between the morning and afternoon

sessions. Britain and Uruguay had called for the original draft to be amended so as to say that Rhodesian regime was not a government.

The resolution, offered by Jordan, was first interim measure in the Council's emergency consideration of the problem.

Other steps under discussion include a proposal by African States to have the council call upon Britain to crush the rebel-

lion, and on all states to help protect the coloured majority Africans.

Rhodesia has a population of 4,000,000 Africans and 227,000 Europeans.

The interim resolution condemned the unilateral declaration of independence made by a racist minority of South Rhodesia. To call upon all states not to recognise the illegal minority regime of Rhodesia and to refrain from rendering any assistance to that regime.

Michael Stewart, the British (Contd. on page 4)

Almost All World Govts. Oppose Rhodesian Action

LONDON, Nov. 13, (AP).—From the Volga to the Thames to the Ganges, Rhodesia discovered Thursday night how few friends it has over the decision to seize independence.

In most areas of the world, Prime Minister Ian Smith is now an unrecognised government.

Only from Portugal, which has problems in Angola and Mozambique, and in South Africa, which went the way of apartheid (racial segregation), came words of encouragement. Soviet Union attacked the Salisbury decision but managed to avoid siding with the British. The government newspaper Izvestia called the declaration of independence a "monstrous crime" but blamed the British government by saying it should have taken "decisive action" instead of seeing compromise formulas.

In India a spokesman said the announcement was "too bad to be true".

(Contd. on page 4)

Representative Of Queen Ordered To Leave Rhodesia

SALISBURY, November 13, (Reuter).—

IN a fresh act of defiance against Britain, Rhodesia's rebel government last night told the governor, Queen Elizabeth's official representative to quit his residence. It declared he had no further executive power in the country.

The action against the governor Sir Humphrey Gibbs, was announced by the rebel Prime Minister, Ian Smith.

Rhodesian Action Condemned By Afghanistan

KABUL, Nov. 13.—A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the government of Afghanistan, sympathising with the views of a complete majority of other countries in the world, condemns the attitude of the supporters of racial discrimination in Southern Rhodesia and does not credit their claim of independence which, in effect, means the suppression of indepen-

(Contd. on page 4)

It came only about 24 hours after Humphrey, acting on behalf of the Queen had suspended Smith and his 11-man cabinet from office for their act of rebellion in seizing independence from Britain.

But in a statement last night Smith made it clear that his government did not recognise the former colonial executive powers of the governor, a Briton who immigrated to Rhodesia in 1928.

Smith spoke soon after the British Prime Minister, Harold Wilson, had told the House of Commons in London that Humphrey constitute the legal government of Rhodesia and that the British government would give full consideration, to any appeal from the governor for assistance to restore law and order.

Smith said it was the act of the government in control of Rhodesia and that the powers attributed to Sir Humphrey by the British government were over.

His statement did not mention the governor's order suspending him from office.

Smith in a statement replying to Wilson said he wanted to make it clear that even under the 1961 Constitution by which Rhodesia was ruled until yesterday the governor had no executive powers except that he acted on the advice of his Rhodesian minister.

In view of the new constitution which has been given to the people of Rhodesia by the de facto government in control he no longer has executive powers in Rhodesia", the statement said.

The government has requested Humphrey Gibbs to vacate government house but is allowing him a certain amount of time out of consideration for his personal convenience.

A government statement said that reports reaching it indicated that all over the country the situation was normal.

Prince Ahmad Shah Visits Historic Spots In Isfahan

ISFAHAN, Nov. 13.—

HIS Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah and his wife Her Royal Highness Khatol arrived in Isfahan Friday morning to see the historic places in this Iranian city.

Their Royal Highnesses and their entourage were received in Isfahan airport by Mohandis Parsa, the governor, the commandant of the artillery, Afghanistan's ambassador in Tehran and the Iranian ambassador in Kabul, Dr. Khatibi, vice-president of the national assembly and executive director of the Red Lion and Sun Society, the Isfahan representative to the Iranian National Assembly, Sayeb, the mayor of Isfahan, newspaper editors and political envoys in the city.

After His Royal Highness expressed his delight in visiting the historic city of Isfahan, in reply to an address of welcome by the mayor of Isfahan, national anthems of the two countries were played and His Royal Highness inspected a guard of honour.

Youths from the Red Lion and Sun Society presented bouquets to His Royal Highnesses.

Their Royal Highnesses visited some of the historic places in the city and were to attend a concert last night.

On Thursday Their Royal Highnesses visited the Ministry of Art and Culture Museum. Accompanied by the Minister of Arts and Culture, Their Royal Highnesses visited various departments of handicraft and needle work.

Thursday morning Their Royal Highness saw crown jewels in central bank. An album of photos showing all crown jewels were presented to Their Royal Highnesses.

His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, the High President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society and Her Royal Highness Princess Khatol inspected an aid operation by the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society Thursday afternoon. Her Royal Highness Princess Shams Pahlavi and the Iranian minister of art and culture were also present on the occasion.

The operation showed how that society would act in case of an earthquake.

According to Radio Tehran, Mrs. Mosahib, an Iranian senator has welcomed Their Royal High-

Wolesi Jirgah To Investigate Ministries Transport

KABUL, Nov. 13.—A committee has been appointed by the Wolesi Jirgah to look into the affairs relating to vehicles used by various ministries.

A general session of the House decided that the government should submit a list of cars in use by various departments.

The Thursday's session was held under the chairmanship of Dr. Abdul Zahir, in which a number of Deputies discussed transport expenses of governmental offices.

nesses' visit to Tehran in a senate speech in which she also referred to the growing friendly relations between the two countries. The royal visit to Iran, she said, takes place at a time when the Afghan women have attained new successes.

On Wednesday night Their Royal Highnesses gave a reception in the Marmar Palace in honour of Her Royal Highness Shams Pahlavi and the Iranian Minister of Arts and Culture which was attended by a number of distinguished Iranian personalities and their wives.

Wednesday afternoon, His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah visited an Iranian exhibition in which the Iranian National Oil Company and the Red Lion and Sun Society also had pavilions in which the Prince showed interest.

Royal Audience

KABUL, Nov. 13.—The Department of Royal Protocol announced that His Majesty the King granted audience to the following during the week ended November 11:

Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Wolesi Jirgah, Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi, President of the Meshrano Jirgah, General Khan Mohammad the Minister of National Defence, Engineer Abdul Salim the Minister of Mines and Industries, General Abdul Karim Seraj President of the Olympic Federation, General Ghulam Ali Commander of Armoured Units, Touryalai Efemadi, Rector of the Kabul University, Abdul Wahab Haider the Deputy Minister of Planning, Lieutenant General Mohammad Ishaq Commandant of the 25 Division in Pakthia, Colonel Abdul Salam of the Ministry of National Defence, Dr. Abdul Khaliq Watan Yar a graduate from the Azar Baijan University in the field of petroleum refinery, Dr. Shahi Bai a graduate of Turin University in the field of history and orientology and Inayatullah Rashid a graduate of Cairo University in Journalism.

His Majesty Congratulates Two Heads Of State

KABUL, Nov. 13.—The Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry announced that a telegram has been despatched on behalf of His Majesty the King to His Majesty Gustav Adolf VI, King of Sweden congratulating him on his birth anniversary.

His Majesty the King, in a telegram, has congratulated His Majesty Amir Faisal, the King of Saudi Arabia on the first anniversary of his accession to the throne.

USSR Launches Space Station On Course To Planet Venus

MOSCOW, November 13, (Tass).—

THE Soviet Union launched an interplanetary station on a Venus-bound course. By 12 o'clock Moscow time the Venus-2 was 56,000 kilometres away from the earth. The equipment aboard the station is functioning normally.

In accordance with the Soviet space and planetary research programme, the space rocket was launched in the Soviet Union Friday to set an automatic interplanetary station on its way in the direction of the planet Venus.

The rocket's last stage was first put into a parking orbit around the earth, and then started from it to ensure the flight of the automatic station "Venus-2", weighing 962 kilograms, in the direction of the planet Venus.

The automatic station will continue on its present Venus-bound course for about three and a half months.

During its flight toward the planet, it will carry out an extensive space research programme using scientific instruments on board.

Power for the probe's instruments will be supplied by chemical and solar batteries.

The telemetric, measuring and scientific equipment in the station is switched on automatically in accordance with the flight programme and also on radio commands from the earth.

A special measuring complex on the territory of the Soviet Union keeps track of the flight of the station, determines its trajec-

tory and receives the telemetered information.

The "Venus-2" probe is moving over a trajectory close to the prescribed orbit.

By 12 o'clock Moscow time November 12, 1965, the station was travelling kilometres away from the earth over a point of the earth's surface the coordinates of which are 10. degrees 19 minutes eastern longitude and 26 degrees 37 minutes northern latitude. All the equipment of the station is functioning normally.



Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Matwandwal delivering a statement on his government policy to the Meshrano Jirgah on Thursday morning.

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KABUL TIMES

NOVEMBER 13, 1965

Rhodesian Tragedy

It is sad, tragic, regrettable and frightening that at last the racist government of Mr. Ian Smith in Rhodesia did what the world was afraid it might do. As things stand right now, another racist state modelled after the South African Republic where a small group of racists has enslaved the native population of the country, has been created in Africa.

Why did it happen? First of all, it is the result of the stubbornness and the utter disregard of Mr. Smith's government of world public opinion. Secondly, the slowness of action taken against the government of Rhodesia by Great Britain is responsible. The British, for example, never heeded the resolutions passed by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council. Now, Britain has itself called for an emergency session of the Security Council and that body met last night.

Now that things have gone from bad to worse, Britain as the country responsible for developments in Rhodesia must implement the resolutions passed by the world organisation.

What is involved in Rhodesia is the fate of four million Africans who, if things go as the Salisbury government wishes, will be living in a condition unworthy of the dignity of man. What is involved is a threat to international peace and security, for it is quite obvious that free African nations will not sit idle and see other Africans treated as second class citizens in a land which belongs to them. What is involved is the denial of equality and justice. And it is for all these reasons that the United Nations and the world at large, while condemning this shameful and illegal act on the part of the Rhodesian government, urges Great Britain to go along with the views of the majority of the UN membership hereafter. The world has recognised the primary responsibility of Britain in Rhodesia and that is why it has consistently called on that country to act decisively. Britain, by calling for a session of the Security Council, has asked the world organisation for help in solving the problem. Now the suggestions made by the UN Security Council must be implemented.

Afghan Parliament:

POSSIBLE PRECEDENTS FOR PROCEDURE

BY SHAFIE RAHEL

So far we have discussed from the viewpoints of the Wolesi Jirgah and the government, the new procedures that were adopted during the vote of confidence session. But giving the vote of confidence is only the beginning of Parliament's work. Its primary job is to act as the legislative body for the government, working with the executive and judicial branches.

To carry out its responsibilities, Parliament needs a definite set of rules to guide its daily work. In the developed democracies, normally, a constitutional expert, or to be precise, an expert who knows the procedure of the house thoroughly, is employed to help the speaker of the house when controversy arises in the house about procedural matters. His word is final, and is accepted by all members of the house.

Democracies in the past have developed 'rules' of procedure over a long period of time. Rules were adopted as necessary to solve particular problems confronting the Parliament rather than being imposed at the beginning.

In the modern age it is not possible for a newly democratic country to wait for several sessions of the Parliament to meet before adopting rules of procedure which are so urgently needed for daily work. New democracies cannot wait even

centuries like the House of Commons in England before its rules of procedure are complete.

They simply appoint a committee from the members of the Parliament or only from the House of the People, to undertake studies and after drafting their proposals, to report to the whole house. This is what has happened in Afghanistan during the last two weeks.

The committee that has been appointed by the house must determine which precedents to follow. They may adopt the British system. (After all the House of Commons is the mother of democracy). Or they may adopt the rules of the American Senate and House of Representatives. The advantage of the British system is that Britain is a unitary state and a constitutional monarchy. In these respects it is like Afghanistan. The American system is younger, modern and more easily adoptable although it follows a federal pattern. However, fewer historical peculiarities, in rules, in the rules of procedure. Second, the committee may decide it prefers a mixture of three things: British, American, and its own original regulations which will be representative of the type of democracy which prevails in this country and which is different, to some extent, from the modern democracies of the world.

Democracies in the past have developed 'rules' of procedure over a long period of time. Rules were adopted as necessary to solve particular problems confronting the Parliament rather than being imposed at the beginning.

In the modern age it is not possible for a newly democratic country to wait for several sessions of the Parliament to meet before adopting rules of procedure which are so urgently needed for daily work. New democracies cannot wait even

To elaborate a little further on the differences between the British and American patterns, may I point out that first and foremost in the American system the President of the republic is not mainly a symbol, nor is he a permanent head of the state. He remains in power for four years, or eight years, and then becomes one of the ordinary citizens of his country. The United States' President is the offspring of the Constitution.

In the British system, the King is the head of the state and his prerogatives and conventional powers go, in theory if not in practice, much beyond his position as a constitutional monarch. He is as much the head of a state as he is the symbol of national action and unity. Britain has been ruled for the last seven centuries, from the Magna Carta of 1215 by a constitutional monarch. In other words, the institution of kingship has taken deep roots in the veins of the nation.

This position is very akin to the situation in Afghanistan. The King is not only the head of the state, he is also the symbol of national integration. He is a constitutional monarch who rules in the heart of his subjects. He is the fountain of honour and justice and is the most impartial judge in his society.

PRESS At a Glance

Anis daily, in its Wednesday editorial entitled "Radio and the People", discusses the problem of the people's need for more radio sets.

In the last several years, says the paper, radio has helped our people by providing entertainment and news services. Now the people may listen to those programmes on the radio in which they have special interest. Their reaction to some new programmes which have been broadcast over the radio has been published in the radio magazine (Pushtoon Shagh) and in the vernacular press.

The provision of at least one radio set for each family of five or six is a most important need in Afghanistan, says the editorial.

Some years ago, continues the editorial, the then Radio Kabul tried to import large quantities of transistor radios and sell them to the public without profit. But when the radio authorities discovered the prices, they decided that transistors were too expensive for farmers and village people.

At the annual meeting of ABU held recently in Tokyo, a proposal made by Abassi was approved. In his proposal, Abassi the President of Radio Afghanistan, developed countries help provide cheap radio transistors to the under developed countries. Abassi, also proposed that out of the 75,000 grant in aid which has been promised by the Ford Foundation, some should be utilised for the purchase and export of transistors to the underdeveloped countries.

The editorial, in conclusion, hopes that sufficient help will come from UNESCO, the Colombo Plan and other programmes to meet this need.

In an editorial on the "Peace Corps", Wednesday's Islam argues that with the true understanding of the principle of coexistence the developed countries are trying to help the underdeveloped nations not only by loans, provision of experts, and invitations to seminars, but also with peace corps.

Peace corps volunteers have some specialised knowledge and in some instances are experts. So far, says the paper, only the U.S. and the Federal German Republic have formed Peace Corps. There are about 200 Peace Corps Volunteers from these countries in Afghanistan at the moment.

It seems, continues the editorial, that Afghanistan has the largest number of peace corps volunteers in this region of the world.

The paper proposes that the Ministries prepare a list of the Peace Corps they need so that better use can be made of them.

Thursday's Islam carries an editorial called "With a Louder Voice".

Although the rural development department has done a lot of work in uplifting the social and living conditions of the farmers in the country, what it has done is not enough, the editorial says. With the limited funds that they have, they cannot reach all the villages in Afghanistan.

Since 80 per cent of its population is farmers, says the editorial, the country is in need of more transistor radios.

The paper proposes that UNESCO and those countries which are interested in providing Afghanistan with transistors should first try to find out whether it would be possible to manufacture them here in Afghanistan, or is it cheaper to import them from abroad.

Thursday's Anis carried an editorial under the caption of "The Prime Minister in the Meshrano Jirgah".

Commenting on Maiwandwal's speech in the Meshrano Jirgah, the paper says that we are glad to see that Afghanistan's customary policy of opposing colonialism.

(Contd. from page 5)

Radio Afghanistan Programme

SATURDAY
Foreign Services, Western Music
Sudu Programme: 6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs. on 62 m band
English Programme: 6:30-7:00 AST 4 775 Kcs on 62 m band.
Russian Programme: 10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs. on 62 m band.
Foreign language programmes include local and international news, commentary, talks on Afghanistan, and Afghan and Western music.

Air Services

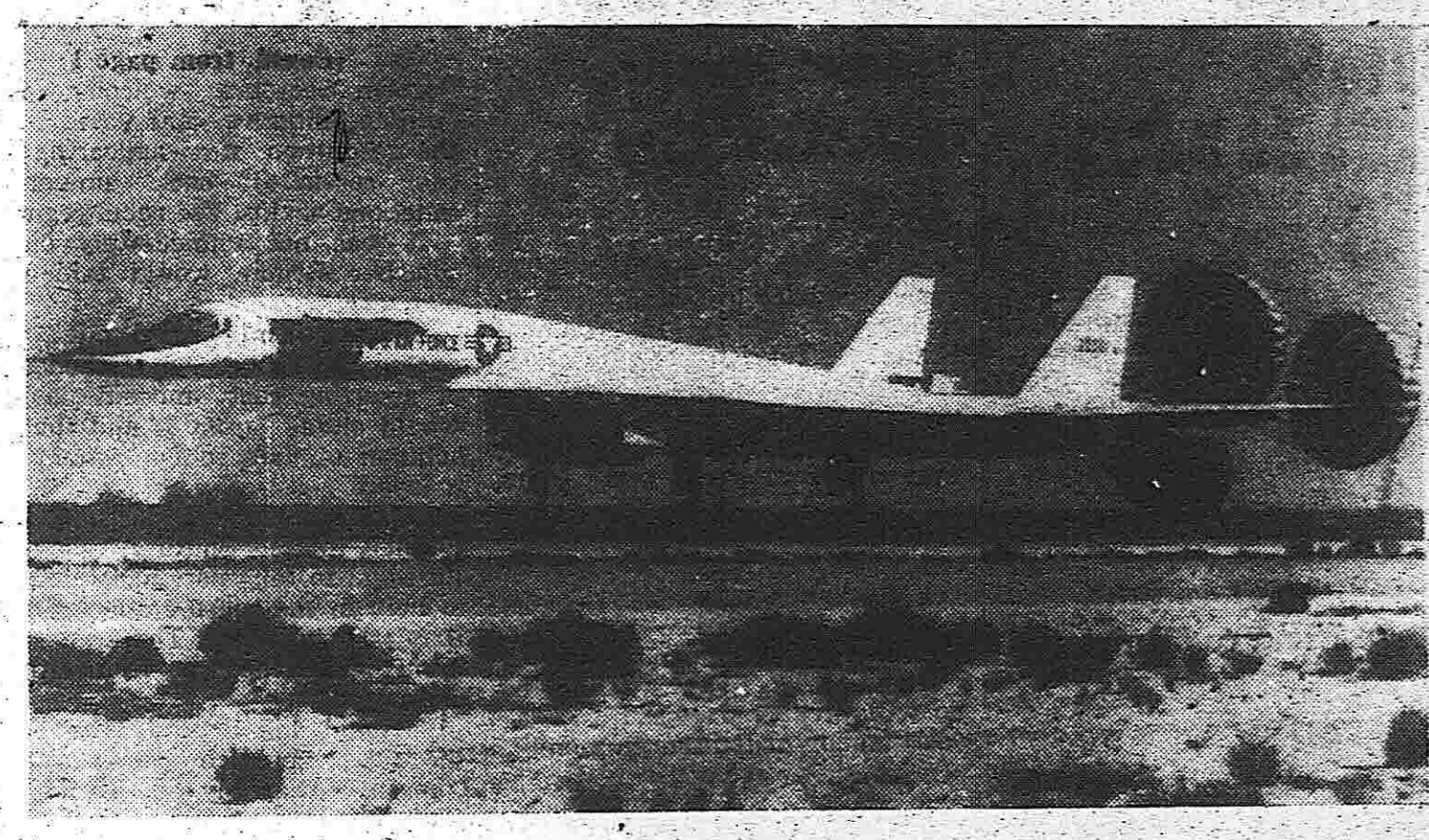
SUNDAY
Kandahar-Kabul Arrival-0845
Khost-Kabul Arrival-0920
Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul Arrival-1130
Tashkent-Kabul Arrival-1540
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar Departure-0730
Kabul-Khost Departure-0800
Kabul-Tashkent Departure-0900
Kabul-Kandahar Departure-1400
IRAN AIR
Tehran-Kabul Arrival-0845
Kabul-Tehran Departure-0940
CSA
Prague-Sofia-Athens-Kabul Arrival-1040
Beirut-Kabul Arrival-1100

MONDAY
ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
Herat-Kandahar-Kabul Arrival-1410
Arrival-1515
Kabul-Mazar-Herat Departure-0730
Kabul-Amritsar Departure-0800
Kabul-Kandahar Departure-0830
PIA
Peshawar-Kabul Arrival-1105
Kabul-Peshawar Departure-1145
CSA
Kabul-Athens, Sofia, Prague, Departure-0830
TMA
Kabul-Beirut Departure-1100

TUESDAY
Khost-Kabul Arrival-0950
Kabul-Kandahar, Tehran, Damascus, Beirut Departure-0930
Kabul-Kandahar-Karachi Departure-0930
PIA
Peshawar-Kabul Arrival-1105
Kabul-Peshawar Departure-1145

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade	20121-20122
Police	20697-211 22
Traffic	20159-24041
Radio Afghanistan	24880
New Clinic	24272
P'Afghanistan Bank	22045
Pashany Tejaraty Bank	22092
	20768
	20582
Bakhtar News Agency	20413
Afghan National Bank	21771
Airport	22319
Ariana Booking Office	24731-24732
Shourie Freres	20992
	22289
Lufthansa	22991



The huge XB-70A research aircraft lands with drag parachutes deployed at Edwards Air Force Base in California after flying for the first time at a speed of 2,000 miles per hour, three times the speed of sound. Forerunner of future supersonic air transports, the six-jet delta-wing craft flew at this speed above 70,000 feet (21,000 metres), making this the fastest and highest flight in history for a plane of such size. Sixteen previous flights have been made with the craft, which measures 185 feet (55.5 meters) in length and weighs more than 225 tons.

Alternative For Afghanistan? Mechanics Of Deficit Financing

All governments need resources (not primarily money) for their projects. As the supply of goods available for individual use is scaled down, the cost of living will rise more than people's money incomes have increased. It is understood that a bunch of banknotes or check account presents purchasing power in the hands. The case of a national government, however, is different. If it were not so, a national government would never have financial troubles, as it has the prerogative of printing banknotes. Now if a government borrows from the Central Bank, since this increase in money is not consonant with the growth of real output of goods and services in the economy, it amounts to printing banknotes and would have the same effect as if the government itself had printed afghani banknotes.

In view of the national government's responsibility for monetary and balance of international payments stability, they must hold in check the creation of money to an amount consistent with the recreation of real production of goods and services in the economy and the desired changes in the country's international trade balances which should be adjusted for changes in private propensities to hoard cash.

With this bent of logic, cash created by the Afghan government through Da Afghanistan Bank's borrowing is not an asset. An asset is brought into existence by those transactions of the Afghan government which transfer incomes or assets from the private economy to itself. This being the reason when our government collects taxes, private purchasing power is reduced and the amount our government can spend without bringing about inflationary pressures is thereby increased.

As a friend of mine argued many destructive forces can be tamed and utilised for productive purposes. I agree with him. Floods are ravaging vast areas of fertile lands, but if a dam is constructed, not only floods are controlled, but the flood water is also used for generating electricity and irrigating waste or desert areas for cultivation.

The crux of the matter is whether inflation prescriptions can be given in such precise quantities in the developing countries that will not disrupt the very objective of development works. How effective such prescriptions are is one of the many questions that must be answered differently for different countries.

Baghlan Beet Root Output Increases

BAGHLAN, Nov. 13.—Nearly 12,000 acres of land has been utilised for beet root cultivation this year in Baghlan.

An official of the Ministry of Agriculture told a Bakhtar reporter that this represents a considerable increase as compared with the acreage of land used for this purpose last year. This was due to the fact that the ministry announced last year an increase in the price of beet root, he added.

Talking about the problems faced by the beet growers, he said that there is a kind of parasite found on beet root farms known as 'zard paichak'.

The ministry's agronomists have trained most farmers in effective combating the parasite. Elaborating on the nature of the parasite, he said, there is an insect which usually sticks at a point between the root and the stalk of the beet. This is a common threat every year and there are two ways of combating it. First, by improving the seed and the soil. Second, by providing for large scale spraying facilities. Agricultural officials in all areas, he said, have at their disposal large quantities of spray powder for this purpose.

According to another report, the transport of beet root from farms to the sugar manufacturing factory of Baghlan, started today. The factory will go into operation when five thousand tons of the beet have been stored in the factory's depots.

Japan's Peace Corps Volunteers At Work After Rocky Start

Japan's attempt to put a "peace corps" to work—a copy of the 1961 Kennedy scheme that despatched 7,000 young Americans to work in 50 countries—ran on the rocks before it was launched. But it is now in business, and how this came about is an illuminating story of the dogged determination of the Japanese.

They made a survey in 1962 and 1963 in preparation for sending abroad young specialists in education, agriculture, fisheries, civil engineering, health and hygiene, etc. They met stone walls almost everywhere and especially in their own backyard with its bitter memories of imperial Japan's pre-war Asian "co-prosperity sphere".

Reports from Pakistan, India, Ceylon, Indonesia and Philippines were negative.

African leaders told survey teams that they saw no reason for "duplicating what the Americans have done."

Japan's officialdom then realised just how deep and lasting was the residue of mistrust.

But despite all this, the Japanese at government level in Tokyo, and through their embassies, consulates, trade centres and visiting "economic diplomacy" groups abroad, chipped away at resentment and resistance.

Tokyo invited representatives of recalcitrant Asian States to Japan to have a look at the domestic economy that could help the under-developed nations emerge in the ways they themselves sought.

They investigated the expansion of food production, the exploitation of minerals, road building, fishing industries, irrigation, interior communications.

More and more Asian students accepted invitations to study in Japan, to work for Japanese en-

terprises. And gradually the hostility began to melt.

Now 12 countries have requested teams from Japan's "Overseas Cooperation Volunteers". They include the Philippines, Laos, Pakistan and Indonesia. The interest is highest in agricultural workers, health and welfare specialists, and light industry technicians. All the young Japanese will serve abroad for two years.

After the initial failure, the Japanese government has fashioned its programme with great care. With disarming frankness, it calls the Overseas Cooperation Volunteers an agency, formed "only to extend technological cooperation, not to find overseas training grounds for Japanese youth, nor to act as an advance guard for imminent Japanese commercial invasion. Its duty is nothing more or less than contributing to the economic development of host nations."

Achakzai Returns Home After IMF Meeting In U.S.

KABUL, Nov. 13.—Habibullah Mali Achakzai, the Governor of D'Afghanistan Bank, who had gone to United States to attend the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund returned to Kabul Wednesday morning.

On his way back, Achakzai met certain bankers in New York and governors of central banks in England and France. In London, he also visited a bank note printing plant.

New Road Signs Talk In New York

Not long ago a group of automobile drivers in New York City found that they no longer had to read some road or traffic signs posted along the city's busy streets. Instead, the road signs talked to them.

The Ford Motor Company has already produced some of these novel safety devices. Their officials believe that the day will come when they will be as familiar to motorists as traditional road signs are today. Their object is to increase highway safety and also to speed the flow of congested city traffic.

Talking road signs are at present only in the experimental stage. As the experiment was proceeding, many cars making their way through the city suddenly heard a clear voice coming through their car radio, which said "School crossing ahead, slow down". The warning was repeated twice in quick succession.

A few minutes later motorists were warned of an approaching fire engine and directed into the right traffic lane, leaving the left one free for the fire equipment.

In addition to radios, each car carried a small electronic device which automatically received messages transmitted from traffic observers stationed along their route.

Many uses can be made from the new talking road signs. On high speed expressways, they could give advance warning to motorists of an accident ahead or of other hazards such as ice or fog.

On busy city streets they could be a valuable aid in reducing traffic congestion by re-routing drivers around trouble spots or heavily travelled areas.

Once the system is perfected an automobile owner can buy the small receiver at a cost considerably lower than that of most car radios.

Engineers predict that four or five years hence talking road signs will be an every day occurrence.

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Mauritius To Get Independence Soon

The Indian Ocean island of Mauritius is to be independent. The British Colonial Office has agreed with the Mauritian majority leaders that for a population of 750,000 people with 720 square miles to move about on this is a going proposition.

There are French, Creole, Chinese and African minorities on Mauritius, and the first two have historically been those with the greatest wealth and political influence. But Indians make up the majority, and if true democratic government is to be instituted the traditional bosses will have to step down in favour of numbers.

From the recent London constitutional conference there is every reason to suppose that they are to do this, and the communal hostility and violence which have made British Guiana's way to independence so tragic have been largely absent from Mauritian history. Before independence is formally granted there will be an election, and there is little doubt that political life will become increasingly heated. But the British Colonial Secretary, Anthony Greenwood, has been satisfied that this will not exceed healthy proportions, and that the future is assured.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2)

lism and imperialism has not changed. Our foreign policy continues to be based on opposing discrimination, imperialism and the remnants of imperialism wherever they exist.

Almost all the senators, says the paper, touched upon graft in the country.

The editorial concludes that the best way to wipe out corruption and bribery in the country is to raise the salaries of the civil servants and to educate the public about the law.

Forty Die As Jet Crashes In Salt Lake City, Utah

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 13, (Reuter).—

A United Airlines Boeing 727 jetliner crashed here on Thursday night, killing 40 out of 90 people aboard.

The plane touched down well short of the runway before it burst into flames, an airline official said Friday.

"There's no doubt about it", the airport manager Joe Bergin told reporters, "the plane hit the asphalt overrun area 300 to 400 feet short of the runway. The asphalt gives every indication of a hard landing."

An airline spokesman said earlier the plane's main landing gear collapsed as it touched down.

The Boeing 727 jetliner gliding in for a landing at twilight, touched down hard, bounced several feet upward, slammed down again and then began swerving crazily and skidding down the runway.

First lieutenant John Sullivan, who was a passenger, described what happened from his hospital bed where he was recovering from severe burns.

"The first indication that anything might have been wrong with the airliner was when the pilot began to add power to all engines as though trying to make a last second adjustment in landing position", he said.

Sullivan has survived two plane crashes in four days, his parents said. A navigator with the U.S. military air transports service, he is forced to switch to a commercial airliner after his military plane and a private aircraft collided last Sunday.

After the jetliner hit the runway, lieutenant Sullivan reported that fire broke out on the right side of the tail and entered the cabin. The flames came inside, creating intense heat and black smoke.

AP reports: Sullivan, who lived through both accidents, said Friday he'll go on flying.

Sullivan and the other three were among the crew of six aboard a C124 globemaster transport which collided Sunday with a single-engine private Cessna plane in the air near Wagoner, Oklahoma. The civilian plane crashed, killing all three occupants. The globemaster with one engine knocked out, limped to a landing at Tulsa.

Sullivan, a 24-year-old navigator, and three sergeants from the globemaster crew were flying back to their squadron at Hill air force base in Utah aboard the United Airlines jetliner, which

burst into flames on landing at Salt Lake City airport.

Of 90 persons aboard, 40 died, including all three of Sullivan's companions—technical sgt. Robert Leo Burnis, 37, Master sgt. Fred L. Hart, 35, and staff sgt. German Edwin Caling, 34.

Sullivan leaped out of the blazing airplane and escaped with severe burns.

Kosygin Confers With Indian Finance Minister

MOSCOW, Nov. 13, (Tass).—

The chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Minister's Alexei Kosygin Friday received in the Kremlin the Indian Minister of Finance T. Krishnamachari, who was accompanied by the Indian ambassador to the USSR Trilok Kaul.

Alexei Kosygin and T. Krishnamachari talked in a friendly atmosphere.

Soviet Delegation To Take Part In Highway Opening

MOSCOW, November 13, (Tass).—

A Soviet delegation will take part in the celebrations on the occasion of the completion of a new motor road in Afghanistan.

"The Soviet and Afghan builders have already covered with concrete the last kilometres of the new Kushka-Herat-Kandahar road", a Tass correspondent was told by Illodor Kulev, Vice-Chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for External Economic Relations.

Kulev is a member of the Soviet delegation, which was to leave Moscow for Kabul today.

The highway which is nearly 680 kilometres long begins near the Soviet-Afghan border. It crosses mountains and deserts, the western provinces and ends in the centres of the country.

The new road, Kulev says, will be "of tremendous importance for the development of sparsely populated of Afghanistan". He stressed that the stream of freight from the Soviet Union can be channelled over this road not only to Afghanistan, but to countries neighbouring on it.

From Herat to Kandahar the

Tarzi Reports On Tourist Meeting In Mexico City

KABUL, Nov. 13.—Abdul Wahab Tarzi, President of the Afghan Tourist Bureau, who had gone to Mexico to attend the general session of the International Union of Tourist Organisations returned to Kabul Thursday morning.

Tarzi said the Assembly, which convenes once every two years, was attended by representatives of 68 countries and 56 non-governmental organisations. He said the Afghan representative was appointed as chairman of the commission for Southeast Asia.

As chairman of the commission he will prepare a report on the coordination of tourism in member countries and submit it to the executive committee of which he is a member.

Besides Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Ceylon and Bulgaria, the commission for Southeast Asia accepted Iran and Mongolia as new members this year.

road will become a part of the Trans Asian highway.

Kulev described the construction of the new motor road as a "fine example of the Soviet-Afghan cooperation".

He pointed out that the construction had to be carried out in exceptionally difficult conditions. About ten million cubic metres of earth, including much of rock, had to be moved.

Nearly 40 bridges have been built on the road, mainly across mountainous rivers and ravines.

Johnson Congratulates Premier Maiwandwal

KABUL, Nov. 13.—The United States President Lyndon Johnson has congratulated in a telegram Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal on his appointment as Prime Minister of Afghanistan.

World Reaction To Rhodesian Declaration

(Cont'd. from page 1)

Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri saw the situation as "very serious". He told a meeting of his Congress Party that "our stand is clear, we will never recognise it."

New Zealand Prime Minister Keith Holyoake said his nation could not recognise the "illegal" regime and said the problem in fact would likely call for further action beyond the words. The consequences of Commonwealth consultation could only be "grave", he said.

Sir Robert Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia has twice told his parliament within the past month that Australia would refuse diplomatic recognition if Rhodesia took the path of unilateral decision as it now has done.

He described the Smith government as "racist".

In Dar-Es-Salaam, the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) one of the two rival African nationalist parties in Rhodesia, said Prime Minister Smith "and his fellow rebels" should be arrested and tried for high treason.

The other party, ZAPU (Zimbabwe African Peoples Union) declared in a statement issued in London: "There is no legal government in Rhodesia capable of restoring law and order the people are entitled to use all measures to resist and put down the rebellion of Smith and his minions. Treason and rebellion have been committed. The lives particularly of the four million unarmed Africans are in jeopardy.

President Nyerere of Tanzania

appealed to Rhodesian Africans to remain calm and "wait for international reaction".

In London the British Prime Minister Harold Wilson made a statement in a crowded House of Commons Thursday on the unilateral declaration of "independence" of Southern Rhodesia by the White Minority government headed by Ian Smith. In his lengthy statement Wilson outlined the course of the British-South Rhodesian talks.

Wilson said that unilateral declaration of "independence" by Southern Rhodesia is illegal and is a mutiny against the crown. Stressing that he has taken all measures to prevent this event, Wilson made an indirect attempt to somehow justify Smith. He said he had spoken this morning with Smith who seemed to be confused and unhappy in recent weeks. Wilson said, Smith had been subjected to an unbearable pressure by his colleagues and reckless extremists of the Rhodesian front.

Wilson told parliament members that the British governor in Southern Rhodesia has announced, by authority given him by the Queen the deposal of Smith's government.

Wilson next announced the following main economic sanctions the government was going to apply: a ban on the purchase of South Rhodesian tobacco, the exclusion of Southern Rhodesia from the Sterling zone and the denial of imperial preference. Wilson also announced Britain's intention to stop the shipments of arms and spares for earlier supplied wea-

pons to Southern Rhodesia.

In conclusion Wilson described the events of the day as "tragic" and called upon the citizens of Southern Rhodesia to remain loyal to the British government and Queen. The public servants, he said, should do not work for the unlawful regime and the armed forces and police must not use arms in support of the regime.

In Dar es Salaam the President of Zambia Kenneth Kaunda announced Friday that the government of Zambia has undertaken "broad emergency powers" in the event the country will have to encounter any possible actions of Southern Rhodesia against Zambia after the declaration of independence in South Rhodesia.

Speaking over the radio the President of Zambia pointed out that these powers include the introduction of a curfew, the check of Zambians returning from abroad.

President Kenneth Kaunda also said that the South Rhodesian authorities have sent two battalions of troops to the border with Zambia. The president of Zambia condemned this act of the South Rhodesian government.

Rains Put 400 Phones Out Of Order Here

KABUL, Nov. 13.—Due to the last two day's rain some 400 telephones were out of order in the city, by 10:30 a.m. Saturday morning.

Workers from Communications Ministry were busy searching this morning for the spot where a 400 line cable is damaged.

Rhodesian Declaration

(Cont'd. from page 1)

Foreign Secretary, welcomed the Jordanian initiative, and voted for the resolution after appearing to the council to back universal sanctions against the rebel regime.

It was not immediately clear whether Britain would table its own draft.

Stewart firmly ruled out recourse to force in Rhodesia, of asserting that innocent people would suffer from it and that a solution of the problem would be delayed.

In an independent decision, the Council invited South Africa and Portugal to take part in its debate to help in the consideration of the Rhodesian problem. There was no immediate response from either state.

Portugal and South Africa cast the only negative votes in the General Assembly on Thursday against a resolution to condemn the Rhodesian action. The resolution was also approved in the Trusteeship Committee. There also these two countries cast negative votes.

Ghana's Foreign Minister Alex Quaison-Sackey, a former General Assembly President, said the "Ian Smith had unashamedly committed an act of treason and rebellion."

The Africans there had been left without protection, to the will and caprice of a regime bent on keeping them in slavery in the name of western civilisation.

The Africans had come to the Council to call for approval action under the terms of Article 7 of the UN Charter, Quaison-Sackey said.

U.S. Delegate Arthur Boldberg urged all countries to join in the economic restrictions to back Britain. He said the United States had closed its consulate in Salisbury and has barred importation of sugar from Rhodesia in 1966.

Other measures taken by the United States, he said, included suspension of action on application for loans and credit to Rhodesia, and warning of all potential investors of the grave risk involved in Rhodesian investments.

Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Fedorovsk said "due attention" must be paid to the recommendations of Jordan since the Security Council was meeting "an exceptional circumstances."

In London, the British Government and opposition clashed in parliament over the extent of economic sanctions to be imposed on Rhodesia.

Premier Harold Wilson warned that unless the sanctions were tough the world might be faced with the sight of "the red army in blue berets" in central Africa.

He said that unless the sanctions were effective world powers might step in and pointed out that there were other nations who would like to build up a military base in Africa under the legality of a United Nations resolution.

The British Premier reminded the judges, police, and armed

Rhodesian Action

(Cont'd. from page 1)

dence for the majority of Africans living in that country and will not recognise it.

It has been learned that the Afghan delegation in United Nations has signed a resolution by Afro-Asian countries demanding that the Security Council discuss the Rhodesian issue.

Afghanistan has also sponsored a resolution in support of the right of the majority of Africans in Rhodesia which has been submitted for approval to the United Nations Trusteeship Committee.

forces of Rhodesia of their oath of loyalty to the British crown and warned them against taking an oath to the new illegal authorities in Salisbury.

The opposition Conservative leader Edward Heath urged that the sanctions be not given an aspect of punishment, while a strong group of conservative back-benchers rejected the ban on tobacco imports.

The opposition Commonwealth affairs spokesman Selwyn Lloyd expressed his doubts about the ban on sugar imports and said several of the measures envisaged would play into the hand of the Rhodesian extremists.

Leader of the Liberal Party, Jo Grimond protested on the other hand that the measures outlined by the government did not go far enough.

He called on the government to introduce really punitive measures and to reconsider cutting off the supply of oil to Rhodesia.

The government had earlier introduced an enabling bill designed to give the government to take whatever action it deems necessary to bring the situation in Rhodesia back to normal, the bill expected to be approved on Monday.

Pakhtunistanis Deliver More Speeches On Unity

KABUL, Nov. 13.—A report from Tira, Northern Independent Pakhtunistan says that a large Jirgah of Worekzai tribe was held under the chairmanship of Janat Gul Khan in which elders and tribal chiefs delivered passionate speeches on the need for unity for the attainment of Pakhtunistan's independence. The Jirgah ended with cries of long live Pakhtunistan.

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Nov. 13.—The following are the exchange rates at D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani per unit of foreign currency.

Buying	Selling
Af. 72.25 (per U.S. dollar)	72.75
Af. 202.30 (per one pound sterling)	203.70
Af. 1806.25 (per hundred German Mark)	1812.75
Af. 1682.18 (per hundred Swiss Franc)	1693.84
Af. 1462.55 (per hundred French Franc)	1472.68

ADVTs.

International Club

Thursday, Nov. 11th. 8:30 pm.
GRAND TENNIS BALL
Distribution of cups. Various and nice foods available.
Black Tie. Non-members. Afs. 100.

FRENCH CLUB

(Share-Nau)

(Exhibition)

TODAY'S FRENCH PRESS

Opening day, Saturday, Nov. 13, at 5:30 p.m. The exhibition will remain open until Nov. 18, from 10-12 a.m. and 2-5 p.m. every day.

EMBROIDERY DISPLAY

You are invited to visit the display of Afghan embroidery at the Jamila-Shafika shop opposite Doris Rassoul's Hair Salon on Thursday afternoons—from 2-5 p.m. Order gifts now for the Christmas Season.

PIA ANNOUNCEMENT

PIA announce their winter schedule in effect November 11, 1965.

The days of operation will be as follows:

Arrival Kabul:	Mondays	11:05
	Thursdays	11:05
Departure Kabul:	Mondays	11:45
	Thursdays	11:45