

7-12-1966

Kabul Times (July 12, 1966, vol. 5, no. 90)

Bakhtar News Agency

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

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

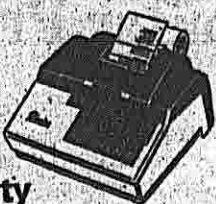
Please take our feedback survey at: https://unomaha.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_8cchtFmpDyGfBLE

Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (July 12, 1966, vol. 5, no. 90)" (1966). *Kabul Times*. 1256.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/1256>

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

Precisa

Profit
Prestige
Portability

THE KABUL TIMES

LANCO

fine Swiss
watches

VOL. V, NO. 90

KABUL, TUESDAY JULY 12, 1966 (SARATAN 21, 1345, S.H.)

Price Af. 3



His Majesty the King and Dr. Zakir Hussain exchange views.

(Photo: Wafajio)

Dr. Zakir Hussain Received By His Majesty Monday Night

KABUL, July 12, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Zakir Hussain, the Vice-President of India, and some members of his entourage were received in audience by His Majesty the King at 8:30 p.m. Monday night at Gulkhana Palace. They had dinner together.

Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, the Minister of Court Ali Mohammad, Dr. Abdul Zahir, the President of the Wolosi Jirgah, Noor Ahmad Etemadi, the First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Abdul Satar Shalizi, the Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior, the Chairman of the Indo-Afghan Friendship Society, the Afghan Ambassador in Delhi, and the Indian Ambassador in Kabul were also present.

HM To Visit India

Dr. Zakir Hussain has extended an invitation from the President of India,

Dr. Radhakrishnan to His Majesty the King and Her Majesty the Queen to pay an official visit to India.

His Majesty has accepted the invitation with thanks.

Maiwandwal Calls

Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal called on Dr. Zakir Hussain at 8:00 p.m. last night.

Kabul Museum

Dr. Zakir Hussain, the Vice President of India, visited the Kabul Museum Monday morning.

Dr. Zakir Hussain also attended a reception held in the evening by the Indian community in Afghanistan.

After inspecting the sections on Hadda, Bamyan, Ghazni, Lashkari Bazar, Bagram and coins, the visiting Indian Vice President signed the Museum's visitors' book.

Visits Marshal

Dr. Zakir Hussain earlier paid a courtesy call on Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi at his residence.

Due to fracture of his left leg, Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi has been in bed for the past three weeks.

His general health, however is excellent, according to the doctor's report.

Paghman Reception

A launch was held in honour of Dr. Zakir Hussain by the Afghan-Indian Friendship Society at Tapaie Paghman Monday.

The President of the society, Mohammad Nawroz, said that his Society was trying to further strengthen friendly relations between the two countries which have existed from time immemorial.

The friendly relations between the two countries, Dr. Zakir Hussain said in reply, are centuries old. We are happy to notice, he added, that these relations, particularly since India became independent, have been developing at economic and cultural levels.

Dr. Zakir Hussain met Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan at 6:00 last night.

New Gas Stations To Be Installed

KABUL, July 12, (Bakhtar).—In order to facilitate the smooth movement of transport within the city the Government Monopoly has decided to install four temporary gas stations in various parts of Kabul city.

The work on installation of these gas stations began a week ago and so far 30 per cent of the work has been finished. The four new gas stations, which will be completed in four weeks are located in Ghazi Jan Mohammad Khan Waat, Nangarhar Waat, Zahir Shah Park and across the Pamir cinema.

The development plan of the Government Monopoly calls for seven permanent gas stations to be built with equipment from the Federal Republic of Germany. Work will start, according to Abdul Kabir Saraj, the Commercial Vice President of the Afghan Monopoly, as soon as the equipment arrives. Until then the four temporary stations will solve the distribution of gas problem to some extent, he added.

STOP PRESS

MESHRANO JIRGAH COMMITTEE MEETS

KABUL, July 12, (Bakhtar).—The Committee on Hearing Complaints of the Meshrano Jirgah yesterday discussed the people's applications.

The chief of the Security Department of the Ministry of Interior, Abdul Basir Hakimi, appeared before the committee and answered questions. The committee later issued its decision on five applications.

AZIZ APPOINTED KUNAR GOVERNOR

KABUL, July 12, (Bakhtar).—Suleiman Aziz, the former Deputy Governor of Nangarhar province, has been appointed Governor of Kunar.

Hakimi Arrives Here

KABUL, July 12, (Bakhtar).—Abdul Karim Hakimi, the President of the Helmand Valley Authority, arrived here last night.

Prince Ahmad Shah Arrives In Moscow

MOSCOW, July 12.—Prince Ahmed Shah and his wife Khatol arrived in Moscow Monday as guests of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The Afghan Prince and his wife will stay in USSR till July 23.

Plan Prepared For Settlement Of Kochis, Landless

KABUL, July 12, (Bakhtar).—The settlement of kochis, and the problems of immigrants and landless farmers will be studied with a view to providing an economic and social development plan for them.

Stating this, Sulaiman Sekandar, the chief of the Land Settlement Department, said some decisions have already been made in this area in accordance with the policy statement of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal.

But these decisions, he said, should be studied from political, social and economic points of view.

Foreign aid may be asked for the implementation of these decisions, he added.

The Prime Minister has already issued instructions to the Ministry of Planning to invite aid from foreign sources, he said.

There is need for two experts to study the special conditions that prevail here, he said. The report of these experts should be studied carefully. Statistics on state land and the number of kochis and migrants should be collected.

CADASTRAL SURVEY BEGINS IN LOGAR

KABUL, July 12, (Bakhtar).—The cadastral survey of the Khaka desert of Logar province began yesterday.

The work, which has begun under the supervision of Sayed Nasraddin Ansari, the chief of oil operations in the department of land settlement, includes Lachikhal, Noor Khanai, Toopak, Qalai Alef Khan, Delawar, Zarang, Sha Mazaf.

Freeman Arrives Tomorrow To Participate In Opening Of Kabul-Kandahar Highway

KABUL, July 12.—

U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman and Mrs. Freeman will arrive here tomorrow morning.

Freeman will be representing President Lyndon B. Johnson at the inauguration ceremony for the Kabul-Kandahar Road which will take place at a site approximately 35 kilometers from Kabul.

Following the arrival ceremonies, Secretary and Mrs. Freeman will be escorted to Chehel-Suton Palace and at 11:30, Freeman will pay a call on Prime Minister Maiwandwal at his Office.

In 1961, President John F. Kennedy induced Orville L. Freeman to come to Washington to take what seasoned observers described as the "most thankless" and "one of the most politically dangerous" jobs in the Federal Government.

Freeman is ultra-serious about his public service, that he is an industrious and skilled administrator, and that he believes in "a government with a heart."

Though he is a lawyer by profession, Secretary Freeman is thoroughly familiar with the business end of a pitchfork and with complex present-day farm problems, particularly those in the Middle Western United States where he grew up. His home state of Minnesota is the nation's No. 1 oat-growing state. Minnesota also is one of the leading producers of corn, soybeans, wheat, cattle and dairy products.

Freeman was born May 9, 1918, of Scandinavian parents in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

(Continued on page 4)

Greek Govt. Bans Open Air Rallies

ATHENS, July 12, (Reuters).—The Greek government, shocked by a bloody pitched battle Monday between police and demonstrating wheat farmers, Monday night banned all open air mass rallies and declared that any attempt to disturb the peace would be mercilessly crushed.

It alleged that communist elements instigated the clashes near Salonica. Of 150 people arrested, 44 were proved communists, all of them from the outlawed Greek communist party, the government said.

The clashes occurred as 5,000 farmers were trying to drive into Salonica on tractors—part of a massive protest by 350,000 wheat producers throughout the country in demand for higher security prices from the government for their wheat.

Australian Group Meets Afghan Parliamentarians

KABUL, July 12, (Bakhtar).—The Australian parliamentary delegation yesterday afternoon went to Del Kusha palace and signed the special book.

Later they placed a wreath at His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah's mausoleum.

A reception was held by the Afghan parliament in honour of the visiting Australian parliamentary delegation at Spozhmai cafe in Kargha last evening.

The Deputy Presidents of both the houses of the parliament, the chairmen of the various committees of both the houses, and some officials attended the reception.

The Australian delegation left this morning for a visit to the Salang pass.

The delegation arrived in Gulbahaar at 12:30 and ate lunch as guests of the Afghan textile factory.

Earlier Monday, the chief of the delegation, Reginald Swart, the Australian Civil Aviation Minister on arrival in Kabul in a press statement said:

"Australia and Afghanistan are different in many ways but also have much in common and there is a real need for them to establish close links."

Swartz said that Afghanistan and Australia shared common problems in the need to develop arid areas of their country and to increase their trade with other countries.

"Our populations are similar and the need of both our peoples to work for the development of our respective countries offers us an important area of common interest," he said.

"This is the first Australian parliamentary delegation to visit Afghanistan—and this in itself illustrates the desire of Australians to learn more about Afghanistan. The visit has particular significance during the first year of Afghanistan's first parliament under its new Constitution. The delegation, which comprises both Government and Opposition members is anxious to exchange impressions with Afghan members of parliament," the statement said.

"Trade between our two countries is small but as we both develop, there is every reason for trade to increase to our mutual benefit."

Four U.S. Aircraft Downed As Bombing Of Fuel Depots Continues; USSR Prepares Plan To Aid Hanoi

Johnson Consults With Advisors

MOSCOW, July 12, (Reuters).—Russia announced last night it had put into operation a plan to send economic and military aid to North Vietnam as retaliation for American bombing near Hanoi and Haiphong.

Soviet and East European communist leaders at their summit meeting in Bucharest last week pledged growing and many-sided support for North Vietnam, including more arms, and declared that East European volunteers were ready to fight, if needed.

The USSR last night issued a statement reported by Tass news agency, that competent Soviet organs had been instructed to take all necessary measures arising from the Bucharest declaration. The measures, the statement said, included steps "connected with the rendering of economic and military assistance for the repulsion of the American aggression, with due account for the requirements arising from the new phase of war in Vietnam."

The statement said the Bucharest declaration by the Warsaw Pact member-

nations last Thursday had the full approval and emphatic support of the Soviet Union.

It said the decision adopted in Bucharest was "a new important confirmation of growing unity and cohesion of the socialist countries."

In Washington, the USSR statement was seen by U.S. officials as indicating the bleak prospects of the USSR's agreeing to forthcoming British-Indian appeals for a peace conference on Vietnam.

The Soviet Union Monday also charged the United States had misused the UN Security Council by sending it a letter seeking to justify the bombings of installations in the Hanoi and Haiphong areas of North Vietnam.

The charge was contained in a communication handed to this month's Council President, Chief S.O. Adebo of Nigeria, by Soviet Ambassador Nikolai T. Fedorenko.

Soviet sources also said the Soviet UN delegation had refused to accept delivery of the letter signed by U.S.

Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg and distributed as a council document.

In Rome, a South Vietnamese Buddhist monk last night called on the United States to make the first move for peace in Vietnam by reducing fighting or pulling out troops.

Thich Nhat Hanh, told a press conference he was a member of the international committee on Conscience for peace in Vietnam and said he spoke for the majority of his countrymen in demanding an end to the war.

In London, an opposition conservative party spokesman Monday advised Prime Minister Harold Wilson to tell Soviet leaders in Moscow this weekend that Britain supports the Americans in Vietnam "because we believe they are right."

Reginald Maundling, leading off the second day of foreign affairs debate in the house of commons, related impressions of his own recent visit to Moscow.

"What is clear," Maundling told the house, "is that Prime Minister Wilson's action in dissociating himself and the

(Continued on page 4)

McNamara Expects Further Build-Up Of U.S. Forces

WASHINGTON, July 12, (AP).—Secretary of Defence Robert McNamara said Monday he anticipates further buildup in the strength of U.S. forces in Vietnam before the end of the year.

At present there are 280,000 U.S. military personnel in Vietnam.

Asked to comment at a news conference on whether there would be 375,000 men in Vietnam by the end of the year and 425,000 by next spring, as reported by the New York Times, McNamara replied:

"I never announce movements in advance and I do not wish to speculate on possible movements, so I can't comment on that, other than to say we have 280,000 men in South Vietnam today. We will meet whatever requirements the military commanders submit to us

(Continued on page 4)



Members of the Afghan and Australian parliaments at a reception given for the visiting Australian delegation.



THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Fridays by the Kabul Times
PUBLISHING AGENCY

Food For Thought

Suffering cheerfully endured ceases to be suffering and is transmuted into an ineffable joy. The man who flies from suffering is the victim of endless tribulation before it has come to him, and is half dead when it does come. But one who is cheerfully ready for anything and everything that comes, escapes all pain; his cheerfulness acts as an anaesthetic.

—Mahatma Gandhi

Afghan - Australian Relations Grow

The visit of the Australian Parliamentary delegation to Afghanistan is a welcome move in the direction of bringing the two nations directly in contact with one another on a high official level.

Friendly links between Afghanistan and Australia have been growing the last several years.

Relations between the two nations go back to the nineteenth century when some Afghan camel drivers migrated to Australia. Thus direct and friendly ties between the people of the two countries date back to the time when Australia was looking for new settlers to help develop the country. We do not know much about the role these camel drivers have played in Australia, but we are sure that in their own way they have contributed something to the development of communication and transport in Australia.

Due to lack of direct contact very little attention has been paid to the fact that the two countries have many similarities.

Though Afghanistan is landlocked and Australia is surrounded by the sea, both countries have about the same number of people and face many of the same problems. More than one third of our land is mountains and cannot be cultivated. Virtually the same proportion of land in Australia is not arable. Their agricultural projects face as many problems in the desert as ours do in the central mountainous region and the southwestern deserts. The projects to overcome shortages of water both for irrigation purposes and meeting the need of the populace encounter the same difficulties in both the countries.

But, since Australia is a highly developed country in the field of agriculture, Afghanis-

tan, as a developing country could learn a lot from its experience.

The building up of communications is another area where the two countries share common problems. Our geographical obstacles are as numerous as those of our Australian friends. Sometime ago an Australian expert came to Afghanistan to help organise school broadcasting. Although the details of his plan have yet to be worked out, we are sure his advice when implemented will be of great assistance.

A vital point of common interest is that both countries are active participants in the Colombo Plan. A number of Afghan trainees are at present taking various courses in Australia. So far about 26 trainees from Afghanistan have either returned from Australia after completing their studies or are still working there. The six-month English language courses offered to our young graduates at Australian universities are of great help.

The nine Afghan students now undergoing intensive English training in Australia will be of great use to their country upon return home.

Another small but growing link between the two countries is in the field of trade. Australia is at present importing from Afghanistan comparatively small quantities of wool, rugs and carpets. Afghanistan, like any other developing country is desirous of expanding her commercial and trade relations with the friendly countries of the world.

Afghanistan, like Australia, attaches much importance to the present visit of the Australian parliamentary delegation and hopes that it will prove instrumental to the cause of developing and strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

"Esteemed Guest from India," was the caption of an editorial published in yesterday's *Iskhar*. Dr. Zakir Hussain, Vice-President of India, is now in Kabul for an official visit at the invitation of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, it said.

This provides an opportunity for the renewal of the long-established tradition of friendship between the two countries. Afghanistan and India have had friendly ties for many years. The exchange of visits between leaders from Afghanistan and India has further strengthened these ties which are based on mutual respect, trust and good will. The state visit paid by His Majesty the King to India and also the return visit by Indian President Dr. Radhakrishnan have further consolidated the bonds of friendship between our two countries.

Like today, Afghanistan and India had common aspirations as well as problems in the past. The contemporary history of the region confirms this. Both countries have fought against colonialism and have been able to wipe out the last traces of colonial rule in their respective territories. When the people of India were fighting for the attainment of their independence the people of Afghanistan were full of sympathy for them. This feeling was reciprocated when our own people were fighting for the regaining of their independence, said the editorial.

India and Afghanistan follow similar foreign policies on many issues. Both countries for example, believe that for developing countries such as Afghanistan and India the best policy to ensure their peaceful development is one of positive neutrality and non-alignment with military blocs. With the adoption of this policy Afghanistan has reserved itself the right to pass free judgment on international issues. India has done and is doing the same.

The visit of His Excellency Dr. Zakir Hussain to Afghanistan has provided an opportunity, the editorial went on, for the Afghan government leaders and their esteemed

guest to get better acquainted with each other views which are based on peace, respect for the United Nations charter and the pursuit of the principle of peaceful co-existence.

Through such understanding they will try to find means to further develop relations and cooperation.

As developing countries both Afghanistan and India face similar difficulties. Both countries are resolved to meet this challenge. The interest taken by the Indian government in the implementation of development plans in Afghanistan is appreciated by the people of Afghanistan. The editorial referred to the delegation which recently visited Afghanistan and promised India's

help in the construction of a one-hundred bed children's hospital. We said the editorial in conclusion, hope that the Indian Vice-President's visit here will lead to greater understanding between our two peoples.

Yesterday's *Anis* in its editorial welcomed the news which said the welfare fund of Bank Mille was to assist in the construction and running of five boarding schools. This, said the editorial, is a lead which should be followed by others and expressed the hope that the Ministry of Education will be able to meet the need for teachers and materials and thus take another important step towards popularising education throughout the country.

The young communist league criticised girls in the Soviet Union Sunday for wearing crosses, a fad which has sprung up in this country on a small scale. Girls are seen with Latin crosses in imitation gold hung from their neck by plain chains.

This apparently has nothing to do with religious feeling, but *Komsomolskaya Pravda* newspaper of the young communist league, was highly indignant nonetheless. It said youth was showing reprehensible indifference to the associations that go with the cross.

A Soviet cosmonaut said Sunday the Soviet Union will shortly launch a survey instrument to the moon that could return to the earth, the newspaper *Nasah* reported Monday.

Pravda, the Soviet Communist party, Sunday accused American historian Cornelius Ryan of attempting to alter history to discredit the Soviet army in his book on the battle of Berlin.

Several of the foreign newsmen said they planned to hold a protest meeting at the press center Monday morning. Asked if he knew about the scheduled protest, a world cup organisation

spokesman said: "I will not be surprised if there is one."

There were 800 tickets for accredited newsmen for the England-Uruguay game and almost double that number want to attend. "We are getting the comeback."

The young communist league criticised girls in the Soviet Union Sunday for wearing crosses, a fad which has sprung up in this country on a small scale. Girls are seen with Latin crosses in imitation gold hung from their neck by plain chains.

This apparently has nothing to do with religious feeling, but *Komsomolskaya Pravda* newspaper of the young communist league, was highly indignant nonetheless. It said youth was showing reprehensible indifference to the associations that go with the cross.

A Soviet cosmonaut said Sunday the Soviet Union will shortly launch a survey instrument to the moon that could return to the earth, the newspaper *Nasah* reported Monday.

Pravda, the Soviet Communist party, Sunday accused American historian Cornelius Ryan of attempting to alter history to discredit the Soviet army in his book on the battle of Berlin.

Several of the foreign newsmen said they planned to hold a protest meeting at the press center Monday morning. Asked if he knew about the scheduled protest, a world cup organisation

spokesman said: "I will not be surprised if there is one."

spokesman said: "I will not be surprised if there is one."

There were 800 tickets for accredited newsmen for the England-Uruguay game and almost double that number want to attend. "We are getting the comeback."

The young communist league criticised girls in the Soviet Union Sunday for wearing crosses, a fad which has sprung up in this country on a small scale. Girls are seen with Latin crosses in imitation gold hung from their neck by plain chains.

This apparently has nothing to do with religious feeling, but *Komsomolskaya Pravda* newspaper of the young communist league, was highly indignant nonetheless. It said youth was showing reprehensible indifference to the associations that go with the cross.

A Soviet cosmonaut said Sunday the Soviet Union will shortly launch a survey instrument to the moon that could return to the earth, the newspaper *Nasah* reported Monday.

Pravda, the Soviet Communist party, Sunday accused American historian Cornelius Ryan of attempting to alter history to discredit the Soviet army in his book on the battle of Berlin.

Several of the foreign newsmen said they planned to hold a protest meeting at the press center Monday morning. Asked if he knew about the scheduled protest, a world cup organisation

spokesman said: "I will not be surprised if there is one."

Afghanistan, Australia Face Similar Problems

PART I

On the occasion of the visit of Australian parliamentary delegation to Afghanistan here is a survey of similarities of that country to Afghanistan and other Asian countries. The report will be published in two parts.

A delegation of seven Australian parliamentarians from Government and Opposition parties are on a visit to Afghanistan.

The Australian delegation will meet Government and parliamentary leaders of Afghanistan and hold discussions with them on various matters including economics.

The specific purpose of the visit is basic—to meet the leaders and people, learn of their progress and problems, and to take back this knowledge to Australia.

Working on the basis that personal contact is the best way for peoples of different nations to know each other, Australian politicians travel overseas—mainly to neighbouring Asian countries—each year during the winter parliamentary recess.

Australia today is a vastly different nation to what it was at the close of World War II. Linked to Europe, and particularly to Britain by many ties—but completely independent—Australia realises the importance of its geographic and economic connection with Asia.

This means that Australia must establish friendships in Asia, friendships that will be of lasting and mutual benefit.

Australia has much in common with many nations of South Asia. It has similar problems in development, need for capital investment to expand industries—and, very importantly, to improve agriculture to provide food for the increasing population of this part of the globe.

A marked similarity—which many Asians do not realise—is that Australia, like Afghanistan and some parts of India, is mostly an arid nation in which water conservation is a problem of vital importance.

Australia is one third desert and one third semi-arid and thus is most conscious of the problems of countries in similar situations.

But Australia is making full use of the resources it has and is developing at a rapid rate. Mining, agriculture, manufacturing, power schemes, housing, road and railway building are being developed using the latest technology.

Massive deposits of high grade iron ore, recently discovered in the State of Western Australia, will begin flowing to smelters in Japan this year.

Bauxite, the ore from which aluminium is extracted, exists in huge quantities in the north and is being developed. Other minerals, from coal to copper and lead exist in such quantities as to enable Australia to earn valuable foreign exchange from their export.

Manufacturing industry, from the making of transistors to 47,000 dead weight ton ships, is making great strides and new factories are coming into production almost every week.

The use of fertilisers and more economical use of Australia's arable and grazing land has resulted in greatly increased rural production, from wool, the main export item, to meat, wheat, and other cereal crops. However, drought conditions sometimes limit severely the production of these commodities and their availability for export.

Road and railway building, linking much of the almost 3,000,000 square miles of Australia, are increasing to bring the produce from this increased activity to the centres of consumption and export ports.

Australia has demonstrated its concern to develop the trade of the less developed countries of the world by its decision to grant tariff preferences to a range of commodities from these countries, a number of which are in Asia.

Large power projects, such as the \$800,000,000 Snow Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme, which will be completed in 1975, and other smaller schemes already completed, provide power for the increased industry.

With this increased economic strength, Australia is establishing itself as an Asian neighbour and is working to help countries in the same area which have problems perhaps more serious than its own.

This is evidenced by Australia's inclusion in 1963 as a full regional member of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), and an increasing recognition by Asian leaders of Australia's concern with, and contribution to, the solution of the problems of the region.

Since World War II, the Australian government has spent \$840,400,000 on external aid and has added \$A 121,504,000 to this amount in 1965/66. This is nearly 10 times the amount spent on aid 20 years ago and represents an aid contribution of \$A11 for every Australian. A large part goes to Papua and New Guinea, the dependent territories for whose administration Australia is responsible.

Australia's aid under bilateral programmes—those arranged directly between Australia and the recipient country—up to June 30, 1965, totalled \$A241,000,000.

Australia is the only one of the significant donors giving all its bilateral aid in the form of grants.

Westphalian Vote Tests W. German Opinion

Following is the background of the elections held in Rhine Westphalia Sunday in which the Social Democrats won a victory over the Christian Democrats in West Germany's most important provincial election.

Some 11,300,000 electors on July 10 decided the composition of the new State Parliament of North Rhine Westphalia. The Sunday election, for the first time since the Federal elections of September 1965, brought the largest section of the W. German electorate to the polls—6,005,000 women, 5,280,000 men and 140,000 new voters of both sexes.

North Rhine-Westphalia—with the industrial Ruhr district as its heart—stretches from the Belgian border to the river Weser. In area, it is the fourth largest state in West Germany, after Bavaria, Lower Saxony and Baden Württemberg. But by a wide margin it is the most populous. With some 15 million people at 480 people to the square kilometre, it is one of the most densely populated areas of Europe.

What goes on in this province, is noted with great interest both throughout the Federal Republic itself and in other countries. North Rhine-Westphalia's political convictions constitute a fairly accurate barometer of the country as a whole, as all Federal elections so far have shown. This fact can be understood when one realises that the social structure of the province is a cross-section of all professions and trades, embracing industrial workers, farmers, craftsmen and retailers. The situation is no different when it comes to religious confessions. North Rhine-Westphalia's borders also contain both country and city populations. Twenty-one towns and cities there have more than 100,000 inhabitants, and four of them have more than half-a-million citizens.

While the parliament of the new State, first appointed in October,

1946 in its capital, Duesseldorf, had a remarkable surplus of Social Democrats (the opposition in the Bonn parliament), the balance of power shifted clearly in favour of the Christian Democrats (the ruling Bonn party) at the first State election in 1947. This persisted throughout the four subsequent elections and in 1958 even brought the Christian Democrats 50.5 per cent of all votes. In 1962, however, the party's share fell to 46.4 per cent while the Social Democrats were able to boost their poll from 39.2 per cent to 43.3 per cent.

In the present Duesseldorf State Parliament, the Christian Democrats (CDU) have 96 mandates, the Social Democrats (SPD) 90. With a further 14 seats, the liberal Free Democratic Party (FDP) entered coalition with the CDU—as they do in Bonn—to form a "bürgerliche" government with CDU deputy Franz Meyers as Prime Minister.

Several factors will determine whether this coalition remains in power. One may well be the number of votes polled by the Free Democrats. The FDP have been losing steadily since 1950 and four years ago won only 6.9 per cent of the votes. Under state laws, a party loses its seats and voice in the Duesseldorf parliament when it polls less than five per cent of the electorate.

Great caution was exercised in North Rhine-Westphalia when it came to making forecasts on the outcome of the election on 10th July. At first glance, one could well speak of a neck-and-neck race between the CDU and the SPD when one considered the mere 3.1 per cent majority of the former over the latter.

North Rhine-Westphalia's "Ruhr heart" now finds itself in a state of crisis because of the structural changes in motion in its power economy—but this has been in progress now for a number of years. Premier Meyers has already scored suc-

cess with a series of measures designed to take the crisis in hand. The Ruhr miners are far too realistic not to recognise government action of this kind. On the other hand, the well-organised Social Democrats between Rhine and Weser count among the most loyal members of their party, which for many years has occupied most of the Town Halls of major towns and cities in the province and refuses to abandon hope of being able to influence or at least correct Bonn's policies from a dominating position in the Duesseldorf parliament.

Realisation of this hope is faced, however, by the broadly-based bloc of town and country people. Not very conducive to the continued growth of Social Democrat popularity is a call by the East Berlin-domiciled boss of West Germany's banned Communist Party to his comrades in North Rhine Westphalia to cast their votes for the Social Democrats on 10th July.

The SPD hope of using a government formed by North Rhine-Westphalian candidate Heinz Kuehn to make Bonn policy is based on the existence of the Bundesrat (Federal Upper House), Bonn parliament of West Germany's State governments. At present, CDU-governed states control 26 seats in the Bundesrat, while the Social Democrats have only 15. SPD victory in Duesseldorf would clip this balance to 21—20. The CDU would still have a majority—but only one vote. This would have a decisive effect in the election of a federal president, in forming committees or carrying out general business.

Under these circumstances, any law or bill tabled by the CDU/FDP government in Bonn—they must have the approval of both Bundestag (Lower House) and Bundesrat—could threaten defeat for the Erhard government should a single CDU member of the Bundesrat dissent. For this reason, the CDU is putting great effort into its election campaign between Rhine and Weser.

Rash Of Miracles In Italian Villages

Italy is a land of miracles. In the last month miracles have been occurring thick and fast, almost as though the small villages were competing for the best miracles.

Towards the dusty, sun-browned village of Pissaco (population 1,600) in the mountains of northern Italy on June 15, excited farmers from the surrounding countryside flocked in cars, on horse and on foot. That morning five gold coins had tumbled into the light of day during the demolition of the wall of an old house, belonging to a local farmer. The money, valued at about \$100, was coined three centuries ago when the town was part of the medieval kingdom of Vittorio Amedeo II, and was probably buried for safety by a rich merchant during local wars.

As rare a miracle occurred about the Syracuse in Sicily. Two policemen were driving around the lonely countryside when they saw a long-haired bearded peasant, who looked like something out of the Old Testament. Salvatore Gallo aged 60 was lurching off an uncooked rabbit when the police approached. He fled but was caught.

It then became clear that Salvatore did not know that World War II had finished. He told the police he had left

wife and home in July 1943 in order to avoid conscription. He stowed away on a cargo ship bound for Libya, and after a year returned to Sicily; but the war was not over. So he took to the countryside and lived off the land.

According to Gallo this was five years ago—he was a little surprised to learn that it was 22 years ago. Police eventually found his wife, Giovanna, who had thought her husband was dead. And Gallo was overjoyed to find he had a son and old enough to support him.

For a touch of Boccaccio over to the small town of Mondovì, near Turin, where a 36-year-old workman, Francesco Aimale, stands before the local judge accused of "immoral acts and violation of the household."

According to accusation at 4 a.m. one day, Aimale entered the house of his neighbor, lorry driver Giuseppe Tomatis, who had just left for work. The shameless Aimale, clad only in vest and shoes, forced his way into the bedroom and declared his admiration for the neighbor's wife, 35-year-old, comely, God-fearing Maddalena Tomatis.

The wife screamed, her husband came running back and Aimale fled

through the back door. He was discovered by the police hours later shivering behind a barn. But the episode took on an uplifting character when goodwife Maddalena said she would withdraw legal proceedings provided Aimale, at his own cost, repainted the walls of the parish church. The local priest agreed, and the fair name of the village was restored.

In another part of northern Italy, a man wanted to ensure that he would spend eternity in comfort. He had a coffin made to measure. It was air-conditioned, lined with velvet and included a compartment of brandy. To get used to it he slept in it a couple of nights a week.

Even more macabre was the tale of the man in southern Italy, in the village of Delianuova, who was hunted by the regret that she would not be around to enjoy his own funeral. So he decided to have it before he died. He invited mourners—the old women in black who scream and wail to order. There was a dirge-playing band; there were heaps of flowers, and all the pomp and ceremony. The "dead" man had a wonderful time. "It was so lovely I cried all the way through," he reported afterwards. (OFNS.)

ADVERTISING RATES

Display: Column inch, Af. 50
Classified: per line, bold type. Af. 20
(minimum seven lines per insertion)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Yearly ... Af. 1000
Half Yearly ... Af. 600
Quarterly ... Af. 300

FOREIGN

Yearly ... \$ 40
Half Yearly ... \$ 25
Quarterly ... \$ 15

S. KHALIL, Editor-in-Chief
Telephone: 24047

SHAFIE RAHEL, Editor

For other numbers first dial switchboard number 23043, 24028, 24026.

Circulation and Advertising:
Extension 59;

Editorial: Ex. 24, 58

Government Printing Press

Editorial

Clean, Inexpensive Hotels, Motels

This week we are devoting much of our space on the business page to hotels and the role they play in the attraction of tourism which has come to be an important part of Afghanistan's economy.

As far as Afghanistan is concerned, the study of hotels has three significant aspects: development of tourism, a source to invest capital, and opportunities for new employment—particularly for women.

Despite the fact that the number of tourists who visit Afghanistan is, in comparison with other countries of the region, still very small, as a nation we have not been able to provide our tourists adequate accommodation.

The hotels we have are very small in number, sometimes located in areas where the tourists find nothing of interest and, on the contrary, where there are places of interest to the tourists, there are no hotels. For instance, there is no hotel in Band-i-Amir, one of the places which tourists like to visit. The Hotel in Bamyan cannot take care of all the visitors to the valley during its peak season.

Seasonal variation and the importance of having resorts in hot and cold areas is often overlooked in the construction of hotels in the country. For instance, Salang would be an ideal place for skiing in winter. If the Tourist Bureau with the help of the hotels company constructed a ski resort on slopes of the Salang mountains, a hotel beside would be a good money maker for the Salang certainly offers one of the best skiing areas in the world. In some areas the slopes reach a length of more than 20 kilometers.

Advertisements such as "Ski on a slope of the Hindu Kush" would attract holiday makers to this part of the world.

One of the salient features of a developing economy, it is said, is that the people invest in housing. This has proved true in the case of Afghanistan. Our wealthy class has not hesitated to spend its money on the purchase of large houses. But what they have failed to do is to invest in a way to earn more money while serving a good cause.

The man who invested his money on the construction of the Spinzar Hotel knows that to own a hotel is a paying proposition. He also knows that it is the kind of business where a little risk must be accepted. If nothing else, building costs are rising and with that the price of the hotel.

The hotels we now have in Afghanistan are mainly of two categories, those that are very expensive and those which are very cheap.

The very expensive ones do not suit the pocket of an average tourist—who make up the majority of today's tourists. The very inexpensive hotels have no modern facilities.

Consequently there is much scope for the building of hotels for the average tourist. It is in this field that some wealthy people could invest their money.

The lack of such accommodations has also jeopardised the development of domestic tourism—a field very much ignored. A hotel with one modern clean bathroom per floor would attract local tourists. Such hotels need not have luxurious furniture. Safe drinking water with Afghan food should be served in clean dishes though.

So far hotels have not provided any opportunity for women seeking employment. Even in Kabul hotels all the waiters are men. The management of the hotels should encourage women to enter this field where they could certainly make an important contribution.

The hotel company should also study the possibilities of starting the motel system in Afghanistan. Perhaps motels are more economical to build and cheaper to run.

Afghan Tourist Bureau To Build Nine-Storey, 200-Room Hotel Here

By A Staff Writer

The Afghan Tourist Bureau will begin building a nine-storey 200-room hotel on the top of Baghi Bala hills near the Baghi Bala Restaurant this fall.

The Taylor Woodrow International Limited of Britain has prepared plans for the hotel and as soon as the final blueprints are sent to Kabul, probably in September, construction will begin jointly by the Taylor Woodrow and Afghan Construction Unit.

The estimated cost of the hotel is about two million pounds sterling including furniture, says Janbaz Kapasae, the Vice President of the Afghan Tourist Bureau.

Preliminary talks have been carried out with the Intercontinental Corporation about the management

of the hotel but a final decision has not been reached as yet, said Kapasae.

Pointing out the importance of constructing such a hotel in Kabul, Kapasae said that so far because of the lack of sufficient accommodations in the country, the Afghan Tourist Bureau has not been able to carry out a major advertising campaign.

Kapasae feels that the construction of large modern and more comfortable hotels, such as the one the Tourist Bureau is going to build, will result in a great increase of tourism in the country.

Baghi Bala hills are located within the city of Kabul and yet the site of the new hotel has a wonderful panoramic view.

Tourist Bureau Hotel Serves Bamyan Visitors

By Feroza

From the Bamyan Hotel the visitor can gaze across the green and gold valley to the two gigantic Buddhas carved out of the mountain wall. Together with several mountain-top city ruins and the Band-i-Amir lakes, a three-hour ride away, the thousand-year-old Buddhas are one of Afghanistan's leading tourist attractions.

Serving those who came to explore the valley is a 15-room hotel run by the Afghan Tourist Organisation. A motel with six double rooms which is already in use will be officially opened soon and there are plans for an additional fifty rooms to be built in connection with the new hotel in Kabul. An annex will also be turned into a hostel to accommodate students visiting Bamyan.

There is no lack of interesting things to see and do in the valley but making sure visitors know what to look for and providing them with the comfortable board and room most of them demand is a constant challenge to hotel manager G. M. Taiman and his 17-member staff.

During one day in the first week in July which is the beginning of the busiest season for the hotel, Taiman arranged for a guide for a large group to the chelstoon caves and a fisherman to catch trout for their supper, helped a driver whose car had broken down on the way to Band-i-Amir find a lorry to take it back to Kabul, located a doctor for a guest who was ill, conferred with the provincial governor on setting up a snack bar in town checked the progress on landscaping in front of the new motel, and concerned himself with the endless task of satisfying guests' constant requests for lodging, water, food, or information all of which are scarce in Bamyan.

Between April and the first of July this year 520 guests registered at the hotel. This does not include

campers who, Taiman estimates, probably equal the number actually staying in the hotel at least during the months of July and August. The total number is a little less than last year probably because of the weather, he explains. The winds from the Kobi Baba are still cool at night. The cold forces the hotel to close its kitchen from January to April since it has not yet proved profitable to try to keep water unfrozen. The building itself is open all year round, however.

Originally conceived by the archaeologists who worked at Bamyan during the days of King Amanullah some 35 years ago, the hotel was built on a bluff which served as the military headquarters. For many years it was run as a government guest house by the Communications Department. In 1962 the Tourist Organisation took it over.

Each year since some remodeling has been done in the two-storey main hotel which includes a pleasant lounge, and dining room besides 15 rooms.

The prefabricated motel from Finland was put up this year. Furnished with modern furniture from Jangalak, the motel is centrally heated and includes modern bar, lounge, storage, and kitchen facilities. Due to lack of gas or electricity, the kitchen, for the moment, is used as a serving room and a temporary kitchen will probably be set up in the basement.

A generator does run five hours a day to provide electricity for the hotel and another three to five to pump water from a spring which is safe according to tests by Public Health Institute experts.

Finding food for guests is one of the staff's major problem. Rice is brought up from Kabul about once a month. The supplier works hard to find eggs and meat in the

BUSINESS & FINANCE

Hotels Company Presently Concentrates On Building, Developing Small Hotels

By A Staff Writer

Da Hotel Sahami Sherkat was established 13 years ago. From the beginning the company has tried to improve the facilities of hotels throughout Af-

ghanistan. The company stopped functioning in 1963 but was reopened the following year in order to cope with the rising need for hotels in the country. Now the company has opened hotels in different parts of Afghanistan which serve tourists and local travelers. Since the reestablishment of the company new hotels have been built in areas where they were urgently needed.

These areas include Jalalabad, Torkham, Khenjan, Herat, Islam Kala, and Paghman.

The company builds small hotels first and plans to develop them as the amount of business warrants it. Small hotels ranging from 20 to 40 beds will be built in some parts of the country which have attracted the attention of tourists and holiday makers.

Mohammad Akbar Parwani, the president of the company, is well aware of the urgent need of hotels in this country. To answer this need the company has already launched its development programme. The company has agreed with the Afghan Highway Company to convert its makeshift Ghazni project building into a hotel until the building for a new hotel is constructed. The present hotel in Ghazni is far from the centre of the city. A hotel will also be started in Jalalabad so that the people who go there for winter vacation will be able to find lodging more easily.

In reply to a question about the building of hotels in places which attract the attention of tourists like Band-i-Amir, Parwani said that the Tourist Bureau has set up hotels in some areas and they are responsible for the further improvement of these hotels.

However, the Hotel Company does run hotels in Islam Kala and Torkham where travelers most often spend the night before crossing the border. In other places beds and annexes have been added to previous hotels. For instance 60 new beds have been added to the Kandahar hotel which can now handle 120 guests. The Del-Aram hotel

previously had 12 beds but now 40. A new hotel has been built in Paghman with a capacity of 200 beds. This hotel has two restaurants.

The hotels not only serve travelers but also the people of locality who hold parties and wedding ceremonies and official functions and meetings in them. The hotels are constantly supervised by the company's central office. Technicians solve mechanical problems while a committee of supervisors frequently goes on checking tours.

The personnel who run the hotels are selected from graduates of the hotel management school. This school not only trains waiters but also gives scholarships to students to study to become managers. The company trains its cooks to provide different types of local and foreign food to its customers. A number of students have been sent abroad by the company to be trained in hotel management, too.

Women are also employed by the company. Two waitresses work at the Ariana Hotel in Kabul and one woman is employed in the decoration department. Parwani added that with the increasing need for personnel the company will employ more women.

Parwani noted that the company has many financial difficulties. Companies, individuals and others who use the hotels for functions often do not pay their bills promptly. If we can overcome this difficulty then the company will be able to progress faster than it is present, Parwani explains.

The company runs hotels in Kabul, Istalif, Khenjan, Samangan, Doab, Mazari Sharif, Ghazni, Mazar, Kandahar, Del-aram, Frah Rod, Herat, Islam Kala, Gardez, Sarobi, Jalalabad, Torkham, and Paghman.

The hotels are furnished with modern furniture and new bedding. Construction and remodeling continues constantly. The company now had no contact with other international hotel companies but it intends to establish close contact with these companies in the future.

KABUL HOTEL

By A Staff Writer

Kabul Hotel is one of the oldest hotels in the country. It was rebuilt in 1959 with 31 rooms. The best location in the city the Kabul Hotel caters to foreign visitors who constitute the majority of its customers. The Hotel now has 76 rooms which are classified by charges from 200 to 630 afghanis. Each room is well furnished.

There are 114 beds available at the hotel with 25 additional beds available if the need arises, says Abdul Manan, the manager of the hotel.

The hall of the Kabul Hotel is big enough to accommodate over 300 people at a time for weddings and receptions, said the manager.

The Kabul Hotel has a modern well-equipped kitchen which is run entirely by experienced Afghan cooks who prepare a variety of dishes both European and Afghan.

Since 1958 Abdul Manan became manager of the Hotel many changes have been made he recalls. He finds the number of customers is increasing constantly. The management of the hotel is making great efforts to meet the requirements of these foreign and local visitors, he reports.

Kabul Hotel is a government enterprise and is run by the Ministry of Finance.

SPINZAR HOTEL

By A Staff Writer

The Spinzar Hotel opened with 38 rooms in 1963. It is full throughout most of the year and is especially crowded during July, August, September and October which is the major season for tourists in Afghanistan, reports Peter Konarov, the Bulgarian Manager of the Spinzar Hotel.

The hotel has been managed by Bulgarians since it was opened. The manager, chief waiter, and a cook are Bulgarians. Owned by the Spinzar Company, it is located near the Pashtany Tejaraty Bank.

The price of rooms for a night ranges from 220 to 495 afghanis. The hotel is centrally heated. Twenty-four rooms are air-conditioned which makes the rooms very pleasant in summer.

The Spinzar Hotel tries to provide all facilities needed by tourists and foreign traders who make up the majority of the clients, said the manager.

The manager of the hotel comments that staying at the Spinzar is cheaper than staying at a comparable abroad.

Import, Export By Afghan Transit Co.

In the first two months of 1965 (March 21 to May 21) the Afghan Transit Company has exported 4,441 tons of dried fruit, carpets and cotton to Europe and the Soviet Union. Specially 425,883 kgs. walnuts; 1,373,453 kgs. sesame; 1,863,340 kgs. cotton; 803,083 kgs. carpets and some 1600 bales of miscellaneous goods have been exported to the Soviet Union, Holland, Italy, Switzerland, Britain, and West Germany. The company has imported 2,637 tons chemicals, machinery, construction materials, matches, soaps, kerosene and other goods to Afghanistan through Tashguzar and Sherkhan Bander.

Simple Machinery Needed To Facilitate Multilateral Trading In Govt. Securities

By Mawand

Continuing my discussion of creating a long-term capital market during the Third Five Year Plan, I have to point out the parallel need for a developing country is the establishment of a market in which public prices which do not fluctuate between wild extremes from week to week, even if the market initially takes a very rudimentary form. When our investors are seeking suitable investments, they will need to be assured not merely that the assets are currently available, but that it will be possible to dispose of them without calamitous loss or extreme difficulty if at some time in the future it should prove necessary to realise the investment. Liquidity, in other words, must be given to long-term as well as short-term Government debt by means of marketing facilities.

There is no doubt that the establishment of a market in long-term securities is usually considerably more complete, and involves more risk, than would be the case with short-term credit. It would be absurd to suggest that anything as sophisticated as the stock exchanges of London or New York could be established within the foreseeable future in any of the developing countries of the world.

On the other hand, it is unlikely that anything as refined and complete as this is at all necessary in the environment of developing regions.

All that is needed is some elementary machinery by which multilateral trading in Government securities can occur between the major buyers and sellers from time to time. The arrangements may be no more complete and expensive than a weekly meeting of representatives of our Wolesi Jirgah, of our other institutions and individuals active in the ordinary business of life. These meetings could take place in an office made available by Da Afghanistan Bank or by one of our leading Banks concerned with investments.

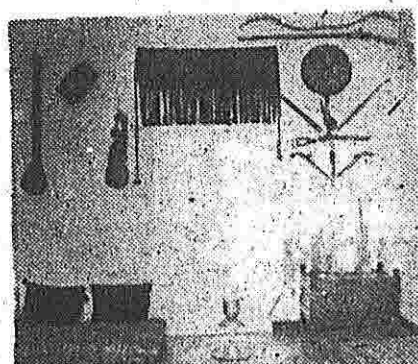
At such a regular meeting it would be sufficient for the prospective buyers and the prospective sellers to come together through the medium of their representatives, and for a kind of a clearing-house to be established for them. So long as the investors know that they are likely to secure a price within a reasonable range of the purchase price, they are likely to be content; few will demand an absolute guarantee that the price will never fall be-

low par at any time.

Whatever one may do, it is almost certain that in the early stages of the development of such a rudimentary stock exchange the authorities will need to play a major part by way of stabilising force in the market. It is likely to prove necessary for the authorities to maintain a market in their own securities offering to purchase its public debt issues at a lower range of prices and to sell at an upper range. This is no more than is commonly done by many central banks in order to maintain a reasonably stable exchange rate for their own currency in guaranteeing to buy and sell within a range of prices announced from time to time and, of course, modified from time to time to take notice of current market conditions.

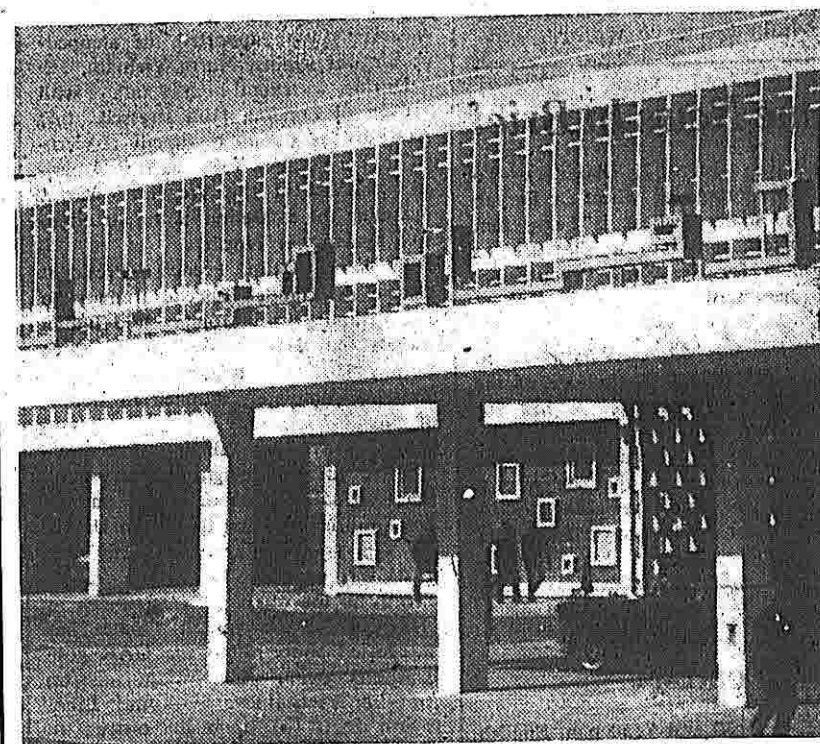
The suggestion obviously is not that a Government should undertake responsibility of permanent stabilising the price level of its quoted debt. All that is necessary is that basic support to trading in the public debt should be given by the authorities; no guarantee to buy or sell need be given except at minimum and maximum price which could both be considerably removed from the level

(Continued on page 4)



(Right) The lounge at the Spinzar Hotel is decorated in a modern style. A refreshment bar here serves guests.

(Above) The Afghan typical room where the guests can enjoy Afghan music in the atmosphere of an Afghan home.



A view of the De Farah Rode Hotel between Kandahar and Herat.

Mrs. Gandhi, Tito Express Concern Over Use Of Force Indian Premier Due In Moscow Today

BELGRADE, July 12, (Reuter).—

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Tito of Yugoslavia have urged all peace-loving countries to join their efforts to prevent a new catastrophe to humanity, it was announced here today.

A joint communique on Mrs. Gandhi's two-day private visit to Yugoslavia said the Indian and Yugoslav leaders had expressed their deep concern over persistent use of force, interference and armed intervention in some parts of the world.

Mrs. Gandhi and President Tito wound up their two-day talks last night on Brioni Island, the Yugoslav leader's residence in the Northern Adriatic. Mrs. Gandhi is due in Moscow to begin an official visit today.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of cordial frankness and full mutual understanding, the communique said.

Mrs. Gandhi and President Tito believed that the policy of non-alignment, as an instrument of peace and peaceful coexistence, represented the sole alternative to war in the present nuclear age.

"They have also expressed their deep concern over the persistent use of force, interference and armed intervention in some parts of the world, which represent a direct threat and danger of spreading further, and might cause a general world conflict," the communique said.

Mrs. Gandhi and Marshal Tito "have reaffirmed their conviction for the need of reinforced responsible initiatives by all peace-loving countries and peoples with the aim of joining efforts to prevent a new catastrophe of humanity."

They would also "strengthen the political independence and economic capability of individual countries, and particularly the developing countries," it said.

Yugoslavia and India would continue to contribute to future efforts by non-aligned countries to improve peace and equal international cooperation, the communique said.

Exchange of opinions, cooperation and coordination of efforts between the non-aligned countries had so far played a positive and important role in lessening international tension, it added.

President Tito appreciated India's efforts to settle disputes with her neighbours in a peaceful way, the communique said.

Bombay May Be Evacuated If No Rain This Week

BOMBAY, India, July 12, (DPA).—The Chief Minister of Bombay V. P. Naik Monday appealed to the city's population to be ready for "voluntary evacuation" starting July 15 should no rain have fallen by then.

He said a blueprint for evacuation of the city was now being prepared by top government officials and the final decision would be taken on July 15.

Naik asked people coming to Bombay to postpone projected visits.

Announcing this in a press conference, the Chief Minister said that in view of the water shortage there was fear of an epidemic breaking out, and people were advised to get inoculated.

He urged the population not to get panicky, but to face this "worst natural calamity" with courage and discipline.

According to experts, a serious drought is expected if the rains do not come within a couple of days. Standing crops have already suffered serious damage.

Meanwhile Bombay had light showers yesterday, ending a month-long dry spell, and the weather bureau forecast moderate rainfall in the state within three days.

The municipal authorities have already cut supplies to the city and industrial units using water are to be kept closed from July 13 to help conserve water.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, July 12, (Bakhtar).—To meet the shortage of wheat in Faryab province, some wheat is being sent from Herat province to that area, a spokesman for the Food Procurement Department said.

KABUL, July 12, (Bakhtar).—Sayed Haider Shah Baidar, a graduate of the Ministry of Commerce, left Kabul for India under Colombo Plan scholarships.

Dr. Mohammad Rasool Tahir, the public health chief of the Jozjan province, left for India yesterday to attend a seminar on hospital management.

CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA

At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. English film with Farsi translation.
THE LEGION'S LAST PATROL

PARK CINEMA

At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m. Iranian film.
THE ROAD TO DEATH

KABUL CINEMA

At 2, 5 and 7:30 Indian colour film.
SANGRAM AND SHANAAHEE

PAMIR CINEMA

MERI MAHBOOB
At 2, 5, 7:30 Indian film.

WEATHER

Kabul	33c	15c
Kandahar	42c	22c
Mazar-i-Sharif	39c	30c
Kunduz	39c	25c
Jalalabad	44c	28c
Salang (north)	15c	5c
Farah	43c	21c

Tomorrow's outlook clear: In Kabul max. temp. 32, min. temp. 13.

PHARMACIES OPEN TONIGHT

Faryabi: Sher Pore, Tel. 20887
Maiwand: First part of Jodi Nadir Pashtun, Tel. 20580
Yousofi: Shah Shad near Jeshan ground, Tel. 21584
Asri: Second part of Jodi Nadir Pashtun, Tel. 24231

World Briefs

MELBOURNE July 12, (DPA).—Australian opposition labour party leader Arthur Calwell today suggested that Australian Premier Harold Holt should accompany Harold Wilson to Moscow on July 16 on the British Premier's visit, in a cable to Holt, now in London.

TOKYO, July 12, (DPA).—Japan will launch 11 sounding rockets, including the dummy booster designed to fire the country's first satellite next year, from the Kagoshima range in August Jiji press announced here Monday.

The Tokyo University Institute of Space and Astronautical Science, which is conducting this year's second strike test series, will also launch a two-stage rocket equipped with a television camera to give Japan its first own weather pictures from space.

TOKYO, July 12, (DPA).—The visiting mission of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) today discussed Indonesia's return to the fund with Japanese officials in Tokyo, Jiji press reported.

The group, led by Deputy Director Thin Tun of the Asia Bureau, is in Japan en route back to Washington after a visit to Jakarta. Members of the group will leave here separately Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, July 12, (DPA).—The United States will further relax its restrictions on travel to communist countries and validate passports for American athletes and businessmen to travel to mainland China, Cuba, North Korea, Albania and North Vietnam, the State Department disclosed Monday.

HURON, South Dakota, July 12, (AP).—A blistering heat wave scorched the eastern two-thirds of the U.S. Monday. Huron, South Dakota, had an early afternoon reading of 107 degrees (41.6°C), and Springfield, Illinois, recorded 104 (40°C). Sunday, Huron posted a 112-degree (44.4°C) reading, highest ever recorded in that South Dakota community. Pierre, South Carolina, had 113 degrees (45°C).

Vietnam

(Continued from page 1)

government from American bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong areas) has not had the desired result of impressing opinion in the USSR.

The visiting Australian Prime Minister Harold Holt Monday told British Premier Harold Wilson who has dissociated himself from America's bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong, that Australia fully supported the stepped-up air war against North Vietnam.

During a several-hour talk with Wilson in London, Holt stressed that Australia, as a country directly concerned in the conflict, fully backed America's conduct of the Vietnam war, including the escalation of the air offensive against the North.

In New Delhi, French President Charles de Gaulle's special envoy to Peking and Hanoi Monday told Indian leaders that Hanoi would never agree to any kind of negotiations unless America completely stopped its bombing of North Vietnam.

The envoy, Jean Sainteny after meeting the Indian foreign secretary C.S. Jha also said he obtained the impression from his trip that the Soviet Union, although supplying arms to North Vietnam, was unlikely to involve itself directly in the war.

Meanwhile, the United States has "expressed concern" to the UAR government over Cairo's permission for the Vietnamese National Liberation front to open an office in Cairo's state department said Monday.

In Washington, President Johnson flew to U.S. Capitol from a 10-day holiday at his Texas ranch Monday and went immediately into a conference with U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk and other foreign policy advisers.

U.S. Under-Secretary of State George Ball said Monday that Moscow is "not in a position to exhibit a sense of outrage" over the Vietnam war.

"If the Soviet Union wants to move toward peace, then it should live up to its obligations as a co-chairman, along with Great Britain, of the Geneva conference on Indo-China, Ball stressed.

Meanwhile, the U.S. navy secretary Paul Nitz arrived in South Vietnam Monday for a six-day inspection of U.S. marine units in Da Nang area and seventh fleet ships in the South China sea.

As to the war, it continued with certain intensity.

U.S. jet bombers continued hammering fuel installations in North Vietnam, while four American aircraft were lost in other air action reported Monday.

For the eighth straight day, air force F-105 Thunderechiefs and navy jets from Seventh Fleet carriers struck petroleum storage areas Sunday.

Three petroleum storage facilities were hit, bringing to 25 the total number bombed in the 12 days since the major strike on the oil depots near Hanoi and Haiphong. Since the June 29 major raids, U.S. jets have hit fuel installations every day except July 2.

Nine of the 13 killed were S. Vietnamese government troops, the other four were Americans.

In continuing air action over North Vietnam Sunday, U.S. air force and navy planes flew 86 missions, battering three fuel storage areas and major communications and supply targets.

One navy Skyhawk from the carrier constellation was lost on a mission near the coastal town of Vinh, and the pilot is listed as missing.

Mc Namara Reports

(Continued from page 1)
and I do anticipate it will be necessary to increase the size of our ground and air force there before the end of the year."

He said he is "cautiously optimistic" about the war in Vietnam but this does not mean "there will be an early termination of hostilities."

"We believe we are gaining," McNamara told a news conference which dealt mostly with costs of the war.

But he added quickly he saw no sign that North Vietnam is prepared to negotiate "a reasonable settlement" or that there is a lack of will in North Vietnam "to continue aggression against South Vietnam."

He said it is "much too early" to adequately measure the effect of the July 29 and subsequent air strikes against North Vietnam's oil depots on military movements inside North Vietnam and down into S. Vietnam.

So far, he added, no effect on this movement has been noticed.

The United States he said, is now producing air munitions so much faster than they are being burned in Vietnam that he is ordering a one billion dollar cutback in production.

The announcement by the defence chief came at a news conference dealing with a previously announced reduction of \$4.5 billion in the cost of operating the nation's military services during fiscal 1966.

His assertions came only three months after reports, some of which appeared in print, that the air force in Vietnam was suffering severe ordnance shortages.

Answering questions, McNamara denied USSR charges that three Soviet vessels had been endangered or damaged by the air assaults on the oil storage facilities near Haiphong last week. Any damage, the Defence Secretary said, could only have come from the fallout from the North Vietnamese anti-aircraft guns.

FRENCH NATIONAL DAY

Evening in the moonlight in the gardens of the Cercle Francais

on July 13 from 8:30 to dawn

French cooking, Ball, Entertainment, Tombola.

Phone 20547, 23295, 23171 to reserve your table or come to club

any day after 5:30, Entrance: Af. 100.

Freeman To Visit

(Continued from page 1)

He graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1940, received his A. B. degree magna cum laude and was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa national collegiate scholastic honor society.

Freeman then entered the university's law school, but World War II interrupted his studies. He enlisted in the Marine Corps, attended an Officer Candidate School, and emerged a second lieutenant.

While leading a patrol of Marines against the Japanese in a jungle on Bougainville, the largest of the Solomon Islands in the South Pacific, he narrowly escaped death from a sniper's bullet that shattered the left side of his jaw.

Freeman, suffering from partial paralysis of his face and distortion of speech. As a result of the wound he was hospitalized eight months. He finally regained the power to speak normally, and is now regarded as one of the most fluent and forceful speakers in Washington.

After his discharge from the Marines with the rank of major, Freeman returned to the University of Minnesota and resumed his law studies, obtaining his degree in 1956.

Humphrey, by that time Mayor of Minneapolis, appointed Freeman as his assistant to take charge of veterans' affairs, and also made him chairman of the city's Civil Service Commission.

Freeman's interest in politics was strong enough to convince him to run for state attorney general in 1950. He lost. Two years later he entered the governorship race. Defeated again, he became "totally disillusioned with politics."

Sanator Humphrey, seeking reelection in 1954, spent almost a whole night trying to persuade Freeman to join him on the state ticket for governor. Freeman reluctantly agreed. This time he won—the first non-Republican governor of Minnesota in 17 years. In fact, he was re-elected in 1958, and 1962. He lost by a small margin in 1960 when he sought an unprecedented fourth term.

During his three terms as governor, Freeman was responsible for many gains in the fields of labour, medical care for the aged, education for retarded children, mental health and public welfare. Largely through his influence, Minnesota adopted a fair employment practices act. He appointed Minnesota's first Negro judge and consistently advocated civil rights.

When John F. Kennedy sought the Democratic presidential nomination in 1960, he selected Governor Freeman to make the nominating speech at the national convention. Subsequently, President Kennedy put Freeman in his cabinet as Secretary of Agriculture.

In his job, Secretary Freeman is the administrator of nearly 110,000 employees and an annual budgetary expenditure of approximately \$65,000 million. Among the Department's responsibilities are marketing, agricultural and economic research, commodity credits and exchange, crop insurance, foreign agriculture, forestry, soil and water conservation, development of rural areas, promotion of farm cooperatives and statistical reporting.

France Plans First H - Bomb Test In 1968

PARIS, July 12, (Reuter).—France will explode her first experimental hydrogen bomb in 1968 and it is expected to be operational by 1970, armed forces Minister Pierre Messmer said in an interview here.

In the interview with the magazine Paris-Match, appearing today, the Minister said also that the French government will decide after the current Pacific nuclear test series when the next would be held, either in 1967 or 1968.

FOR SHEER DELIGHT

Sato Appeals To Advanced Nations To Improve Markets For Asians' Primary Goods

TOKYO, July 12, (DPA).—

Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato Friday appealed to the Chinese leaders to open their eyes to the general trends in the world without isolating themselves.

This proves, he went on, that mutual understanding and friendship are not impossible between countries having different political and social structures, as long as each other's basic position is respected.

Prime Minister Sato expressed strong hope that the U.S. would continue to strive for stability and peace in Vietnam.

He also said Japan hoped that the U.S. and other advanced nations outside Asia would cooperate positively in improving markets for primary products of newly rising nation in Asia and in developing their natural resources.

Japan, he said, is considering proposing to the countries concerned shortly that a conference

on agricultural development be held in Tokyo this Autumn to study measures for increased food production.

The Japanese people living in a free and democratic society could not understand the current "rectification" drive in mainland China, he said.

Sato was speaking at a dinner party given at his official residence for the Japanese and U.S. delegation, which took part in the fifth session of the joint committee on trade and economic affairs in Kyoto from Tuesday till Thursday, Jiji Press reported.

The Prime Minister also said development of a stable relationship between Japan and the Soviet Union would not only contribute to stability but also to world peace.

He emphasised Japan's increasingly important role as a stabilising force in Asia, in this connection.

On the relations between Japan and the Soviet Union, the Prime Minister said mutual understanding had been deepened gradually of late.

There has been a growing atmosphere of promoting the Japanese-Soviet relations in the fields where the two countries have common interest, he added.

Bazzaz Hesitant On Islamic Pact

ISTANBUL, July 12, (Reuter).—Iraqi Prime Minister Abdel Rahman Bazzaz said here Sunday that his country was hesitating to get involved in an Islamic pact.

At a press conference at the end of his seven-day visit to Turkey, Dr. Bazzaz discussed the call by Saudi Arabia's King Faisal for a conference of all Islamic countries. He said: "We wish and are ready to cooperate with Muslim countries for the benefit of Muslims."

"But we against the policy" of using the Muslim religion as a step. We do not favour Islam religion in politics, so we are hesitating about participating in this Islamic Pact," he said.

The term "Islamic Pact" has been used by a number of Arab countries notably the United Arab Republic—in attacking the call for an Islamic conference as "reactionary."

Turning specifically to Muslim countries who are bound in a regional development agreement—Pakistan, Turkey and Iran—Dr. Bazzaz said:

"We shall cooperate with these countries on regional development on a bilateral basis."

Relations and agreements between Turkey and Iraq would increase in the near future, he said. Relations between his country and Iran, however, were not on the same level.

LOST

Six months old LYZZ brownish color, German-shepherd, shepherd. Suitable Reward. Contact Kalra, Telephone No. 23491.

For Choice Afghan Handicrafts Visit

AFGHAN SOUVENIR SHOP

Mohammad Jan Ghazi Wat near Spinzar Hotel in Ministry of Education Building



Dealer in all kinds of

BUILDINGS

MATERIALS

CONSTRUCTION

Zarghona - Wat

Shari-Nau

P.O.B. 288

Phone 21304