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THE KABUL TIMES



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KABUL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1966 (SUNBULA 19, 1345, S.H.)

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Afghanistan's Parliament Marks 36th Anniversary Members Of Jirgahs Lay Wreaths At Late King Nadir Shah's Mausoleum

KABUL, September 10, (Bakhtar).—The 36th anniversary of establishment of the Afghan Parliament was observed yesterday.

Senator Abdul Hadi Dawl, the President of the Meshrano Jirgah, accompanied by some other Senators went to the mausoleum of the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah, the founder of the Afghan Parliament for a wreath laying ceremony at 9:00 a.m.

His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah in order to establish a parliamentary system of government laid the foundation of the Afghan parliament 35 years ago.

Mohammad Ismail Mayar, the first Deputy President of the Wolesi Jirgah, Mohammad Shah Irshad, the Second Deputy President of the Jirgah, and some members of the lower house of the Afghan Parliament also went to the mausoleum of the late King at 9:20 a.m. Friday and laid a wreath.

His Majesty the late King said 35 years ago while opening the Parliament that the Afghan Parliament would in due course advance and develop like similar institutions in other countries.

He called the existence of the Parliament the means to bring about progress in the country.

His Majesty the present King while inaugurating the twelfth Afghan Parliament on October 13 last year said that consultation in the affairs of the state is our national and religious obligation. "The chosen religion of Islam whose existence is deeply rooted in our social life considers consultation one of the methods of statesmanship and our national history has preserved it in the form of tradition," he said.

His Majesty noted that the major responsibility of the Parliament and the government is achieving the goals set forth in Afghanistan's Constitution.



President of the Meshrano Jirgah, Abdul Hadi Dawl and several members of the Upper House lay a wreath at the Mausoleum of His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah yesterday to mark the 36th anniversary of the founding of Afghanistan's Parliament.

Balloons Used For Defence By N Viet.; Clashes Occur Near Saigon; Elections Start Tomorrow

SAIGON, Sept. 10, (Reuters).—The North Vietnamese have raised balloons as a defence against American air raids, a U.S. military spokesman disclosed here last night.

The balloons first appeared near Haiphong, the key North Vietnamese port, in July and are presumably intended to stop American pilots from flying low to make air strikes. But the spokesman said he was baffled by their exact purpose.

The spherical balloons, anchored to the ground by cable, are grey and blue and about 12 to 16 feet (about four to five metres) in diameter and up to 25 of them have been sighted in the same area.

There was no report that the balloons were connected to nets to entangle attacking planes, like the barrage balloons of the second world war the spokesman said.

The balloons have appeared at varying altitudes, usually at about 3,000 feet (about 914 metres).

No American planes have tangled with them, and pilots have not yet reported destroying any. Their purpose may be to enable North Vietnamese anti-aircraft gunners to set their sights at an exact altitude, the spokesman said.

Waves of U.S. fighter-bombers Thursday attacked two groups of North Vietnamese surface-to-air missile vans and other missile equipment northwest of Dong Hoi. The raid lasted 13 hours.

A U.S. military spokesman said Air Force the Thunderchief, Starfighter and Phantom jets caused heavy destruction with bombs, rockets and anti-personnel weapons.

The missile site raid was one of 135 missions flown by American pilots.

In South Vietnam, American planes continued blasting Viet Cong positions in support of South Vietnamese ground troops who Thursday aimed to have killed 200 Viet Cong in widely-scattered battles.

Casualties to government forces, which were on an operation aimed at ensuring security for next Sunday's election, were described as light.

In Moscow, the Soviet communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev met Friday with a North Vietnamese aid mission headed by Deputy Premier Le Thanh Nghi.

Informed communist sources said the N. Vietnamese came to discuss economic aid and some political questions including relations of Hanoi and Moscow with China.

An official Soviet announcement reported only that the meeting took place in "an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality." Topics discussed were not officially disclosed.

In Saigon, bands of Viet Cong guerrillas operating on the very

edge of Saigon Friday night brought out counterstrikes of U.S. jets armed helicopters lighting up the capital with bombs, tracers and flares.

The exploding bombs and gunfire reverberated through the city, which was tensely expecting some big Viet Cong attack aimed at the September 11 nationwide elections.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Nguyen Cao Ky alleged Thursday that two prominent French businessmen being detained by the South Vietnamese government paid money to the Viet Cong to sabotage next Sunday's national election.

He said his military security service had reported that the two men had paid 15 million piastres (about 50,000 sterling) to the Viet Cong.

The voters of South Vietnam will name a constituent assembly Sunday. The election facts are:

Population: about 15,000,000.
Experts say 54 percent are in (Continued on page 4)

FAO Delegation Leaves For Rome

KABUL, Sept. 10, (Bakhtar).—The FAO delegation that which came to Kabul six weeks ago left for Rome Thursday morning.

During its stay here, the delegation studied subjects related to establishing a centre for training agricultural personnel, setting up experimental farms, and cooperatives, and the conditions for use of the credit from the International Bank. They also exchanged views on these subjects with the officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. The delegation is expected to forward a report to the Government of Afghanistan.

Dr. Ehsan Rafiq the Deputy Minister of Agriculture in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, was at the airport to bid farewell to the delegation.

Dr. Rafiq said due notice of the report to be submitted by the delegation to the government of Afghanistan will be taken for inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan of the country.

Syrian Govt. Crushes Coup; 300 Arrested; Curfew Imposed

BEIRUT, September 10, (AP).—The Syrian government closed its borders and ordered a nine p.m. curfew Thursday night, 48 hours after it announced it had crushed a plot to overthrow the Baath regime.

The latest upheaval appeared to be part of a continuing struggle for power within the ruling Baath regime. But a new and jarring note has been introduced in the usual pattern of Syrian coups.

Bands of armed workers, apparently patterned after the "Red Guard" movement in China, started taking the law into their own hands in Damascus a few days ago.

Premier Zayyan reportedly ordered the General Federation of Labour, sponsors of the armed workers, to stop taking the law into their own hands and to consult with party and government officials in any future moves.

Cabinet Members Present Report To Maiwandwal

KABUL, Sept. 10, (Bakhtar).—Mohammad Khalid Roashan, the President of the Tribal Affairs, and Prof. Dr. Abdul Hakim Zia-ye, the Minister of Planning, submitted their report on Pakthia to Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal Thursday morning.

Zia-ye and Roashan had gone to Pakthia province last week at the head of a delegation to inaugurate the agricultural part of the Pakthia Development Project.

During their stay there, they also inspected the Forestry Project work which began last year.

Eng. Salim Meets W. German Under Secretary In Bonn

BONN, Sept. 10, (Bakhtar).—Engineer Abdul Samad Salim, the Minister of Mines and Industries, who is now on an official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany met Wolfram Langer, the Under Secretary of State in the West German Economics Ministry Thursday.

He also exchanged views with the secretary in the Ministry of Economic Co-operation and other high-ranking officials on matters related to the development of electricity in Afghanistan.

Engineer Salim is heading an Afghan delegation to that country for negotiations for the distribution of electricity in the city of Kabul from the Naghlo and Mahipar projects and the completion of the grid for the city of Kabul.

Ghulam Dastagir Noori, the chief of the Economics Department, in the Ministry of Mines and Industries left Kabul Thursday for France.

Noori will participate in the forthcoming talks between Engineer Salim, the Mines and Industries minister and French authorities. Engineer Salim who is at present in the Federal Republic of Germany will shortly leave for France from there. The talks are expected to centre on the French technical cooperation to be included in the Third Five Year Development Plan of the country.

Minister Inspects Construction Work In Taloqan City

KABUL, September 10, (Bakhtar). Minister of Public Works Eng. Ahmadullah visited the construction work on the new city of Taloqan, and the work now in progress on the new hospital and meteorology department buildings.

The Minister is on an inspection tour in accordance with the instructions issued by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal. While traveling to the city of Taloqan, the Minister visited the bridges built between the city of Khanabad and Taloqan.

The Minister issued instructions to Abdul Wahab, the chief of the Puli Khumri and Sheberghan projects, on the construction of Takhta Kaprak bridge located ten miles from Taloqan.

While inspecting the new building for the Public Works Office in Takhar, the Minister instructed the officials to purchase an additional two acres of land in the vicinity of the building.

The work on the construction of the 32-bed hospital being built on a five-acre plot began last year. Forty percent of the work has been completed so far.

About 85 per cent of work on the building of the meteorology department which occupies an area of one and a half acres has been completed.

Kapisa Museum Houses Findings At Khum Zarghar

MAHMOUD RAKI, September 10.—Ancient objects found in Khum Zarghar excavation site in Kapisa were among the first items to be housed in Kapisa Museum located in Gulbahaar.

The Khum Zarghar room was opened yesterday by Information and Culture Minister Mohammad Osman Sidki.

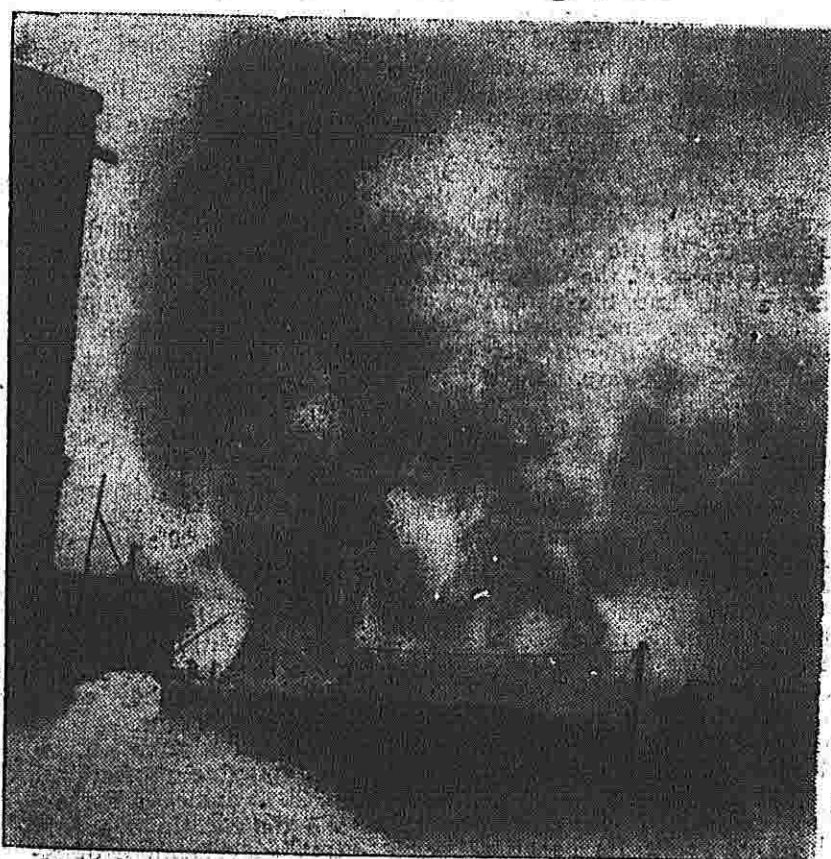
In his speech Sidki commended the efforts of the Afghan excavation team which discovered the site and carried out the digging.

He said Kapisa has an important place in the country's history and he is certain more valuable finds will be made with further excavations in these areas.

He said housing these objects, which are remnants of the country's impressive past near the Gulbahaar factory which is an example of present-day Afghanistan's endeavours brings the past and present together.

He said the Khum Zarghar room will be the first part of a museum for Kapisa which will be enlarged with more finds in the area.

Sarai Destroyed By Fire



Fire destroyed part of a lumber yard in Bekha Khanah in Kabul yesterday morning. Apartments opposite the sarai were also engulfed by the fire which was brought under control by last night.

The first Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs Noor Ahmad Etemadi inspected the area.

The extent of the damage is not yet known. The fire is thought to have been caused by a short in one of the electric saws being operated in the sarai.

Royal Audience

KABUL, Sept. 10, (Bakhtar).—The following have been received in audience by His Majesty the King during the week ended September 8:

Abdul Satar Shalizi, the Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior, Dr. Mohammad Haider, the Minister of Justice; Engineer Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza, the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation; General Farouq chief of the General Staff; Professor Mohammad Asghar, the Mayor of Kabul; Mohammad Hashim Safi, the President of Helmand Valley Authority, Governor of Helmand; General Abdul Rasoul, the President of Operations in the Ministry of National Defence; General Abdul Ghafour, the commander of the fifteenth garrison in Kandahar; General Nayk Mohammad Sahak, the commander of the seventh garrison; Ghulam Mohammad Popal the President of the Government Monopoly; Dr. Abubakar, the President of the prefabricated factory; Lt. Mohammad Yunus, Lt. Ghulam Rasoul and Lt. Abdul Hamid, the graduates from the Military Academy of Turkey; Lt. Saleh Mohammad, a graduate from an American military academy; Mir Mohammad Tahir, Mir of Qazvaghah; and Ahmad Shah Farha, a graduate from the University of Berlin in the field of economics.

Some elders from the provinces were also received by His Majesty during the week.

The head of French orientalist's team was also received by His Majesty.

Britain Sells Nuclear Reactor To Rumanians

LONDON, September 10, (AP).—Government sources said Friday Britain has sold a nuclear research reactor to Rumania in the first deal of its kind across the Iron Curtain.

A British company, according to these informants, is negotiating a similar deal with Czechoslovakia.

The experimental reactor purchased by Rumania's Institute of Physics is estimated to have cost approximately \$300,000. British authorities are hopeful the deal may be a prelude to a bigger contract—for the sale of a major power-generating reactor, in which the Rumanians have been displaying interest for several years.

Rumania authorities in the past three years have approached the United States and Britain on the subject of buying a multimillion-dollar nuclear power reactor, which they stressed would be used for peaceful purposes only.

As a result, the British and Americans arranged with their Atlantic allies to remove this type of reactor from the list of goods whose sale to communist countries is banned.

The reactor now being supplied to Rumania has been built by the Fairey engineering group in the face of French, West German and Swedish counter bids. Neither the Americans nor France and West Germany appeared to have displayed much interest in it.

Fairey, informants say, is in touch with the Czechoslovak government in the hope of making a similar deal.

STOP PRESS

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA, September 10, (AP).—America's lunar orbiter spacecraft swung into an egg-shaped orbit around the moon Saturday, scientists confirmed, adding: "it looks good, mighty good."

The 850-pound lander sites for astronauts on the moon was dropped into orbit early today when its braking rocket fired as it passed behind the moon.



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PUBLISHING AGENCY

Parliament Celebrates 36th Anniversary

The 36th anniversary of the founding of the Afghan Parliament was marked yesterday. The day is significant in several ways in the history of constitutional development in Afghanistan.

The Afghan Parliament was established by His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah, the father of our benevolent King.

Opening the first Parliament of the country, the late King said that our Parliament will in due course develop like similar institutions in other countries.

He called the Parliament the basis for progress in the country. In Afghanistan, he said on that occasion, consultation has been a common practice for centuries, as the Afghan jirgah which is the just ruler of the Afghan nation shows.

If you make use of your rights and obligations properly and watch the activities of the government and try to improve them, the national Parliament of Afghanistan could become the means for establishing peace and laying the foundation for progress of the country, he told the first Afghan Parliament.

What His Majesty the late King did, in reality, which is most important from the point of view of the constitutional history of Afghanistan, is that he raised the tradition of jirgahs from a tribal level to a national level. This not only applied the method of consultation to a much broader area, but also proved highly useful in fostering the national integration of Afghanistan.

Since His Majesty the late King's inaugural address, the Afghan Parliament has made progress both in its membership and in quality of work. It has now become the means by which

Food For Thought

A word is not a crystal, clear and unchanging, but the skin of a living thought.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes

the wishes of the people are manifested.

As a national instrument the Twelfth Afghan Parliament, which was inaugurated by His Majesty the King on October 13 last year, has proved itself a channel for implementing the articles of the new Constitution.

His Majesty the King inaugurating the Twelfth Parliament last year commented that consultation in the affairs of the state is our national and religious obligation. His Majesty said that the major responsibility of the Parliament and the Government is the achievement of the goals set forth in the Afghan Constitution.

The present Afghan Parliament which was elected by general, direct and secret ballot has been a reliable instrument, like parliaments in other modern democracies, for safeguarding the rights of individuals and co-operating with the Government for the implementation of various plans. The Parliament has considered and approved some extremely important bills which have nationwide applications.

The Government, for its part, has taken notice of all the aspirations of the Parliament. It has sought and won a vote of confidence. It has attended the question hours of the Wolesi Jirgah held Tuesday afternoons. It has answered the written questions of the Deputies and the Senators. The Ministers and high-ranking officials have not failed to personally attend the meetings of any of the two houses to answer questions related to their departments.

We hope that the relations between these two organs of the state will be further strengthened in the interest of preserving democracy and implementing the provisions of the Constitution.

Afghanistan Nears End Of Second Plan

Following is the conclusion of the speech given by Planning Minister Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee on August 24, the 48th anniversary of Afghanistan's independence.

In accordance with the requirements of the economic situation the second development plan of the country stressed the building of economic infrastructure.

In the third plan, apart from completing projects already undertaken, more emphasis will be laid on liquidating projects and on making the country's financial and human resources allow agriculture and industry will be developed.

Here it should be noted that we cannot achieve progress only through outlining development plans. Ways of achieving the targets of the plans should also be thoroughly studied.

To deal with these aspects the Planning Ministry established a new department to conduct such studies from the beginning to the end of the plan. It will allocate equipment and human resources, and work for a balanced development of all phases. The major task of the department is evaluation of the development projects.

Thus it can be said that in the third plan more attention will be paid to

evaluation of the feasibility and economic value of projects, allocation and utilisation of resources, etc. Lack of such consideration hindered progress of some parts of 1st and 2nd development plans.

Study of the monetary situation and ways to attract foreign aid also required a full-fledged department. For this purpose a department was set up in the Ministry to work in accordance with the state's policy of promoting political, social and economic democracy, which requires joint efforts and cooperation of all the people in every field. All sectors especially the private sector must help in financing attempts to reach these goals.

Considering this Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, at his term as head of the executive asked for views of all the people for the development of the country and for their cooperation in achieving these aims.

The people welcomed this democratic approach of the government and the response was positive.

There is now a complete file of people's suggestions and views under study by the Ministry of Planning.

To establish a permanent contact between the people and the Government, the Planning Ministry established

an office to collect the people's views. The Government has had discussion with private sector several times and has invited them to invest in industrial projects.

Classification of the projects as to whether the Government or the private sector should invest in them has been completed and the list of the projects in which private investment is deemed appropriate has been submitted to potential local and foreign investment. The projects, which would be undertaken by the public sector have also been classified by degree of social and economic importance.

The important subject which now occupies the Planning Ministry is finding means of financing these projects. Studies of local financial resources have been made on the basis of which possible higher revenues and investment by the private sector is forecast.

But nevertheless local resources will not suffice for all development expenditures and as a developing country, we must seek assistance from friendly countries and international organisations.

But our approach in the third plan differs from that of the 1st and 2nd plans in that we will give priority to the kinds of assistance which are grants or are of very easy conditions.

Verwoerd's Death And SA Apartheid Policy

While the death of Dr. Verwoerd is not likely to bring any immediate changes to apartheid policy in South Africa, the long-term effects on these policies may be far reaching.

Dr. Verwoerd was in his own way an intellectual and was certainly able to cover the crudities and basically evil intents of apartheid with a veneer of respectability to give it, as it were, an ideology.

This he did to such an extent that many well-intentioned people of liberal views, both inside and outside Africa, have increasingly fallen into his trap and argue about apartheid on the basis that, if fairly applied, it could be a solution to South Africa's problems.

Within Verwoerd's party, the Nationalist party, there is a strong right-wing tendency which correctly reflects the feelings of the Afrikaaner farmers (who are the backbone of the Nationalist party), that Bantustans cost the country too much and that too much is being done for the African people and who in fact do not see the necessity for making concessions to world pressures and world condemnation of apartheid.

Verwoerd was a subtle and devious man with powerful personality. He alone was able to subdue his rightwing members. He possessed, in addition, an absolute conviction in himself and his policies to a psychopathic extent.

He saw himself as god over South Africa, divinely motivated and supported. There is nobody in his party who is capable of exercising the influence that he did over his own colleagues.

The tendency in South Africa since 1948, when the Nationalists came to power, is for each succeed-

ing prime minister to move more to the right, becoming harsher in applying apartheid.

Malan, who became Premier in 1948, was almost a moderate man compared with Verwoerd.

Verwoerd, in turn, represented increasingly reactionary opinion.

Verwoerd, the man most likely to succeed, is as brutal, extreme and cruel as a Nazi leader. But he is much cruder than Verwoerd. He cannot exercise that old-fashioned charm, nor present an ever-smiling face to his colleagues.

Meanwhile, the South African government is conducting intense efforts to find out more about the assassin of Verwoerd-Tsafendas.

People who knew Tsafendas in Cape Town regarded him as a mystery man who was withdrawn and intractable and had few friends.

One newsman who met him at Parliament House said: "He smiled often but his smile always made me feel uncomfortable—there was something unnatural about it."

"He was easy-going. We often found him reading magazine which had been left lying about press offices."

"He gave the impression he was a 'loner' who spent much of his time wandering from job to job. He said he had done this in Europe, the United States and Southern Africa."

In an interview with a reporter from Cape Town's Cape Argus six weeks ago, Tsafendas said he was an anti-Portuguese rebel and an antagonist of the Portuguese government.

He claimed to have learned anti-fascist principles during his years at Middelburg, but mostly

spoke of his feelings against Portugal without any sign of fanaticism, the newspaper said.

Tsafendas became agitated only when he talked of severe head pains which he claimed he suffered from "treatment" he received at Lisbon soon after World War II.

He said he had been given injections and electric shocks which produced "hammer blows" in his head in an attempt to "brainwash" him.

Tsafendas said he had worked in Lourenco Marguense from 1930 to 1936 and then entered South Africa hidden among machines in a goods train from Cape Town.

A report from Middelburg, where he went to a South African school, described him as being more usually intelligent and keen on sports, particularly soccer.

This contrasted with opinion of several members of a Greek community in which he was known. They, felt surprised that he had been able to get a position as a messenger.

He frequently complained about the cost of living for South Africa's poor whites, among which he apparently classified himself.

Tsafendas said he joined the merchant navy. When war broke out he got into a convoy going to the United States and served for the rest of the war in U.S. ships.

After the war, he told the newspaper, he went back to Greece and then in 1949 to Portugal.

He claimed he was detained for illegally leaving Mozambique and serving as foreign power and was held for a year in prison in Lisbon. (Ceteka and AP)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Both Islah and Anis Friday marked the anniversary of the founding of the Afghan National Assembly. Both papers carried photos of His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah, founder of the Afghan parliament. Anis also carried the text of the speech delivered by His Majesty Mohammad Nadir Shah at the opening of the National Assembly 35 years ago.

Yesterday's Islah in an editorial on this occasion said today the Afghan nation is celebrating the 36th anniversary of the founding of parliament. This provides us with an opportunity to view the progress made in democracy and parliamentarism. The people of Afghanistan in accordance with the principles of Islam and their own traditions have always tried to solve their problems through consultation. His Majesty the late Mohammad Nadir Shah laid the foundation of a parliamentary system of government 35 years ago. With the passage on this occasion said yesterday the people gained more social and political consciousness.

The most significant development in our parliamentary system, said the editorial, has been the promulgation of the new Constitution. The Constitution provides better means of ensuring the peoples rights and paves the way for the better utilisation of talent available in this country. In light of the new Constitution, today, Afghanistan has a democratic and progressive Government—a Government which enjoys the support of the parliament and is trying very sincerely to implement and realise the values embodied in the new Constitution.

We, concluded the editorial, are moving towards the light and hope that under the wise guidance of His Majesty the King the people of Afghanistan will enjoy greater benefits of a democratic way of life in the years to come.

Thursday's Islah carried an editorial on the development of Pakhtia province. Some provinces in this country for various reasons are less developed than others. Pakhtia is one such province. In order to improve conditions in the province His Majesty the King, instructed the Government to take appropriate steps. Since it is not possible to

develop the province in all economic and social fields at once due to lack of funds and the required personnel, the Government decided to concentrate first on forestry, agriculture, education and communication. This is because it is felt that development in these fields will lead to a notable change in the lives of the people of Pakhtia on the one hand and pave the way for the application of future plans on the other.

The Federal Republic of Germany has undertaken to help in the development of Pakhtia. This is appreciated by the Government and people of Afghanistan. Today, concluded

the editorial, the people of Pakhtia, who are known for their hard work and capacity to learn, have a golden opportunity to cooperate in raising their living standards and accelerate the implementation of the development plans, which have been drawn up for this purpose.

Thursday's Anis carried an editorial on city parks. With a reference to the latest government decision to establish a new park and avenue in the city the paper emphasised the need to keep the public places clean. The editorial also welcomed the decision since it will directly contribute to the city's beautification.

WORLD PRESS

"For millions of honest people in Africa and all over the world," The Soviet government newspaper *Izvestia* said, Verwoerd was the embodiment of the monstrous doctrine of total racism.

He transformed the country into a gigantic police prison of a frankly fascist bent.

The paper said he had been a member of a "clique" supported by London, Washington and other Atlantic allies with investment in South Africa totaling "hundreds of millions of dollars."

"That is why the apologists of the so-called 'free world' considered this apostle of apartheid to be among their most reliable allies and friends," the paper added.

"We do not rejoice over what happened to Hendrik Verwoerd, but neither do we weep over the fate of man, whose blood was shed on Tuesday, after he had shed the blood of thousands of people and made life hell for millions of Africans" said yesterday's *Al Akbar*, commenting on the assassination of the South African Prime Minister.

This regrettable incident, may serve as lesson to his successors to think twice before continuing to commit crimes against the Africans—the lawful owners of South Africa, concludes the paper.

The Johannesburg newspaper the *World* said in an editorial today, "the memory we will cherish" was that of his meeting with

the Prime Minister Basutoland. "There they were, these two statesmen, black and white, planning together how to solve some of the great issues of Southern Africa. That was only last Friday, it was a meeting which stirred our blood with hope."

The editorial added that a man of great power had been destroyed by the assassin. "But he has not destroyed our hope that the spirit of Jonathan Verwoerd meeting will inspire whoever it is who puts on Dr. Verwoerd's mantle of premiership. For whoever might challenge the policies of the government he led, we salute today a man of courage, conviction and independent thought."

"The man who disappeared in such a brutal manner from the political scene leaves behind evil memories not only in South Africa but among all African people desiring peace and justice," writes the *El Moudjahid* Algiers daily. "With the support of international imperialism he tried to spread his loathsome racism to other parts of Africa as well, namely by aiding one similar to him—Ian Smith in Rhodesia, and Salazar's troops raging in Angola and Mozambique."

London morning newspapers Wednesday condemned the assassination and his doctrine of racial segregation.

The *Financial Times*, conservative, noted that Verwoerd did not welcome the Rhodesian rebellion two months ago, "realising that his own country had probably more to lose than to gain from involvement in Rhodesian affairs."

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X-Rays: Boon To Science Or Menace To Health?

X-rays, in common use all over the world, permit a doctor to see through a human body and inspect a person's internal organs, and thus make it easier for him to diagnose and treat various disorders. Dentists use X-rays to check on hidden tooth decay and other dental problems. Use of X-rays, scientists agree, has saved thousands of lives, and prolonged the lives of many others who have received therapeutic treatment for some types of cancer.

Yet some respected voices are now being heard, advising much greater caution in use of X-ray equipment, because of the danger to both the user and the person being X-rayed. The same warning applies to use of fluoroscopes. Over-exposure to X-rays, these critics assert, can shorten life, cause cell damage and be responsible for changes in a person's genes causing possible hereditary damage to babies to be born in further generations.

An X-ray is an electromagnetic ray or radiation of extremely short wave length produced by bombardment of a metal by a stream of electrons, as in a vacuum tube. It is a machine for examining internal structures by viewing the shadows cast on a fluorescent screen by objects through which X-rays are directed.

The discovery of the X-ray dates back 70 years. Its benefits have been so widely recognized that in the United States for example there are today an estimated 113,000 X-ray machines and perhaps half the people are X-rayed each year.

Health. The latest caution sound here comes from Senator E.L. Bartlett of Alaska, who is currently urging the U.S. Congress to establish national standards for both the marketing of X-ray and fluoroscope equipment and for the training and qualifications of personnel who operate these machines.

Bartlett told the Senate he did not want to be an alarmist, or arouse fears of panic, but he did want the country to be aware of the extent of the problems and the rising need for federal controls. He said the situation applies also to the new and promising field of nuclear medicine, which uses radioactive materials to treat patients. Bartlett said some operators of X-ray and fluoroscope equipment are inadequately trained in its use and as a result there is danger of needless and damaging over-exposure to the rays. He noted that 16 of the 50 states still have no laws banning use of fluoroscopes to fit shoes in a shoe store, although it is well known that shoe-fitting fluoroscopes are a source of severe gonadal dosage—that is, they cause harm to male sex organs.

Bartlett cited information taken from reputable professional publications, to indicate the extent of the danger. In the first years of the development of X-ray machines, he said, over 100 radiologists died of skin cancer brought on as a result of exposure to X-rays. Radiologists, he added, have experienced incidence of leukemia, a disease of the blood-forming tissues, 10 times greater than the general population. A 1963 study showed the life expectancy of U.S. radiologists had

been statistically shortened as a result of exposure to X-ray. A 1962 study of the case histories of 700,000 children born in one area of the U.S. indicated that the incidence of cancer was about 40 percent higher in children who had received X-ray exposure in their mother's womb.

"It is clear that X-ray machines are dangerous when improperly handled," Bartlett told the Senate. "Fluoroscope machines are even more dangerous. The average fluoroscope examination exposes the patient to approximately 200 times more radiation than he would receive from an X-ray machine. This is if the machine is properly used. If it is improperly used, the radiation exposure is even greater. Studies seem to indicate that the improper use of these machines is a common occurrence. Some doctors are careless about the length of time they leave a patient under the rays of the beam. Fluoroscope machines are important to modern medicine. There is no reason why they cannot be used properly."

Bartlett added that the American Academy of Pediatrics has advised against installation of fluoroscopes in doctors' offices, and has stated that "routine fluoroscopy of children, or fluoroscopy for demonstration to parents, is strongly condemned. Bartlett added that most medical authorities have urged use of fluoroscopes only when there is a specific medical need not met by other diagnostic means; and when special care is taken with infant children, pregnant women and young adults. (CONTINENTAL PRESS)

RADIO AFGHANISTAN Programme

SATURDAY

Foreign Services
Western Music

Urdu Programme:

6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs.

m. band.

English Programme:

6:30-7:00 AST 4775 on 62

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.

AIR SERVICE

SUNDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kandahar-Kabul

Arrival-0945

Kabul-Kandahar

Departure-1800

Khost-Kabul

Arrival-1050

Kabul-Khost

Departure-0830

Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul

Arrival-1230

Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar

Departure-0830

Tashkent-Kabul

Arrival-1510

Kabul-Tashkent

Departure-0900

IRANIAN AIRWAYS

Tehran-Kabul

Arrival-0830

INDIAN AIRLINES

New Delhi-Kabul

Arrival-1125

Kabul-New Delhi

Departure-1345

MONDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Amiratar-Kabul

Arrival 1515

Kabul-Amiratar

Departure-0800

Herat-Kandahar-Kabul

Arrival-1600

Kabul-Kandahar-Herat

Departure-0830

PIA

Peshawar-Kabul

Arrival-1050

Kabul-Peshawar

Departure-1130

TUESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul

Arrival-1230

Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar

Departure-0830

Kabul-Kandahar-Karachi

Departure-0930

Kabul-Kandahar-Tehran

Damascus-Beirut

Departure-1030

PIA

Peshawar-Kabul

Arrival-1050

Kabul-Peshawar

Departure-1130

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CIA Of Trying Sukarno Accuses To Overthrow Him

JAKARTA, Sept. 10, (AP)—President Sukarno said last week there is proof that snipers in Indonesia were trying to remove him from power and possibly even kill him.

He accused the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of being one of the snipers.

The President addressed an association of revolutionaries who fought against the Dutch after independence was declared in 1945.

"Today the imperialists are using slogans which say Sukarno must go. They will use all means, even kill President Sukarno," he said.

"Everywhere in Indonesia there are snipers waiting to kill President Sukarno," he said. Then he challenged his listeners: "what are you going to do about it?"

Villagers, Experts Co-operate In Pakthian Developments

By Our Own Reporter

The rural development programme, started five years ago in Pakthia in order to raise the economic, social and cultural standard of the people living in villages and remote areas of this province, has been organised in such a way to give the villagers an active role development of their areas and thus later on development of the province as a whole.

In March 1961, the first branch of the project started work in the Jaji Maidan and Sabri (Kamki Khost) areas. The project grew as more and more people started taking part in the developing programmes. Because of increasing demands and interest four new branches were opened in Chamkani, Tani, Urgoon and Mangal.

In Jaji Maidan, a modern polyclinic has been erected to serve both men and women. Offices, storerooms and garages have also gone up and are currently under construction in the Mangal and Tani programmes. The programme cover six woleswals and 14 alagdaries, embracing 500 villages and a population of more than 203,000.

Each project has a supervisor and trained personnel in the field of public health, agriculture, veterinary science and education who advise the local people in work methods and developing a better society. The people and experts work side by side in teams constructing canals, protecting their crops from harmful insects, and erecting school buildings.

A good percentage of the people of the areas are taking a keen interest in the development programme, having realised that the rural development project is for their benefit and that it is their own programme which however, requires the assistance of government experts.

Great emphasis has been placed on public health. The health programme has been planned to enable the people living in villages and remote areas to reach the medical centres without difficulty. In every area a health centre has been opened which is divided into three sub-centres. These centres treat, give medical advice, teach child care and ways of taking precautions against contagious disease, give vaccinations and distribute soap and vitamins.

In the field of education new schools have been opened. Altogether there are 25 schools run by the programme



The dense ever green forests of Pakthia are the most valuable course of the province. The survey of these forests is almost completed and work on replanting was started last year. The most common types of wood found here are spruce, pine, mahogany willow.

throughout the province. Two of the schools are for girls and one of them is co-educational. More will be opened as the programme expands. People are also taught through the equipment exhibits, lectures and conferences. Community Centres have been opened for people to discuss their problems. Adult literacy courses have been started for farmers and other people.

Experts instruct local villagers in how to get clean water and to keep it uncontaminated. Advanced methods for pumping water from one place to another by pipes and diesel pump have already been introduced and pipes have been laid and pumps in some areas. Surveys in some areas have been finished and in other parts work is progressing satisfactory. A pipelining system tapping waters from the spring in Tani Woleswali is nearing completion. This water is delivered to the centre of the woleswali from the springs five kilometres southeast of the centre. Filtering and storage tanks have also been installed. More

than one thousand pipes have been laid.

The government's primary role in the programme is providing equipment, mostly winches and farming equipment. Secondary roads and culverts are also being constructed by the government. Furthermore small dams and canals and irrigation plants are also being built to provide the farmers in dry areas with water.

A grant-in-aid programme is underway by the rural development project, under which the government provides cement and construction materials.

Kawaja Aqa Sharar general director of rural development, said that 15 experts are working in each branch of the project. Sharar added that putting into use modern equipment and replacing old farm machinery with new ones is a task that takes time. "People need to get used to this type of machinery before they are willing to use. Only after they are shown

that the proper use of the machinery will increase production can they be prevailed upon to adopt these new methods.

In the field of education the project is facing similar difficulties. Many people are unwilling to send their children to school, though villagers elders are trying to persuade them to do so.

Lumbering is, the main source of income here, has also been stressed in the programmes. People are being taught to take proper care of their rich forests and methods of reforestation to compensate for the growing deforestation as the lumber industry expands. The populace is also being shown how to prevent forest fires.

The role which the people are playing in the programmes is important to the project's success. In actual fact the foundation of this work upon which prosperous and civilised society will someday rise has been built by the people themselves.

ASIAN HIGHWAY TO SPEED TRADE AND TRAVEL

By M.S. Ahmad

In Asia, under the aegis of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East the member countries decided in 1959 to develop a network of international highways by linking all those situated between Vietnam, Malaysia and Iran. Later, it was also decided to include Indonesia in the international highway network.

The approach accepted for the implementation of this project was firstly that the existing road system should be linked, including the main roads of the countries and that they should be brought up to a minimum standard.

In the implementation of the Asian Highway project, it was considered advisable to formulate a few standards of development, and to recommend that improvement, at least to the lowest standard, should be the immediate object. The higher stages of development should follow as traffic developed and funds became available.

THREE ZONES

Because of the wide area covered, the many problems connected with the introduction of an international highway could, it was felt, be best considered by dividing the area into three zones and convening meetings of expert working groups. Since 1960, the beginning of the United Nations Development Decade, considerable progress in the implementation of the Asian Highway has been achieved. The various routes included in its network have been decided upon, a general agreement on road signs and signals and pavement markings has been made and five standards for various categories of international highways have been laid down.

Recommendations have been made concerning the easing of frontier formalities, particularly for road traffic and for ancillary services such as hotels, motels, petrol pumps, restaurants, repair shops etc. action is also being taken to prepare an up-to-date map showing the conditions of the roads, particularly of the priority routes of the Asian Highway.

The member countries have been doing a considerable amount of road construction and upgrading of the priority routes. With the progress achieved so far, it is anticipated that by the end of the United Nations Development Decade (viz. 1970) the project will become a reality: linking up all the countries of Asia.

Arrangements have been made to connect the Asian Highway with the European international highway network on the border of Iran and

Turkey and also with the Middle Eastern highway network on the border of Iran and Iraq.

ROLE IN GROWTH

It is hardly necessary to reiterate the importance of the role that transport plays in the process of economic and social growth. In basic terms the increase in production of goods and services should be pursued so that an increasing total share will come to each member of society.

Quantity and time are major dimensions—enough quantities of the factors of production must be combined in appropriate proportions and in appropriate ways so that the desired amounts and kinds of goods and services may be produced in the appropriate time with minimum waste and maximum benefit. These products in turn will have to reach the different sources of demand in the appropriate time, properly distributed, so that they can either be consumed, exported or invested.

Thus, there is a need to ensure the appropriate low rates of materials and other inputs to the productive facilities, and of the products of these facilities to the market as well as within the productive sector and within the markets themselves. There must be a medium for moving both physical goods and people as required if a society is to fulfill its desire for a rising level of welfare. This link is transport.

The need to continually increase the rate of production and the rate of movement and distribution of goods and services, in order that the economic and social goals can be achieved, has also led to an increasing utilisation of machine power and modern technological processes to complement and to an increasing degree, even supplement the simple traditional processes based on man and animal power in transport and communications.

NEW PROCESSES

This significant evolution has been made possible by the development of new technological processes and machines and new sources in transport and communications. Thus transport plays an increasingly important role in the economic and social developments of nations as that development increases in magnitude and tempo. The role is so crucial that unless a country has transport facilities in sufficient quantity and quality, maintains and operates it efficiently and continuously develops it in accordance with its needs and goals, it can become an effective obstacle to the economic and social progress the nation desires to achieve.

It is so important that it is regarded as in index of economic and industrial growth by many economists. The availability of adequate transport provides external economies which enables the establishment of productive facilities such as factories and the movement of goods and services to be carried out at substantially less cost than otherwise. Indirectly, but importantly, participates in almost all economic activity.

A leading economist, C. P. Kindleberger says "transport links markets as well as people. As such it increases elasticities, improves the efficiency of the price system, and permits the achievement of economies of scale in production and distribution."

It is considered that one through route of satisfactory standards within the next few years would make the whole project basically sound and feasible. Furthermore, the dynamics of road transport and the inevitability of the automobile as the pivot of economic development justified the considerations of the idea as a project of continental significance, and not just a group of national highways.

STRENGTHEN TIES

The inadequacy of alternative means of transport such as railways and the limitations of shipping in serving the vast interiors of the Asian countries enhanced the significance of international highway as a means of strengthening economic relations among themselves.

The action taken by the Governments at the national level, is an effort to implement the project by including the priority routes within their high priority programmes in spite of financial and other limitations. This has resulted in substantial progress being made with the construction and improvement work of the roads included in the Asian Highway network.

About 94 per cent of the priority route A-1 comprising 10,874 Kilometres is at present over the minimum standard and motorable in all weathers, construction and improvement plans for this route are expected to be completed by 1968. Considerable road work is also in progress on route A-2.

There is no doubt that in complex mechanised societies economic advantages will accrue from this project, particularly when the main highways of all the countries concerned have been incorporated into the Asian Highway system and they have all been brought up to the minimum international standard,

for not only will they provide fresh impetus to movement within each country but they will also facilitate overland international trade.

For the developing countries there is also incidental, though highly desirable stimulus for industrial and commercial growth. Agricultural activity in Asia which engages 65% of the region's labour force and accounts for 50% of its income will be enhanced.

STIMULATE TRADE

A number of commodities which figure predominantly in international trade within the ECAFE countries, such as rice, rubber, tea, cotton, timber, fuel and minerals require cheap transport. Of these rubber constitutes 85% and tea 50% of the world's production. Malaysia is the world's leading producer of tin while coal, iron ore and manganese are produced in great quantities in other countries and chiefly in India. These commodities which now move between the countries by sea routes and often require circuitous routing and transshipment at various ports, could in many cases be moved more economically by road.

Industrially the region is also developing rapidly and most of the countries, which were mainly suppliers of raw materials have begun production. Industrial production has been growing within the last two decades at the rate of about 9% per annum which include cotton goods, jute products, cement, sugar, iron and steel and petroleum. The production of the above is scattered all over and the Asian Highway will form the most important link between these industrial areas.

Historically, commercial activity in Asia has been in existence for over five millennia over the caravan routes. Today in this region a quarter of its trade is conducted intra-regionally.

There are other factors also such as intra-regional tourism and pilgrimage itineraries which will ensure the important role which the Asian Highway will play on its completion.

In Asia, during the last two decades, international civil aviation has been playing an increasingly important role in bringing together the countries, but it is still, beyond the financial means of the majority of people living in the area. There are a few international railway links notably between Thailand and the Federation of Malaysia, Thailand and Cambodia and between India and the two wings of Pakistan. These of course serve an important purpose, but they can hardly be considered adequate.

(To be continued.)

Provincial Press

A Staff Writer

Herat's daily *Elefaz Islam*, in an editorial expresses concern over the number of fatal accidents that have occurred in the last few weeks in the province of Herat.

If one carefully looks into the main cause of such accidents one will find that most of them are related to careless driving and the failure to observe traffic rules and regulations, asserts the paper.

The paper also claims that some drivers are neither eligible to be licenced nor capable of driving. Such drivers receive licences illegally thereby endangering the life of people. The paper also attributes the traffic accidents to the old broken-down cars permitted on the roads.

The paper urges the authorities to allow only qualified drivers behind the steering wheel and mechanically sound cars and trucks to be on the road so that the ever increasing danger to the life of people may be averted.

In another issue the *Elefaz Islam* editorially discusses the importance of good nurses.

The role of a good nurse is as important as a good doctor and proper medicine in restoring the health of a patient notes the paper. After a patient has undergone surgery an error or carelessness on the part of nurse may produce serious complication and may endanger the patient's life.

Therefore today in many countries the responsibility and work of a nurse is highly regarded. Special schools and courses train nurses in the practical and theoretical aspects of their profession. Well-trained, qualified nurses must strictly observe all national rules in handling patients and see that patients are properly cared for, states the paper.

For these reasons the Public Health Department of Herat recently opened the second vocational nursing course at the Women's Hospital in Herat. 10 girls have enrolled for a two years training courses writes the paper. Maimana's *Daily Faryab* carries an article on the need to exploit arid lands and idle capitals. The writer, Ghulam Sarwar Asmi, suggests that the well-to-do people with their hidden and idle capital should help their national government and use their wealth to develop our national economy. Afghanistan has vast tract of land suitable for agriculture which needs money and know-how to turn them into arable farms, notes the writer.

A letter to the editor in *Daily Sana'ee*, complains about the high price and impurity of flour. The writer, Ghulam Rabani, claims that not only the price of grains has risen, beyond the purchasing power of Ghazni indigent but also that the small rocks and dust mixed in it threaten the very life of its consumers.

In order to remedy this situation, the writer suggests that the grainary department of Ghazni see that sufficient amounts of reasonably priced grain are placed on the market and distributed only to those who need it.

The writer believes that this arrangement by the grainary department will foster competition in the flour market so that merchants will be forced to improve the quality of their flour, and lighten the difficulties and injustices created by hoarders.

The daily *Elefaz*, published in Baghlan, in its editorial also discusses the problem of high prices of grains throughout the country and particularly in provinces such as Baghlan where one seer of wheat costs 45 afghanis. The paper attributed the shortage of grain to unfavourable climate conditions and an ever increasing population.

The paper is pleased that the government is on the alert to combat this shortage anywhere it is felt. As an example the paper cites the recent shipments of large amounts of wheat to Balkh, Faryab, Bamian, Parwan, Kapisa and Baghlan. The paper calls the government's measure constructive and appropriate and says such timely action will always prevent the price of wheat from going up.

In another issue *Elefaz* carries an article which suggests that those who drive above 10 miles per hour in the city should be punished. The writer, Hanif Cha Abi, believes that most traffic accidents are caused by speeding through crowded streets. He suggests that a speed limit be fixed, and strictly observed by drivers.

Daily *Sana'ee* in its recent editorial expresses the opinion that criticism is the best way to stop wrong doings.

Today we are living in an era in which people favour reforms and improvement of living conditions. They make all sorts of efforts and sacrifices towards this end, notes the paper.

People, whether in the government's affairs or in other aspects of life are apt to make errors. But in order to minimise these errors for the benefit of the society as a whole it is necessary to bring these errors to the attention of those who commit them, asserts the paper. The paper believes that criticism is the best tool to avoid such errors especially when it is not based on personal bias.

Bulgaria Marks National Day

KABUL, Sept. 10, (Bakhtar).—In a telegram sent to Georgi Traikov, the President of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, His Majesty the King has congratulated him on the occasion of the country's independence anniversary.

At 5 p.m. yesterday a reception was held in the Bulgarian Embassy in Kabul. Nour Ahmad Etemadi, the first Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi, the President of the Mesh-rano Jirgah; Ali Mohammad the Minister of Court; high ranking civil and military officials, and diplomats attended the reception.

Diplomatic relations between Afghanistan and the People's Republic of Bulgaria have existed for several years and cooperation between the two nations in economic, social and cultural fields has been expanding. Several Afghan students are now studying at institutes of higher learning in Bulgaria. Some Bulgarian experts are working in Afghanistan.

Bulgaria which has about eight million people is one of the East European countries which is meeting with great success in development.

We offer our congratulations to the government and people of Bulgaria.

World Briefs

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, (Reuter).—The World Bank is quietly arranging to borrow \$100 million from foreign central banks at six per cent the highest interest rate it has ever offered, authoritative sources disclosed Thursday.

The borrowing is under way through private offering of the bank's bonds, which have a two-year maturity and should be completed next week.

OTTAWA, Sept. 10, (AP).—The annual meeting of Commonwealth finance ministers will be held Sept. 21-22 in Montreal. Finance Minister Mitchell Sharp announced Friday.

The meeting will be attended by ministers and senior officials of all 23 Commonwealth countries and will relate particularly to meetings in Washington Sept. 26-30 of the governors of the reconstruction and development.

KARACHI, Sept. 10, (DPA).—Pakistan has protested to India against the construction of a road in the disputed Rann of Kutch area in violation of the agreements between the two countries. It was officially stated in Islamabad Thursday.

A protest note in this connection was handed over to the Indian Ministry of Foreign Affairs by Pakistan high commission in New Delhi on September 5.

MOSCOW, Sept. 10, (DPA).—The commander of the Soviet tank troops said Friday that "our tanks are the most dependable weapons in conditions of nuclear war."

They can wage a battle in the atomic explosion area because of their armour which resists the effects of nuclear, bacteriological and chemical weapons, he added.

According to the Soviet news agency Tass, General Nikolai Konstantinov made the statement in an interview on the occasion of Tankmen's day to be observed throughout the Soviet Union on Sunday.

VIENNA, Sept. 10, (Reuter).—Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi of Iran, now on state visit in Hungary, Friday inspected a light-metal factory, the Hungarian news agency MTI reported.

MOSCOW, Sept. 10, (Reuter).—The Soviet Union Friday agreed to help Pakistan build a thermal power station with transmission lines and two electrical machinery plants.

The two countries signed an economic cooperation agreement under which the Soviet Union will also help set up radio transmitters and supply land reclamation machinery.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, (DP).—UN Atomic Energy Commission chairman, Glenn Seaborg, will head America's delegation to the tenth session of the International Atomic Energy Agency (AEA) beginning September 21 in Vienna, the White House announced Friday.

MANILA, Sept. 10, (DPA).—The Philippines is sending a battalion of troops to South Vietnam because it believes in collective security. President Ferdinand Marcos told a press conference here Friday. Marcos departs Monday for an official visit to Washington and the United Nations in New York. The main body of the 2,000 troops assigned to Vietnam is scheduled to leave Sunday.

BANGKOK, Sept. 10, (DPA).—The preparatory committee establishing the Asian Development Bank announced here Friday that the inaugural opening of the bank's board of governors will be held in Tokyo from November 24 to 26. The official ceremony marking the beginning of the bank's operations will be held in Manila on December 19 according to present plans.



National Day reception at Bulgarian Embassy.



Minister of Education Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari (seated fifth from left) is seen with some of those to whom medals were awarded.

Africans Ask For Mandatory Sanctions To Topple Smith

LONDON, September 10, (DPA).—The London Commonwealth Conference adjourned Friday for the week after four days of debate on future attitudes towards the breakaway colony of Rhodesia.

The first four days of the meeting saw the emergence of a virtual united front of the African states which, to a large degree, also receives support from the other Commonwealth nations.

Their demands boil down to two major points:

1. The British cabinet will consider on its course at a special session Saturday.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson is expected to make a Rhodesia statement at the Commonwealth conference on Monday.

2. The British government is to stop its talks with the Rhodesian regime of Ian Smith and to announce it will not grant Rhodesia independence unless the one-man-one-vote system has been introduced.

But it looked as if Britain might gain more time for its current 10-month-old voluntary economic sanctions policy, which African and Asian nations claim has failed.

The African leaders, however, in return want a pledge from Prime Minister Harold Wilson that Britain will not give legal independence until Rhodesia's four million Africans have majority rule, following elections on the basis of one man, one vote.

But, the sources said, Wilson—while unwilling to accept this in its entirety—might agree to a formula that would meet Commonwealth demands and still keep the door open for a resumption of exploratory talks with Rhodesian officials in Salisbury.

Tunku Abdul Rahman, Prime Minister of Malaysia, suggested Thursday that a delegation of some members of the Commonwealth might go to Rhodesia to see both African and white leaders to help towards a solution of the problem.

It would be for the Commonwealth delegates at the conference to decide on the nature of the group, where they would go and who they would see could be discussed.

He told about 2,000 people at the opening of an agricultural show that the court's judgement was an important milestone in the country's journey.

He said it was Rhodesia's intention to press on along the road on which it started with his unilateral declaration of independence last year.

He stressed that the basis for a meeting of both sides still existed. He was still of the opinion the problem could be solved.

It was Britain's fault that the situation had worsened, Smith added.

The Rhodesian premier said that adherence to the present position would be not to Rhodesia's advantage but also not to Britain's.

The Rhodesian High Court ruled Friday that the constitution drafted after the seizure of independence last November was unlawful but that Smith's government was the only effective government of the country.

The court gave its ruling in a reserved judgement on a constitutional test case hearing in June in which the legality of the Ian Smith government and the constitution were challenged.

Two high court judges made the ruling after a seven-day hearing in which a white lawyer and an African nationalist had made applications for release from detention by the government.

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Officials Leave For Studies Abroad

KABUL, Sept. 10 (Bakhtar).—Eight officials left Kabul for further studies in West Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria.

Abdul Karim Moqim, an official of the Ministry of Communications, left for the Federal Republic of Germany on a scholarship from the FRG. He will study the channel system there.

Abdul Baqi Arghandiwal, a member of the education department of Kabul University, left for Prague under a Czechoslovakian government scholarship for further studies in engineering.

Mohammad Nasim Shahryar and Mir Secander Sultanazadeh, officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, left for Bulgaria for further studies in economic planning. They will study there under a Bulgarian government scholarship.

Two teachers in the agricultural lycee in Kabul, Hafizullah Badri and Mohammad Haq Naikzad, left under Bulgarian government scholarships for further studies in the field of general agriculture.

Omar Gul Nazif, a teacher at isteqal high school left for Sofia under a Bulgarian government scholarship for further studies in geography and geology.

CAIRO, Sept. 10, (Reuter).—Eight alleged communists were Thursday sentenced to prison terms ranging from life to five years with hard labour for plotting to overthrow President Nasser's regime and establish a people's republic in the UAR.

Mustafa Agha, said to be the General Secretary of the Arab communist party, was sentenced to life imprisonment with hard labour. The other had sentences of 15 to five years.

His Majesty Awards Medals To Teachers

KABUL, September 10, (Bakhtar).—Minister of Education Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, presented medals awarded by His Majesty the King to 65 teachers and officials of the Ministry in Kabul in a ceremony Thursday morning. One hundred other employees will receive medals in programmes in the provinces in which they work.

KABUL, September 10, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Anwari, praised the service rendered to the cause of education in the country by those who received the medals.

He also thanked His Majesty the King and the Government of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal for taking keen interest in the development of education in the country.

Gemini - 11 Blastoff Reset For Today

CAPE KENNEDY, Florida, Sept. 10.—The Three-day rendezvous and spacewalking flight of Gemini-11 Astronauts Charles Conrad and Richard Gordon has been re-scheduled for Saturday morning.

The take off, originally scheduled for Friday morning, was delayed 24 hours when a tiny leak was discovered in a fuel tank of the Titan Rocket that is to boost the men aloft. The leak has been sealed and the rocket pronounced in good order again.

The national Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) said launch technicians would aim for a launch of the astronauts at 1425 GMT, 97 minutes after their Agena target vehicle is to go aloft from a nearby pad, at 1248 GMT.

The three-day flight, next to the last in the two-man Gemini programme, aims at:

—A record rendezvous and linkup with an Agena satellite on Gemini-11's first pass over the United States.

—A record altitude of 865 miles (1,384 kilometers), about twice as high as the current record set by Gemini-10 in July. The Gemini-11 astronauts their spacecraft hooked on the Agena, are to fire the Agena's powerful rocket engine in the record altitude attempt.

—Two spacewalks by astronaut Gordon totaling 4.5 hours, one on the end of a 30-foot (10-meter) link while he performs a variety of work tasks.

Vietnam

Continued from Page 1
government controlled areas, 20 per cent in Viet Cong areas and 26 per cent in contested areas.

Eligible voters: 5,288,512. All men and women reaching the age of 18 by Dec. 1, 1965.

Candidates 530.
Polling places: 5,238.

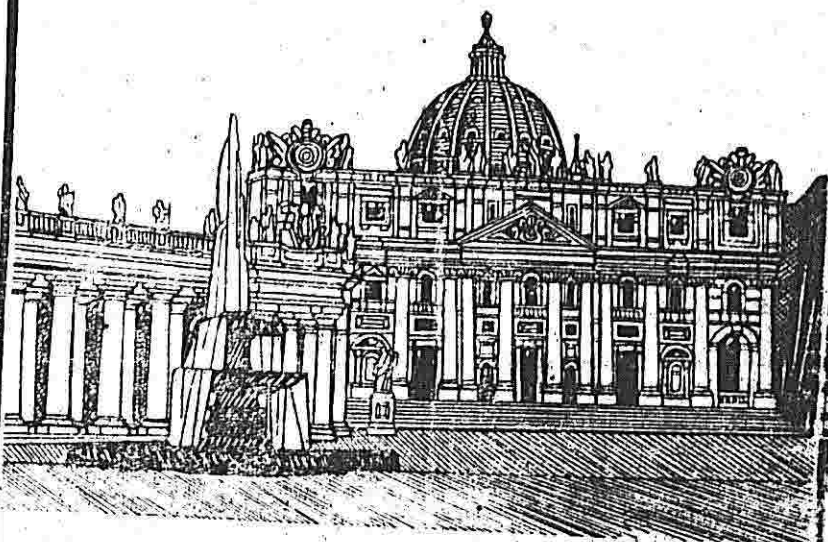
Some 600,000 South Vietnamese army and militia troops Friday began moving into positions to protect the nationwide elections Sunday.

While the task of protecting 5,238 polling places was taken over by the South Vietnamese, 344,000 American, S. Korean, Australian and New Zealand troops are in a standby for possible enemy field attacks.

North Vietnam Thursday described the forthcoming elections to the South Vietnam constituent assembly as a "farce" played by the United States and the Saigon government.

Reward For Finding Wolf
Young tamed wolf with leather collar lost between Thursday and Friday in Share-e-Nau. Af. 2,000 reward for anyone returning the wolf or supplying information leading to its whereabouts. Please contact Mrs. Carl Uta or Mr. Lechenpers, Ariana Hotel, Telephone 23519.

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