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## Kabul Times (September 12, 1966, vol. 5, no. 140)

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# THE KABUL TIMES

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VOL. V, NO. 140.

SD

KABUL, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1966, (SUNBULA 21, 1345, S.H.)

Price Af. 3

## Thant May Change Decision After Meeting Ne Win In NY

### Private Discussion Lasts 65 Minutes

NEW YORK, Sept. 12, (Reuters).—General Ne Win, the Burmese head of the state, now on an official visit of the United States, went to the United Nations yesterday.

During a three-hour visit to United Nations headquarters, General Ne Win conferred privately for 65 minutes with U Thant who has announced his intention of retiring from his post.

A spokesman later confirmed that their talks had included discussions on U Thant's future.

He told reporters he was not authorized to give details. U Thant himself declined to clarify his Sept. 1 declaration of resignation in an appearance to newsmen preceding the official lunch he gave for the Burmese leader and Mrs. Ne Win.

He noted that he would be holding a press conference on Sept. 19, eve of the opening of the General Assembly.

According to sources present at the reception, U Thant gave the impression that he would withhold his final decision on his future until then.

General Ne Win's visit to New York—at U Thant's invitation—followed talks which the Burmese leader had in Washington with President Johnson.

The General's 12-day state visit to the United States was designed to balance his trips to Moscow and Peking last year and reflected Burma's non-alignment policy.

U Thant took unusual measures to show hospitality during General Ne Win's brief stay in New York.

In a rare gesture, he travelled to New York International Airport to greet the chief of state. In another break with protocol, he personally took the General on a tour of UN headquarters.

Tight security was imposed for the visit to the United Nations. Guards kept reporters and cameramen behind metal barriers.

Flags of member states, not usually flown on Saturdays unless during the General Assembly, were hoisted in honour of the visitor.

After their visit here, General and Mrs. Ne Win were flying to the west coast to continue their tour, returning to Rangoon by way of Honolulu.

## His Majesty Attends Meeting For Dr. Aurang

KABUL, September 12, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King participated in the condolence meeting for the late Dr. Aurang the Chairman of Azad Pakhistan Association, Sacramento, California, held at 11:45 yesterday morning.

The condolence meeting was held in the Sherpur mosque by the Department of Tribal Affairs.

His Majesty the King expressed his sympathy to the son of Dr. Aurang.

Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, Sardar Mohammad Naim, Sardar Abdul Wali, the Deputy Prime Ministers, members of the cabinet, civil and military officials and Pakhistanis residing in Kabul participated in the condolence meeting.

## Bagram Farm Gets Machine To Clean Wheat In Parwan

CHARIKAR, Sept. 12 (Bakhtar).—A wheat cleaning machine running on petrol was installed in Bagram by the Department of Agriculture, Parwan province, Saturday.

The machine, sent to the province by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation 20 days ago, has the capacity to clean 20 to 30 seers of wheat per hour.

The cleaning will be free of charge. The cost of running it will be shouldered by the Ministry, the provincial agricultural director Abdul Majid said.

A large number of farmers were present as the machine was installed.

## Linguists To Work On Atlas Here

KABUL, Sept. (Bakhtar).—Prof. George Morgenstern of Norway who is an honorary member of the Pashto Tolana and the chairman of the Afghan-Iran linguistic atlas arrived here at the invitation of Kabul University yesterday.

He will cooperate with the College of Literature in the study of languages. Prof. Georges Redard who is another linguist arrived here yesterday to cooperate in completing the atlas of languages.

British orientalist, Prof. Ilya Gershevitch also arrived in Kabul yesterday to gather more information on the historical monuments of Sorkh Kotol.

The professors were met at the airport by Noor Ahmad Shaker, the director of the Linguistics Institute of the College of Literature.

## Shafiq Back From Foreign Policy Seminar

KABUL, Sept. 12, (Bakhtar).—Mohammad Musa Shafiq, an advisor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, returned to Kabul from the U.S. after attending a seminar in international affairs held at Harvard University for two months. The seminar discussed how a country's domestic situation affects its foreign policy.

Shafiq said the participants from 29 countries discussed and exchanged views on international affairs.

## De Gaulle Observes 3rd French A-Bomb Test In South Pacific

PAPEETE, TAHITI, Sept. 12, (AP).—

France detonated its third nuclear device—its largest to date—in the South Pacific Sunday with President Charles de Gaulle observing the explosion 25 miles from zero point.

The detonation was scheduled for Saturday morning but was delayed 24 hours because of unfavourable wind conditions.

The 75-year-old Chief of the French Republic witnessed the blast from the cruiser de Grasse. Sunday's firing, the first French Pacific test field during daylight hours, came at 7:30 a.m., Tahiti time (1730 GMT).

The yield of the explosion was not immediately revealed but a spokesman said it was larger than the previous experiments.

Officials of the Centre de L'Experimentation du Pacifique, the French equivalent to an Atomic Energy Commission, termed the shot a success.

De Gaulle, wearing gray protective overalls and anti-flash dark glasses, was on the commander's bridge.

The bomb exploded 30 minutes after the key was thrown, the normal time period for the detonation process.

De Gaulle flew to Mururoa Atoll, from Papeete, Friday to inspect the top secret nuclear facilities on the Atoll.

The President who had extended his visit to the South Pacific when the test had to be postponed by one day, will be back in Paris from his three-week world tour on Tuesday night.

The atomic device, suspended from a balloon, was fired in an altitude of 500 metres.

Its explosive power, assumed to have totalled 500 kilotons, was considerably bigger than that of its two predecessors, exploded on Mururoa Atoll in July.

Both had remained below the 100 kiloton ceiling.

About twenty minutes after the explosion military planes of the Vautour model flew close to the atomic cloud to take specimens of radioactive fall out.

The new series of tests, begun in July in the Mururoa region, will probably be continued. Three more test explosions are expected, one or two of them will be made with a manipulated A-bomb, i.e. a bomb containing thermonuclear elements.

## Health Institute Analyses Medicine

KABUL, Sept. 12, (Bakhtar).—The Public Health Institute has been entrusted with the task of analysing both home produced and imported medicine.

The result of the analysis of these medicines is sent to the committee on formulas which is responsible for controlling medicine.

The laboratory responsible for analysing medicine needs more personnel and equipment, Dr. Said Muratza Saidi, the Vice President of the Public Health Institute, said.

The government of the Federal Republic of Germany has showed readiness to provide an expert in the field.

HERAT, September 12, (Bakhtar).—A group of 14 Pakistani students from the University of Lahore arrived here from Kabul on their way to Iran.

KABUL, Sept. 12, (Bakhtar).—Ghulam Rahman Amiri, a member of the Kabul Museum staff who had gone to the United States for further studies in history under a Fulbright scholarship returned to Kabul.

## Doshi-Sher Khan Bander Highway Nears Completion

KABUL, September 12, (Bakhtar).—Three layers of asphalt have been laid on the 214 kilometre Doshi-Sherkhan Bander highway.

Paving of the seven metre wide road will be completed shortly.

Minister of Public Works Engineer Ahmadullah, accompanied by Khwazak, the Commander of Labour Corps, inspected the work on the road and issued instructions about maintenance and laying of asphalt to the Asphalting Department of the Doshi-Sherkhan Bander project.

Chief of the project Abdullah Bakhtani furnished information to the Minister.

The Minister who arrived in Kunduz late Saturday night, inspected the construction work now in progress on the city's theatre and the new building for the Public Works department for the province.

The work on the Kunduz theatre which began 24 days ago is 60 per cent completed.

The theatre which is being constructed in the municipality's park, occupies an acre of land and has a stage ten metres long and five wide. The seating capacity will be 1400.

The two-story building of the public works department occupies a two and a half acre area.

## US Astronauts Given All-Clear Signal For Today

CAPE KENNEDY, Sept. 12, (Reuters).—U.S. Space Agency officials Sunday gave astronauts Charles Conrad and Richard Gordon the all-clear signal for a third attempt to begin the Gemini 11 mission today.

Troubles in the Atlas-Agena target which forced a two-day postponement Saturday were traced to a series of coincidences which caused a false alarm.

The guidance system that gave indications of running out of control during the countdown in fact worked properly, space officials reported.

Normal pre-countdown checks resumed at both launching pads, one team working on the Atlas-Agena target, due to blast off at 1249 G.M.T. today, and another a mile away on the Titan Two-Gemini which must be sent up exactly 97 minutes later.

Weather forecasters predicted satisfactory launch conditions today here and around the world.

The pilots, navy commander Charles Conrad Jr. and Lieutenant Commander Richard F. Gordon Jr. planned to take advantage of the latest postponement to practice in a mock-up version of their spacecraft.

Trouble struck the Gemini 11 Atlas-Agena rockets automatic pilot system Saturday.

Just 23 minutes before the Atlas was to roar skyward, powering the Agena rendezvous target into orbit, a strange signal was relayed to the blockhouse. Within an hour, the mission was postponed.

However, the spokesman said, technicians labored throughout the night with no avail in attempts to duplicate the problem.

"We've done about everything we can do to duplicate the hitch," he said. "A decision will be made Sunday whether to go ahead and try or replace the canister."

Whatever the decision, he added, it would not affect the launch time because it takes only about an hour to make the switch.

Conrad and Gordon are to rocket skyward at 9:25 a.m. (1425 GMT), precisely 97 minutes after the Agena sails into a 185-mile (297.7 km) high orbit, setting up a chase to last only 90 minutes.

Following the rendezvous—the world's quickest—the astronauts will immediately drive the spaceship into a link-up with the Agena.

Later in the flight, Gordon will walk in space for 107 minutes, and later stand in his seat for 140 minutes. The astronauts also plan to use the powerful Agena engine to shoot to a record altitude of 863 miles (1,388 km).

Splashdown is set for Thursday morning in the Atlantic 725 miles (1,117 km) southeast of Cape Kennedy.

## Anti-Cholera Measures

KABUL, Sept. 12, (Bakhtar).—To prevent the spread of cholera in Afghanistan, the Ministry of Public Health has issued instructions to the airports and the border stations of Afghanistan to take certain precautions.

## High Council Expels 3 Judges

KABUL, Sept. 12, (Bakhtar).—The judicial high council in the last 50 days has put on trial 22 judges and judicial officials.

Three judges have been expelled from the judicial profession, two have been temporarily suspended, and one has been fined 1,000 afghanis in cash.

The others have received minor punishments.

## Indian Delegation, Health Officials Discuss Hospital

KABUL, September 12, (Bakhtar).—An Indian delegation, headed by Ram Lal Mehra, a professor at the Institute of Medical Training in India, arrived here yesterday.

During its stay the delegation will hold talks with officials of the Ministry of Public Health about a 100-bed children's hospital which will be built with the aid of the Indian government in Kabul.

Dr. Zakir Hussien, the Indian Vice President, laid the cornerstone of the hospital when he visited Afghanistan in July this year.

## Couve De Murville Visits Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, September 12, (DPA).—French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville flew to Belgrade Sunday for a four-day official visit during which he will have talks with Yugoslav government members.

The Minister is continuing his series of visits to the Eastern European countries which already have taken him to Bucharest and Sofia in April of this year. He also visited Moscow—together with President Charles de Gaulle—in June.

Official Yugoslav quarters are attaching great importance to the visit.

Couve de Murville's talks which were to begin Monday morning with his Yugoslav counterpart Marko Nikezic and will climax in a meeting with President Josip Broz Tito, probably in Zagreb, will not only be dedicated to the strengthening of existing political, economic and cultural relations.

They are also expected to centre on two international problems: Vietnam and Germany.

Regarding Vietnam, the French and Yugoslav sides agree that the American intervention should be stopped.

While there is no total similarity of views on German question, informed Belgrade quarters nevertheless pointed out that Paris and Belgrade do not disagree entirely.

The French Foreign Minister will doubtless be listened to when he explains de Gaulle's conception of a step-by-step rapprochement of the two halves of Europe.

## Greek Cypriot Killed

NICOSIA, Cyprus, September 12, (AP).—A Greek Cypriot civilian was killed and three others were wounded in a sudden flare-up of fighting at Arsoa, a mixed Greek-Turkish village 15 miles (24 km) southeast of Nicosia, the Cyprus government said Sunday.

A force of UN peace-keeping troops was rushed to the village. UN sources said the clash in the predominantly Turkish village started shortly before midday and lasted about two hours.

## STOP PRESS

## PEOPLE HELP BUILD BRIDGE OVER ALINGAR

MEETERLAM, Sept. 12, (Bakhtar).—Work on the construction of a bridge over the Alingar river in the Alingar woleswali, Laghman province began with the co-operation of the people yesterday.

The bridge is among the three in the area which will be constructed with help from USAID.

The bridge which will be four metres long, and two metres wide will connect Sanger, Sao, and Kalman villages with Alingar woleswali.

The bridge will shorten the distance between the villages, which each have 5,000 inhabitants, by seven kilometres.

More than 50 people work voluntarily on the bridge daily supervised by the construction engineer.

## Red Crescent Message

KABUL, September 12, (Bakhtar).—The Afghan Red Crescent Society has sent a telegram of sympathy to the Red Crescent Society of Pakistan on the latest floods in East Pakistan.

## Impressive Turnout In S. Viet. Elections; US Plane Hit; Scattered Terrorism Reported

SAIGON, Sept. 12 (AP and Reuters).—South Vietnam's voters turned out in impressive numbers Sunday for nationwide elections despite threats from the Viet Cong. It convincingly rebuffed the minority Buddhist movement that tried to enforce a boycott.

The voters named a 117-man assembly to write a new constitution, but the central issue was whether enough of the nation's citizens would vote to demonstrate support for democratic processes, however faulty.

When the voting ended after a day marked by scattered Viet Cong terrorism incomplete results already showed about 70 per cent of the 5,288,512 eligible voters went to the polls.

In the five northernmost provinces that were the centre of Buddhist revolt last spring, officials said 75 per cent voted. In the southern delta area scattered by Viet Cong but solid returns indicated, a 60 to 70 per cent turnout.

Independent observers scattered throughout the country reported a generally orderly election and no evident irregularities at the polls.

The most surprising results came in the cities of Saigon, Hue and Da Nang. In all three, radical Buddhist sympathizers were thought to be strong, there were many Viet Cong sympathizers and amid the city's masses government pressure was minimized.

Official returns gave a turnout of 81.2 per cent in Da Nang, 85.9 per cent in Hue and incomplete returns listed a 66.6 per cent vote in Saigon

with many more to come. Premier Nguyen Cao Ky said before the elections he would consider a 60 per cent vote quite satisfactory and the elation at more encouraging figures was evident at the Saigon election headquarters.

Although the elected assembly members—from 530 candidates—will not be known for a few days, their schedule is already drawn up.

The assembly will begin its deliberations on a new constitution Sept. 26 and will have six months to write the new charter. The military regime has retained a virtual veto power over the assembly.

Following the promulgation of a constitution more elections will be held to fill whatever offices it provides—almost certainly a presidential system with a balancing congress.

A Reuter dispatch adds: Voters were called to the polls early in the morning by a wailing siren and a government military aircraft which circled the city broadcasting election songs.

The 568 candidates were competing for 117 seats in a constituent assembly intended to write a new constitution for the country and submit it to the ruling military junta headed by Premier Nguyen Cao Ky.

Most of the candidates are not running on party lists and there have been few contests between political factions. But many candidates come from either the right-wing anti-Buddhist Nationalist party or the extreme anti-com-

munist Dai Viet.

The voters, who showed their identity cards and a special voting card issued recently to poll officials, were given a sheet of printed ballot forms.

Viet Cong guerrillas marked election day by shelling several military camps and an airfield throughout South Vietnam late Saturday night and early Sunday morning, a U.S. spokesman reported.

The airfield at Phan Thiet, 93 miles east of Saigon, was hit by 19 mortar shells and small arms yesterday morning setting a jet fuel dump on fire and causing light damage to aircraft, he said.

The fire was now under control and the runway was not damaged, he added. The Chief-of-State of the military S. Vietnamese regime, Lieutenant General Nguyen Van Thien, called the elections "a bitter and crushing defeat for the communists."

He told newsmen the election was "a victory for the entire free world," and the greatest victory ever won by the "free Vietnamese."

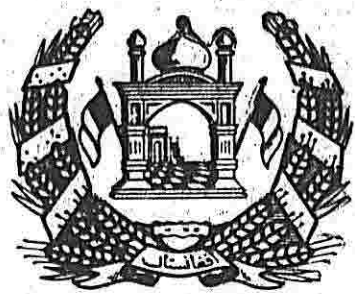
The government said that final figures on voting totals would be announced Monday afternoon.

The latest total announced listed 3,700,000 people as having voted, with many province totals still not available.

This compares with 3,400,000 million who voted in the provincial elections of May 1965. At that time there were 4.7 million eligible voters and the turnout

Continued on Page 4





**THE KABUL TIMES**

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## Food For Thought

Little strokes fell great oaks.

—Benjamin Franklin.

## Concrete Fire Prevention Measures

The reaction to fires in sarais in Kabul follows a pattern. Immediately after the fire a great hue and cry is raised by the public and the Municipality about the causes of fires in the sarais. Then all is forgotten.

When the Ahmad Shah Sarai, one of the biggest commercial centres in one of the most congested areas of the city, burned for the second time last year, the Ministry of Interior appointed a committee to find the causes of the fire. The municipality of Kabul made some suggestions about preventing fires. But the public outcry subsided rapidly.

The fire in the Rekakhana sarai last week once again aroused the public and again the need for prevention measures is being stressed.

Kabul Municipality should take concrete steps such as drafting a law on fire prevention. The law should have penalties for those who do not observe the rules, and it should be enforced.

The Municipality must act rapidly for the danger of fires increases with the coming of winter. Many fires are caused by careless handling of sandalines or improper installation of other types of heaters. Heating facilities should be required to meet minimum safety standards. Electric wiring should also be checked by inspectors.

Shops, factories, and office buildings ought to have fire extinguishers and first aid kits ready for emergencies.

As the committee established by the Ministry of Interior last year after the Ahmad Shah sarai fire suggested, the city's commercial centres should not be allowed to store explosives.

The Municipality should establish a committee to make sure all these measures are taken by the shop and sarai owners. At the

same time that members of the committee inspect the buildings for safety standards, they should teach the owners how to use the fire extinguishers.

Even if such measures are rigidly enforced there will still be fires and something must be done to help the victims. Families have been ruined financially by big fires. Immediate small financial assistance by the National Fund is helpful, but this is not a permanent solution to the problem.

There is an insurance company in Kabul, but few of our entrepreneurs know about it. Even those who know about the functions of the company consider it a waste to insure their property and belongings.

The Kabul Municipality should compel all the sarai and shop owners to insure their property. The Municipality might even go to the extent of establishing an insurance department to serve as a liaison among the commercial houses, business enterprises and the Municipality. This department need not be permanent. Once its task is accomplished it could be disbanded.

The Municipality could also encourage, or possibly require welfare funds for each of the sarais. A small annual tax might be laid on the commercial shops and be kept as reserve for the owners to be paid in times of emergency.

These are some of the ways the Municipality of Kabul could help prevent fires in the city. But ultimately, prevention of fires depends on the care taken by people themselves. We hope that the sarai and shop owners will learn from the serious fires in the city in the past and this winter will be extremely careful in trying to prevent another such tragedy.

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Commenting on the fire which broke out at the Reka Khana Sarai last Friday, yesterday's *Ishah* said in an editorial sarais and market places should be built in a way to ensure maximum safety against fire.

It is the duty of the municipal corporations to enforce safety standards and also to see that there is ample water supply in easy reach for use in extinguishing fires.

But, said the editorial, the best way to safeguard against losses is to take out insurance policies. Unfortunately in our country people are in the habit of thinking that any money spent on insurance is money lost.

The Afghan Insurance Company which is almost the only agent of its kind is also responsible partly for this attitude of the people. The company should launch a more vigorous campaign in making the nature of its work known to the public. The company which is a relatively young organisation needs publicity to let the people know about its existence.

In other countries even bigger and internationally known organisations resort to advertising and publicising their aims and scope of work. This is because human beings forget and at times need persuasion to take action.

The same issue of the paper carried a letter to the editor emphasising that promotions should not be made dependent upon the availability of higher positions. There are a number of people who cannot get their promotions simply because there is no vacancy in a higher position.

According to the law if an official cannot get his promotion within a set period of time he will be forced to retire. Thus an official's hopes may shatter simply because there is no vacancy for him in the higher position. Such vacancies, the letter urged, should be created ahead of time or else the official should be transferred where there is such a vacancy. The paper continues carrying long lists of promotions of officials in various governmental departments.

Yesterday's *Heywad* commented editorially on the elections in South Vietnam. The elections, it said, may have

a significant effect on the country's future. The 108-member National Assembly which will be formed after the election is expected to draft a new constitution for the country paving the way for the return of civilian government. The elections are being held as a result of continual demands by the Buddhists and other factions in the country. Latest reports from South Vietnam show that the Buddhists are not happy with the elections. However, it will be interesting to see the eventual outcome of the elections and the effect they may have on solving the greater problems of the war-torn country.

Yesterday's *Anis* in its editorial discussed the hazards of smoking and drug addiction from the public health and economic points of view. The concerned authorities are expected to take

practical steps towards banning or discouraging local production as well as the import and the smuggling of these items from abroad. The measures that are being applied at present are not effective and should be revised, urged the editorial.

The same issue of the paper carried a letter to the editor signed Mohammad Shah explaining how some of the beggars on the street resort to deceptive means of drawing sympathy of the people. The writer recalls an instance where he saw a beggar carrying a small boy with a plastered hand asking for people for money. The next day he saw the same beggar carrying a small girl with a plastered hand. Both the little boy and the little girl, the writer found out were hired for the purpose.

## WORLD PRESS

Rumania is shifting the weight of her relations with the West from the United States to West Germany, France and Italy, the *New York Times* reported Friday.

A dispatch from Belgrade in the newspaper's Paris-edited European edition said that all signs from Rumania indicate that her relations with the United States had cooled considerably in the last two years for a variety of reasons.

In the view of diplomatic observers, the chief among them appeared to be a personal decision by Communist Party chief Nicolae Ceausescu to shift the weight of Rumania's relations with the West to the three European countries.

This was in sharp contrast to the policy of his predecessor, the late Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, who in 1964 sent a high-level trade delegation to Washington and authorised raising diplomatic missions from legation to embassy level.

The delegation was led by Gheorghe Gaston Marin, noted for his special interest in expanding relations with the U.S. whom Ceausescu last year removed from his job as chairman of the state planning committee.

In nuclear war, if the aggressors

dare to unleash it, tank forces will be the decisive power of ground troops, marshal of armoured tank forces Poluboyarov declared in the Sunday issue of *Pravda*.

His interview is published in connection with Tank-men's Day, a traditional holiday marked in the USSR on the second Sunday of September. The marshal stresses that the tanks will be the decisive force for maximal use of the results of nuclear blows at the enemy and completion of his route in cooperation with other services.

Describing the modern Soviet tanks, the marshal stresses their firepower, reliable armour and high manoeuvrability.

The Soviet charge that woman West German journalist Martina Kischke had carried out espionage in the USSR for West German intelligence was "ridiculous", the chief editor of Miss Kischke's newspaper, the *Frankfurter Rundschau* said on September 9.

In a leading article in the Saturday edition of the paper, chief editor Karl Gerold said that "under no circumstances" would Martina Kischke, who was known as a non-political person, have worked for a secret organisation.

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## Observations On Prime Minister Maiwandwal's Progressive Democracy Speech

By Shafie Rahel

Part 11

Social life of the people, which according to the language of philosophy requires a healthy physical growth is another important aspect of the Prime Minister's speech. The preservation of our cultural heritage, the advancement of education, the popularisation of education and literacy, the right of free access to information are all parts of the programme for the development of our society.

Before elaborating on each of the topics considered in the philosophy of progressive democracy, I would like to make some general observations on the Prime Minister's speech.

The term 'We' has been used in the text of his speech in several occasions. It refers not only to him and his Cabinet colleagues, but also embraces his supporters and well wishers.

The speech itself was delivered on a most appropriate occasion, the independence anniversary of the country.

It is an opening to others who would like to make known their philosophies to the public. The initiative taken by Maiwandwal illustrates that a new stage in the parliamentary life of the country will open soon. A stage which in three years' time will open new avenues for political groupings to legally and freely serve the interests of this nation.

In one part of his speech the Prime Minister states that the major features of the reform programmes of progressive democracy are explained in his speech. This implies two things:

The speech delivered by him is an all-embracing national programme which calls for supreme national effort to build the country in every sphere of life.

It also implies that what he has said is only the general features of the philosophy of progressive democracy. The Prime Minister would, in the future and when it becomes necessary, offer further elaboration of his programme which is at the same time a political school.

Another observation is that the most important aspect of the philosophy of progressive democracy is in the last part of his speech. As a bold and outspoken defender of his philosophy Maiwandwal says he has the following objectives in mind in propounding the philosophy of progressive democracy:

1. "to counteract the activities of reactionary and extremist elements."

2. "to check the activities of those who, through the use of their social and economic influence want to suffocate the reformist role of the law, the attainment of social justice and the movement of intellectuals for the country's progress."

3. "to eliminate remnants of feudalism which will not easily give up its stand against the reform movement of progressive democracy in order to safeguard its own special interest."

But how, one may ask, does the Prime Minister intend to achieve these objectives. The answer to this question is clearly set out in the philosophy. Here are some of the highlights of the ways by which he plans to achieve these goals.

—Through political and civil administrative affairs;

—Through a foreign policy based on non-alignment and strengthening of cordial relations with all the countries of the world particularly our neighbours;

—Safeguarding the national life, security, and independence of the country by strengthening the defence network;

—By reforming the civil service, and improving the quality of service rendered by them;

—Guaranteeing the rights of the people by the establishment of the supreme court independent of the judiciary.

—By working for economic democracy based on the principles of a mixed and guided economy;

—By mechanising agriculture, irrigation and livestock.

—By paying of more attention to the development of mines and industries, rural development and city planning, improvement of commerce and means of communication and transportation.

## American Economic Perplexities

The behaviour of the American economy in 1967 could well hold the key to Britain's own economic fortunes and ultimately to the fate of Wilson's Government. So long as the United States remains a strong market for Britain's and other countries' exports we may reasonably hope for a favourable climate of world trade in which to seek a solution to our balance of payments problems.

If, on the other hand, the six-year-old American expansion were to grind to a halt in the next year (and still worse, if it gave way to a recession) Britain's task of righting its 'trade balance' could become immeasurably more difficult. The point at which the Government could hope to lift the severe restraints on our economy and embark on a gradual relaxation of demand might then have to be postponed to a more distant future.

Any help they could get in forming a clear assessment of the U.S. economic outlook would, therefore, doubtless be warmly welcomed by Wilson and his economic Ministers. Unfortunately, however, the main indicators to which one would normally look for guidance have for some time been behaving in a highly perplexing manner. Thus while the bankers (notably those on the Federal Reserve Board) continue with solemn warnings of inflation, Wall Street prices, reflecting the fears of the wider business community, have come down steeply from their peak early in the year.

These opposing views on the outlook run parallel with conflicting tendencies exhibited by the economy in recent months. On the one hand, prices have been rising faster than at any time in the previous six years and recent labour settlements conceded under pressure from the unions have exceeded the 3.2 per cent a year "guide-line" for wage increases which the Administration has hitherto successfully upheld. On the other hand, though the latest figures of activity continue to show incomes and output at record levels, the rate of economic growth has perceptibly slowed.

The result has been to leave American observers of the economy sharply divided on whether the main danger ahead is one of overheating giving rise to a new spurt of cost inflation or of a gradual slackening in demand that could lead to a relapse into recession some time in 1967. Those who attach most weight to fears of inflation point to the high level at which business investment is still running and to the further rise in defence spending which is planned for next year. Those who are ranged on the other side see the risk of a lagging economy with rising unemployment as high interest rates (matching the levels reached in the 1920s) and the acute credit shortage (already producing a slump in private house building) bite deeper into consumer and business spending. As for defence expenditure, it is pointed out

that intensification of the war in Vietnam has so far had negligible effects on the economy with the cost of the war accounting for no more than 2 per cent of gross national product.

Faced with this confusion of evidence, the U.S. Government looks like being hard pressed to maintain the successful record of economic management over recent years.

Fed by judicious tax cuts, the economy has been kept going since 1960 on a virtually unbroken course of expansion. At the same time, prices and costs have been held remarkably stable. This ability to combine growth with stability has, however, owed much to the fact that at the point where the expansion began in 1961 unemployment stood at around 7 per cent with correspondingly high reserves of industrial capacity.

The unemployment ratio has since declined steadily until this year, it has dropped below 4 per cent, generally regarded as the "safe" level for the American economy. This narrowing of the margins of safety raises doubts about whether the Administration will be so successful from now on in its efforts to hold the economy in balance. These doubts are not lessened by the inhibitions that the proximity of this year's Congressional elections have clearly placed on policy making in Washington.

(MANCHESTER GUARDIAN).

## West Germany: Scrapping Hallstein Doctrine

Political pressure is mounting in West Germany to scrap the "Hallstein Doctrine" and normalize relations with the Communist states of Eastern Europe.

Leaders of both the Social Democratic opposition and the Free Democrats, minor partners in the Government, last week called for scrapping full diplomatic relations with two Eastern states — Czechoslovakia and Rumania — before the end of the year.

According to the 1955 Hallstein Doctrine, Bonn has denied recognition to all states except the Soviet Union which recognize East Germany. In 1963 and 1964, the doctrine was slightly modified when Bonn set up "trade missions" in Poland, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria.

The Rumanians let it be known a year ago that they were prepared for full diplomatic relations any time Bonn was ready. However, Bonn Foreign Minister Gerhard Schroeder has delayed the step for fear that Arab, Asian and African states might react by recognizing East Germany. Schroeder wishes Rumania to wait until Bonn's relations are restored with the Arab States which broke off diplomatic ties when a West German recognized Israel.

Since the Arabs have shown themselves in no hurry they continue to receive German economic aid—Bonn advocates of a more active policy in Eastern Europe are now pressing Schroeder and Chancellor Erhard to move ahead.

Efforts to exchange "trade missions" with Czechoslovakia have foundered, partly because of difficulties over the status of Berlin, but mainly because of a controversy over the 1938 Munich Agreement, which awarded the so-called Sudetenland areas of Czechoslovakia to Nazi Germany.

Bonn's "peace note" last March said that the Munich Pact "no longer has any territorial meaning," but Prague wants Bonn to say it has no further meaning of any kind.

Property claims by former German residents of the Sudetenland expelled after the war, are foremost among the hard issues behind this legal nuisance.

Schmidt reported last week that both the Munich and Berlin hurdles could now be overcome if Bonn dropped the "trade mission" idea and moved directly to full diplomatic relations. He said

Bonn should fully nullify the Munich Pact, turning the property claims and legal technicalities over to joint negotiation by Czech and German experts. He also implied the necessity for expansion of trade and other economic help to Czechoslovakia.

It remains to be seen whether Schroeder and Erhard will respond to this and other prodding. The main obstacle apart from Schroeder's concern about the Arabs, is the expelled lobby, represented in the Sudeten Germans numbered some three million of the nine million original expellees.

Schmidt and others have noted publicly, this week, however, what had been an open secret for nearly two years; namely, that former Sudeten Germans by the thousands have been traveling freely in Czechoslovakia with out restrictions. Expellee lobbyists had claimed for years that such travellers would be harassed by the Czech government. Schmidt noted pointedly, in fact, that Sudeten Germans had less trouble going to Czechoslovakia than Czechs seeking to visit West Germany. (WASHINGTON POST)

## Report From UN-Indonesia In, S A Out?

With Indonesia expected to return to the United Nations this year, there is a strong chance that South Africa may quit the international organization. The apartheid government in South Africa, in a report on the eve of the September 20 opening of the UN General Assembly, is expected to withdraw if the Assembly votes as anticipated, to overturn the decision of the World Court regarding the territory of South West Africa. The Verwoerd assassination was not expected to change things. Indonesia pulled out from the UN—the first and only country

ever to resign on direct orders of President Sukarno, then talking up a successor to the UN dominated by Peking and Jakarta, has since seen his alliance with Communist China evaporate and his own personal power erode in the aftermath of an unsuccessful Communist coup in Indonesia just a year ago. The new leadership in Jakarta follows the UN line. The discussion precipitated by Thant's resignation as Secretary General underlined the steady expansion of African influence at the UN. When U

Thant was selected in 1961, there were 25 African members here. Today there are 36. Bechuanaland and Basutoland will soon make it 38. The UN is also expected to get two new members from the western hemisphere: Barbados and Guyana.

The name most frequently mentioned for president of the General Assembly this year is Afghanistan's UN ambassador, Abdul Rahman Pazhwak. Though there will undoubtedly be other names proposed before the delegates get down to actual voting, the prevailing sentiment here

Cont'd on Page 4

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Display: Column inch, Afs. 100

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



## Women In The Week's Press

Last Friday's Anis devoted two full pages to articles and features of special interest to women. It carried a letter from a girl signed N. T. which was entitled 'I Die' I am dying and this is not a joke, it said. The story behind the title was that of a girl who got acquainted with a classmate of her brother who used to pay frequent visits to their house.

One day the girl was alone at the house when the boy came asking for her brother and he was led into the house and as usual hosted by the girl in question. This time the boy managed to get intimate with the girl and promised that he would marry her. As soon as the boy found out that the girl had been put in a family way he stopped paying visits to his classmate. The girl got worried and asked her brother why his friend was not on speaking terms with him.

He said they had quarreled. The girl decided to go to her future husband's house to see him. She found him there with another girl. The girl after witnessing the scene decided to commit suicide. Otherwise she would die a slow and miserable death anyway. She wrote the letter to the paper calling on all parents not to allow their girls to fall into similar traps.

Answering the letter the paper urged the girl to contact the guilty boy once again and see if they can get married honourably. If this is not possible the paper advised her to seek abortion for in this country it is not an accepted thing for a girl to keep her illegitimate child.

But under no circumstances should you commit suicide, advised the paper. Go on living and learn from what happened

to you and try to advise your compatriot sisters not to fall prey to such false pretensions of wicked boys, for this in itself will be a compensating and rewarding endeavour in your life.

The same issue of the paper carried an opinion round up from men on what kind of women they like or dislike most. Here are some of the opinions expressed:

Iqbal Khadang writes from the technical section of Radio Afghanistan that he likes a woman who does not look like a doll and who has a certain amount of self-respect and dignity about her. Khadang does not care for women who go in for lavish garments and jewelry and have a craze for money and other worldly things. Masoud Partaw, a student at Ghazi high school goes for those women who can make intelligent conversation and are not in the habit of smoking or using too much lipstick. He likes women to laugh or smile quietly and love their fellow human beings and country. Ahmad Wahab also a student at Ghazi high school, does not care much for women who make friends easily and give away all their secrets or those who pretend to have become westernised and constantly talk about rock'n roll.

In an interview with the Kabul Times, the Public Health Minister Miss Kubra Nourzai elaborated on the problems and prospects of setting up a national public health service as envisaged in the philosophy of progressive democracy in Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal's speech delivered on the occasion of the 48th anniversary of Afghan independence.

She said ever since she was appointed to the post of Public Health Minister she has been discussing the problems of establishing a national public health service.

Pinpointing some of the outstanding problems, she cited the ratio of doctors to the country's population which is at present very low. This ratio has to be at least one in 14,000 by international standards before nationalising public health becomes a practical proposition. As things are in our country, she went on, we hardly have one doctor to every 100,000 heads.

There has to be an intensive effort for training more doctors in order to fill this gap, she emphasised. Obviously this cannot be achieved without the appropriate budget and funds. Additional sources of revenue have to be found for this purpose and for other public health facilities required for effective nationalisation of public health. Doctors who are on the government pay roll at the present, she said, in most cases run private clinics. This provides them with the extra income they need to provide a reasonable and comfortable standard of living for themselves.

Under the nationalised public health scheme the doctors would not

## Health Minister Discusses Nationalising Medicine



Health Minister Miss Kubra Nourzai talks with Mrs. Shukria Raad, producer of women's programmes on Radio Afghanistan, and Mrs. Steinhoff, correspondent of Scala, a

Federal German magazine, on her left, and Mrs. Hafiza Hassan, editor of the Kabul Times women's page.

be allowed to run private clinics and so would have to be better compensated. Under the national health scheme the number of clinics, polyclinics and hospitals should also increase not only in the capital but also in the provinces. Mobile hospitals should also be provided in greater numbers for the remote parts of the country.

All these problems are being studied with a view to finding appropriate solutions for them, the Minister said. She hoped that soon the Ministry would be able to announce its plans to nationalise public health.

Miss Nourzai was asked what her Ministry was doing to create interest among the people to enter the nursing profession for no public health system can operate without an adequate supply of trained nurses. She said, first of all, every effort should be made to raise the prestige

of nurses. In many instances in the past the doctors treated the nurses as if they were part of the cleaning staff in the hospital. They were asked to do things in a condescending manner without considering their professional integrity.

This situation should be improved by raising the academic standards of nursing and introducing one of the foreign languages as an integral part of the nursing courses. Efforts are being made to recognise the diplomas which are equivalent to baccalaureate certificates with privileges which go with such certificates.

This in itself will provide some incentive. The fact that they will learn a foreign language will make it possible to send the outstanding nurses for further training abroad, which is also another incentive. The Ministry has already incorporated within the framework of its organisation an advisory board of nursing.

Efforts are underway, she said, to establish a nursing union with a separate constitution which is being drafted. The union will have an executive committee and will hold conferences and seminars. The union will aim at getting membership in the international federation of nursing organisations.

We hope, the Minister said, that eventually our nurses will be able to attend international conferences on nursing. The Ministry of Public Health, she explained, has also proposed to Kabul University the establishment of a College of Nursing in order to raise the academic standards of nurses and create an interest in the profession. The University is studying the proposal.

To create further incentive in the nursing profession, Their Royal Highnesses Princess Khatoal and Princess Maryam have already enrolled in the nursing and midwifery courses run by the maternity hospital.

## Coffee Originates From Kaffa

While it is generally known that the tea leaf originated in China, very little seems to be known about the home of coffee. It may come as a surprise to many that it is Ethiopia which is believed to have given coffee to the world. At any rate, Ethiopia is believed to be the original home of that species of coffee known as "cafea arabica" which is very much in demand in world trade in coffee. The bush grows wild in the Ethiopian provinces of Kaffa, Sidamo and Illubabor. Thickets of coffee grow under the shade of the forest trees. It is claimed, and the claim appears to be quite sustainable, that coffee derives its name from Kaffa where its growth is most abundant. The bush was transplanted to the Mocha region in Yemen in the Arabian Peninsula and there it acquired the scientific name of arabica. Coffee is not native in the leading coffee-producing countries of the world like Brazil, Colombia and Guatemala. These countries plant varieties of the species of "cafea arabica" which thrives in Ethiopia.

From Arabia coffee went to Turkey where it became immensely popular. When the Turks laid siege to Vienna it spread to Western Europe. The Turkish Ambassador to the Bourbon king, Louis XIV, took it to Paris. It is said that the coffee that he served him was the choicest Mocha coffee. In the 18th century coffee travelled to England and there it soon became the most favoured beverage. Coffee houses sprang up all over the country and many an important matter was discussed over a cup of coffee. London then was said to have consumed more coffee than any other city in the world.

The Europeans who migrated to the New World and colonised the eastern coast of North America belonged to the coffee-drinking countries of Europe but they could not afford to drink coffee as heavy taxation by the home government made it very expensive. It was only when the settlers protested against the tax imposed on tea and refused to pay it and sank the ships carrying tea in the Boston harbour (calling that operation the Boston Tea party) that coffee became an accepted drink in America.

The reason why the species of coffee—cafea arabica—growing in Ethiopia is most sought after by coffee blenders all over the world is that most of it being high grown has a special flavour and taste which many experts regard as remarkable.

## Why Nurses Want To Become Doctors?

Nursing is one of the professions which needs more and more women. There was a time when women in this country were secluded and looked upon nursing as a rather degrading profession. Given a lead by the royal family more and more women from all levels of society have taken up this profession. Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital, built with Czechoslovak assistance, alone employs twenty women and

twelve male nurses. In addition to this there are five American Peace Corps volunteer nurses. The Peace Corps volunteers assist Afghan nurses practically in taking care of the patients as well as instructing classes for assistant nurses run by the hospital itself.

One of the American Peace Corps nurses interviewed by the Kabul Times was Miss Hashway. Asked what in her opinion is lacking in the nursing care

provided at the hospital, she said some of the nurses need to learn that a patient needs more than just physical assistance. A smile and a kind word spoken at the right time can be as effective as the best routine nursing care in making a patient's stay at the hospital more enjoyable. She said there are lots of things she has also learned by working at the hospital.

For one thing she said she came across diseases she had never seen before such as tetanus, osteomyelitis and various kinds of bone deformation. Asked what she thought of the treatment the patients get at the hospital she said she was amazed at the way some of the patients have recovered. She did not think the same patients would have survived in the United States under similar conditions of medical treatment.

Miss Hashway enjoys working with her Afghan counterparts. She can make herself understood in Dari which she has picked up during her nine month stay in this country. The Peace Corps volunteers at the hospital do not work on the night shifts neither do they work Fridays and public holidays except in case of emergencies.

We also met two head nurses whose job is to control the patients' diet, medicine and delegate duties to other nurses. They were Mrs. Simeen and Mrs. Khadija. Mrs. Simeen graduated 12 years ago from the nursing course in the women's hospital in Kabul and worked for four years as the head nurse in the Kandahar women's hospital after which she was transferred in the

same capacity to the anti-malaria campaign department. She came to the Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital three years ago.

Mrs. Khadija too graduated from the midwifery course in the maternity hospital, 13 years ago and worked at the mother and child clinic until transferred to Wazir Akbar Khan in 1963. Asked what was the reason for the lack of interest in the nursing profession both the head nurses were unanimous in saying that there is not enough pecuniary reward involved considering the trying and demanding work they have to perform. Most of the nurses feel they have no prospects for widening their knowledge or raising their academic standards. That is why almost every nurse wants to become a doctor.

This is a situation which leads to the creation of a nursing vacuum. Asked whether they could recall any instance during their nursing career which could be called moving or which left behind special memories they were both unanimous in saying that in fact a nurse's life is full of moving and tender moments and almost every patient they treat or care for leaves a memory behind.

Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital also runs a course for training assistant nurses almost exclusively taught by the Peace Corps Volunteers. There are nine trainees enrolled in the present course. They undergo theoretical as well as practical training. Three of the nurses, Mrs. Alia Sherzai, Mrs. Maryam and Mrs. Najiba, who are graduates from the midwifery school attend part

Continued on page 4

## Getting Rid Of Annoying Wrinkles

Even babies have wrinkles. They are as inevitable as fate. But we can postpone many of them or eradicate some of the ones we have.

There are many reasons for wrinkles. Sometimes a myopic squint or a sour expression add a few unnecessary ones, but most often they are determined by the set of our features rather than by our dispositions.

Whatever our heredity, dry skin is the worst offender. It stands to reason that the wrinkles we make will settle down to stay sooner in a dry, parched skin than in one that is smooth and well-nourished.

Queen Eugenie of France had many wrinkles when she was quite young. One of her discerning ladies-in-waiting dared to tell her the reason. The queen had been washing her face with soap and water several times a day, washing away the oils too fast for the glands to replenish. Her skin had become exceedingly dry.

Eugenie was chagrined at the criticism at first, but like all women when it concerns their loveliness, she reconsidered and took the advice to heart. She began alternating cream with soap and water and, like a miracle, in less than two weeks, she saw the smooth complexion of her girlhood returning.

Her case was extreme, of course. Today most women have too much knowhow to get into such dire straits. But there are still many "half-way" cases. Too many girls still boast of only "soap and water" regimen for their own good. Now, there's nothing wrong with pure soap and water. It is just a bit too astringent for most of us. Only the very young can get away with it, and even they would profit from an ounce of prevention in the form of a fine, light feeding cream following the scrubbing. In fact, unless one has an exceedingly oily skin, feeding creams should be used as automa-

(Contd. on page 4)



(From left to right) Dr. Najiba Sharifi, Head Nurse Simeen, Miss Hashway, and Head Nurse Khadija.

## Wolf Story

### Runaway Filmstar Upsets Cameraman

She looked worried when came to the offices of the Kabul Times to place the advertisement for a lost wolf. In her sweet broken English which she spoke with an Austrian accent she said "I have got to find that wolf, because it is my film star." I asked her to explain what she meant. Mrs. Carl Uta said she is the assistant cameraman working with Mr. Leichenberg, also an Austrian, who has spent four months here preparing feature films on Afghanistan to be shown on television in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Accompanied by chief of the photography department in the Ministry of Information and Culture they were filming in Pamir, the northeastern corner of Afghanistan when they met Rahman Gul Khan, a prominent Karghezh chieftain in the area.

He had two beautiful Pamir wolves and presented one to the filming team. Leichenberg decided to include the wolf in the film he was shooting about Pamir. How the wolf was transported, fed and made to forget its mate from which it was being separated are all included in the film.

Mrs. Uta said, although she had a great liking for the animal, the main reason she had to find it was because the story is not complete and she had to shoot some scenes in Kabul with the wolf as the centre of attraction.

Asked about the nature of the feature they were preparing, Mr. Uta said it is neither social nor political, but "our main aim has been to introduce the country to FRG audiences as it is, beautiful and enchanting. The film

(Contd. on page 4)



The Kabul Times photographer found this couple, Miss Karima, a junior at the College of Education, and Barialal, a traffic police officer, who were married last Thursday evening at the Pashtaney Tejaraty Bank Club, were camera shy.

The couple was full of laughter and very talkative until the photographer approached. He finally took a picture of them in this more serious mood anyway.



## Home News In Brief

**JALALABAD, September 12.** (Bakhtar).—Entrance examination for 550 graduates of secondary schools who are candidates for enrollment in the Teachers Academy began yesterday.

**KABUL, September 12, (Bakhtar).** Ghulam Haider Dawar, the president of the customs house, left Kabul for a three-week visit to the Federal Republic of Germany yesterday.

During his stay there he will inspect customs houses.

**KABUL, September 12, (Bakhtar).** Dr. Mohammad Hussain Nasrat, the head of the ear and throat department in the College of Medicine, Kabul University left for France yesterday under the technical medical cooperation agreement between Afghanistan and France for four months.

The college has imported a well-equipped laboratory to cure deafness, he commented on departure.

**HERAT, September 12, (Bakhtar).**—Heidi Gul who was trying to smuggle out 14 kilos of opium to a foreign country was arrested on the border yesterday.

## Afghan Nurses

(Continued from Page 3)

time lectures at the nursing-midwifery course run by the maternity hospital. In the afternoon they work at Wazir Akbar Khan hospital. This is one way the hospital is trying to overcome the shortage of nurses.

The hospital also employs five women doctors. They are Miss Najiba Sharifi, Miss Farida Seraj, Miss Abida and Miss Latifa Abawi and Mrs. Malalai Zaki. We had occasion to meet Miss Najiba Sharifi who answered a few questions as regards her profession.

Asked whether she had a private clinic she said she did. However she explained that she cannot keep most of her patients since at times when she is expected to be at her private clinic she is on duty at the hospital. She accepts both male and female patients but generally speaking the number of female patients is greater. Asked whether she visits patients' homes she emphatically said no. She has heard so many stories about men doctors being manhandled and robbed that she cannot chance paying visits to patients' homes. However she explained that she accepts patients at all hours at her own residence. Is the clinic paying, she was asked and she said barely. It takes time before a doctor is accepted by the public, and a reputation is built.

Miss Sharifi was asked about her opinion regarding the latest speech by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal in which he said efforts will be made to nationalise public health. She said it was a wonderful idea providing steps are taken to compensate doctors for the additional services they will be called upon to render under the national public health scheme.

There was a time when Greek medicine, that is curing a patient by prescribing herbs and seeds etc, was popular among people mainly in the provinces. Miss Sharifi was asked whether this habit was changing at all as a result of modern medicine. She said definitely. A growing number of people after witnessing the advantages of modern medicine have stopped calling on hakims for care.

## Annoying Wrinkles

(Continued from Page 3)

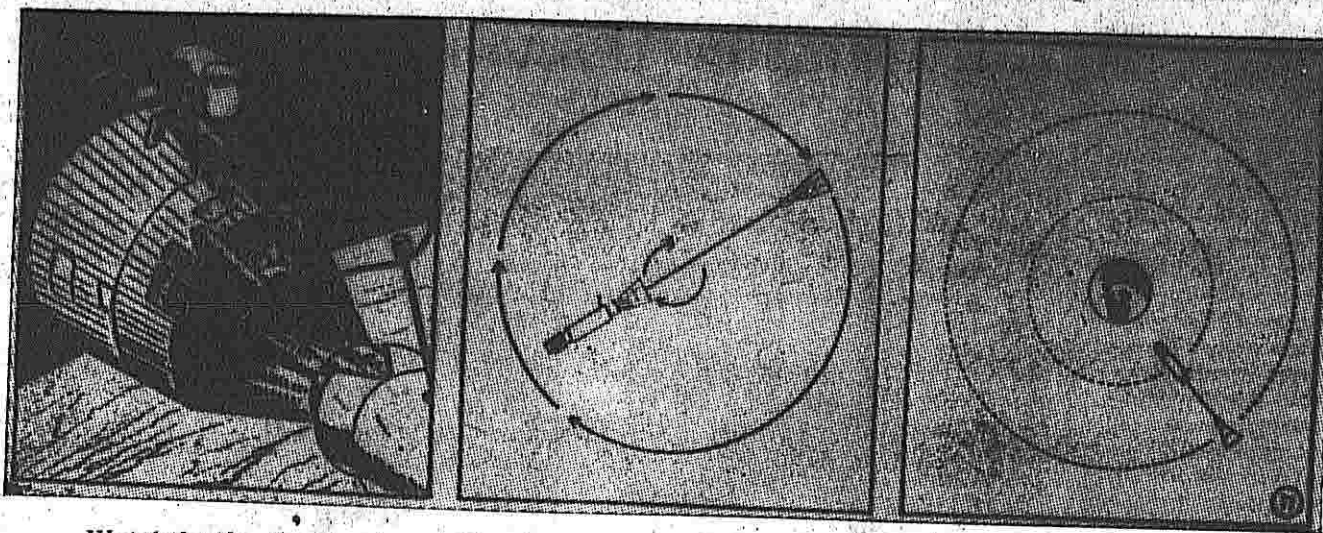
tically as cleansing cream or soap on one's beauty routine.

Just how often you use a nourishing cream depends, of course, on how oily your skin is. So does the type of oil or cream you use. Most of us could stand a quick pick-up after each cleansing because the harsh climate we live in works havoc with our skins both in winter and summer.

The active life we lead takes its toll, too. No longer do we sit, parasol in hand, shading our lily-white complexions, while the men play cricket. We're out participating in active sports, in salt water or tennis courts, on skis and skates, squinting and grimacing, the sun or wind wiping the precious oils away as we play. Well and good. There's nothing against an active life, if we're willing to pay the price with a little extra care for the extra tax we make on our loveliness.

The regimen is simple: each day before you step into your tub, gently pat a rich lubricating cream over your face and neck. There's an ulterior motive for choosing this moment. First of all, it keeps you 'incommunicado' while you're lathered with cream without taking time out of your busy day; and secondly, the warm moist air of the bath helps the pores to absorb more quickly.

Never use a feeding cream on your nose or chin, no matter how dry your skin may be. The glands will replenish oil quickly enough there. In summer don't be bamboozled into lazy beauty habits by your gorgeous tan. Keep to the good work or you'll find a leathery look lurking underneath your fading tan. In winter, use a greasy base for active sports to protect yourself against the icy stinging blasts, and at night, cream, cream, cream. Skin care, as you can see, is a year-round proposition although it takes only a few moments each day.—Sachs



Weightlessly floating outside the space-attached (docked) Agena space engine (dotted image, center drawing) with a two-inch-wide (five-centimeter-wide) dacron tether. After Gordon's return to the inside of the Gemini-11 craft, the astronauts will undock from the Agena and fire their forward thrusters separating the two vehicles the full length of the tether, pulling it taut (center drawing). Then, using a pair of lateral thrusters, the astronauts will cause their craft to move in a circular path around the Agena. They will then stop their thrusters, and the two craft will eventually become stabilised in a position with the taut tether pointing toward the center of the earth.

This will be due to a phenomenon known as "gravity gradient" concerning the influence of earth's gravity on elongated objects in space. This phenomenon could eventually be used to stabilise unmanned satellites, such as weather satellites; so as to keep their cameras and other instruments pointing permanently toward the earth or any other desired direction.

## World Briefs

**ALGIERS, September 12, (AP).**—Indonesian Foreign Minister Aliem Malik has arrived for three days of talks with Algerian government officials.

He was met at the airport Saturday night by Algeria's Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika.

Malik said he will discuss the international situation and the problem of non-aligned countries. He said he is making a goodwill tour of friendly countries.

He will meet Algerian President Houari Boumedienne today and will leave for Cairo Tuesday.

**LONDON, September 12, (AP).**—Dimitri Tsafendas, the parliamentary messenger accused of the assassination of South Africa's Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd, was deported from Britain in 1959, a Home Office spokesman said Sunday.

The spokesman said Tsafendas spent seven months here, arriving at Dover with a Portuguese passport and describing himself as an interpreter.

He was given leave to land for three months. The Home Office said that later he appeared to have no means and was ordered to leave. He failed to do so voluntarily and was deported on December 3, 1959 to West Germany, where he had a valid residence permit.

**DAMASCUS, September 12, (AP).**—The Syrian government Sunday labeled as "traitors" Lieutenant Colonel Salim Hatoun and other army officers who went to the neighboring Jordan following their abortive coup last Thursday.

A statement broadcast by Damascus Radio Saturday night said the escape of these officers to Amman proves beyond any doubt their collusion with "reactionary Jordanian authorities and imperialism in the recent plot."

**PHNOM, PENH, September 12, (AP).**—About two million Cambodian voters Sunday went to the polls to elect 82 National Assembly deputies for a four-year term.

All 415 candidates belong to the People's Socialist Community Party headed by Cambodian Chief of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The result will be known today or tomorrow.

**CAIRO, September 12, (DPA).**—Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and concurrently Foreign Minister Ibrahim Kahous, arrived here Sunday from Damascus to head the Syrian delegation at the 46th session of the Arab League Council which opened here Saturday, Radio Cairo reported.

Upon arrival at the airport Kahous said he would take the opportunity of his presence in Cairo to have talks with the UAR leaders about the strengthening of the front of Progressive Forces in the Arab world to take action against "imperialism and reaction."

**LOS ANGELES, September 12, (Reuters).**—General Ne Win, the Burmese head of state who is touring the United States, arrived here Saturday night on a private visit.

The General, who has visited Washington where he had talks with President Johnson, and the United Nations, Secretary General leaves for Honolulu on Tuesday returning to Rangoon on Saturday.

## Report From UN

(Contd. from page 2)

was that Pazhwak would be the man this year.

The Vietnam war, especially in view of U Thant's expressed concern over the possibility of it escalating into a worldwide conflict, will certainly be uppermost in the minds of practically all the delegates as they assemble. However, it is generally believed that the Security Council is a more likely place for a Vietnam solution than the Assembly. The Assembly, however, will provide a platform for many states to express their views on the matter.

Concerning South West Africa, it is almost a certainty that the General Assembly will vote to reassert the authority of the UN over the territory's mandate now held by South Africa.

The dispute will also be echoed in the election of five judges to the International Court of Justice. African UN members have already vowed to use all their influence to defeat those who voted against African interests if they are candidates for reelection.

The question of apartheid is also on the UN agenda. South Africa is the only nation in the world with an official policy of discrimination against blacks. Another perennial question on the agenda bound to generate some heat is that of Portugal's Africa colonies.

Though the question of Rhodesia, another African sore spot, is not mentioned in the agenda, it is bound to be raised in connection with the report of the Committee of 24 which is concerned with questions of colonialism.

Since the Ian Smith regime illegally declared the colony independent last November, the matter has been dealt with, insofar as the UN is concerned, in the Security Council. This will not prevent a full discussion of it in the Assembly, especially in view of African charges that Britain has lagged in its efforts to reclaim control of the colony. Africans are also displeased with the lack of action in the Security Council in regard to the colony.

The steering committee of the Afro-Asian group has already named several working groups to develop strategy on a number of these critical agenda items.

The developing countries here will take keen interest in the report of the United Nations Development Program—the UN agency charged with attempting to close the economic gap between rich and poor countries.

## Runaway Filmstar

(Continued from Page 3)

will be in colour but can also be used as black and white.

She said she was fascinated by the Marco Polo sheep in Pamir and managed to get a few shots from a distance. A close-up was not possible because they were so wary and were constantly on the run. She said the Pamir weather created obstacles to filming for it was raining and snowing most of the time. We had to wait for hours to get a bit of sunshine. She has given up hope of finding the wolf, but thought the advertisement might help with a stroke of luck.

ween rich and poor countries. This marks the sixth year of the Development Decade, launched in 1960 with great expectations which have not been fulfilled.

The world social situation will also be discussed. The agenda includes items on human rights, and racial, religious and sexual discrimination. Questions concerning world food supply, population growth, health and education are also listed.

Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, disarmament and peacekeeping are among other vital issues. Many here believe that if expenditures on these could be reduced, more would be available for development programs. (CONTINENTAL PRESS).

## Clay Returns To US After Defending Title

**FRANKFURT, Sep. 12, (AP).**—Cassius Clay left for home Sunday with his world heavyweight boxing crown—still under his belt and said his next defence would be against Cleveland Williams in Houston, Texas, in November.

Clay, 24, stopped W. German challenger Karl Mildenberger after the 12th round Saturday night.

Clay came out of the fight at Frankfurt's open air stadium without any mark on his face.

Mildenberger wound up with cuts about both eyes and with blood streaming from his nose.

The German was reeling around the ring when referee Teddy Waltham, secretary of the British Boxing Board of Control, stopped the fight.

"But let's give Mildenberger the highest credit for a brave and plucky fight," said Nathfleischer, one of the two judges.

"He gave the crowd its money's worth. And he did boxing a good turn by standing up there for 11 and a half rounds."

"Williams is the next one to take a crack at my crown," the champion said.

"Then I think I'll take a four months rest from defending the title. I'm finding it harder and harder every day to get out of bed early in the morning."

"I used to be able to get out of bed without a thought. Now I feel like turning over and grabbing some more sleep."

Before the Mildenberger fight Clay said he planned to defend his title against Williams and then follow it up eight weeks later with a defence against Ernie Terrell in either Chicago or New York.

Clay now has won all of 26 of his pro fights. His defence against Mildenberger was his fourth successful defence this year.

An official said the gross takings from Saturday's fight—the live gate and ancillary takings—would be in the region of \$750,000. Clay was reported getting \$300,000 and Mildenberger \$100,000.

## 23 Study In USSR

**KABUL, September 12, (Bakhtar).**—Twenty-three Afghan students working in the Ministries of Information and Culture, Education, and Planning and Kabul University left Kabul yesterday for the Soviet Union under USSR scholarships. They will continue their studies in the fields of art, music, science and Russian language.

Abdul Satar, a student at the College of Science, left Kabul for France for further studies in physics.

## Commonwealth Conference To Resume Deliberations Today

Wilson To Answer Charges Of Africans

**LONDON, September 12, (Ceteka).**—Opinion is hardening here that Wilson will refuse to concede the principle of majority rule before independence in Rhodesia when the Commonwealth conference resumes today.

But the Commonwealth delegations will not commit themselves on what they will do about it until they hear the British Premier's call on Monday morning to their four days of argument last week.

It still seems that Britain will agree to intensify the economic sanctions that have so far failed to bring down the Smith regime, but will make no advance on the political side.

The London Sunday Express said Sunday the decision has been made by the British Cabinet that if its Rhodesia policy means that some countries will quit the Commonwealth, then it will see this happen rather than forsake hopes of a negotiated settlement with Ian Smith.

Sunday Express adds: "But Wilson is prepared to seek a compromise formula which would give the Africans a bigger part in ruling Rhodesia."

"The loophole Wilson is expected to exploit is that one of his six principles for independence, which says that any agreement must be acceptable to the Rhodesian population as a whole. He can suggest that this clearly implies that the agreement of the African majority must be obtained before granting independence, and that this effectively meets the African demand."

"But if Wilson pushes the argument too far, or ties himself down he could still ruin negotiation prospects in Salisbury. His strong attitude, however, suggests that a deal with Ian Smith could be nearer than has been suggested."

The only outright supporter of Wilson on Rhodesia is President Banda of Malawi, who told the Commonwealth conference on Friday that he would not allow Malawi to be used as a base for operations against Rhodesia.

Many Malawi Africans work in Rhodesia and a lot are now being hired for the next Rhodesian tobacco crop.

The London Observer reports that the only woman in the British Cabinet, Transport Minister Mrs. Barbara Castle was in favour of accepting the African demand on majority rule but she was overruled.

The paper says Wilson argued that a concession on this point would rupture any hope of negotiations in Salisbury and might

## Philippines' Head Plans US Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

**MANILA, September 12, (Reuters).**—President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines this week goes to the United States, where observers say he will seek a large loan to keep up his country's economy.

Central Bank Governor Andres Castillo says the country needs some 4,500 million pesos (450 million sterling) to finance its four-year development programme.

Informed sources say Marcos will visit Japan immediately after his September 14, trip to the US and will seek aid there as well.

The Philippine's economy is at present hampered by tight credit, high unemployment and failure of productivity to increase as expected.

In addition, American businessmen are reluctant to invest because of the possibility of abrogation of a trade agreement between the two nations.

Under this agreement each country grants preferential treatment to the other's products until 1974.

But certain quarters here want it dropped at an earlier date because of the clause which gives Americans the same rights as Filipinos in exploiting the country's natural resources.

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