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THE KABUL TIMES



VOL. V, NO. 144

KABUL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1966, (SUNBULA 26, 1345, S.H.)

Price Af. 3

Project Hopes To Double Ag Production In Two Areas

KABUL, September 17, (Bakhtar).—A plan for agricultural publicity to boost production has been prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

The Food and Agricultural Organisation will help in implementing the plan, which has been prepared within the framework of the anti-hunger campaign through the assistance of Sweden. Sweden will help Afghanistan implement the project during the next five-year development plan with two and a half million dollars.

Six other countries in the region also wanted to undertake such projects but the Food and Agriculture Organisation gave priority to Afghanistan.

The plan includes establishing a training centre for publicity officers, setting up two sample projects, forming agricultural co-operatives, and making use of the commodities gotten through the International Bank.

The centre will be established in Badam Bagh, Kabul, the Deputy Minister for Agriculture in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Dr. Mohammad Hesam Rafiq said. Those holding a school leaving certificate in agriculture will be eligible for one year of training at the centre.

Attempts will be made to impart practical knowledge to the trainees, he said. Later they will be sent for apprenticeship to selected projects.

After completing the course, the trainees will work in various local centres along with the farmers and cattle raisers.

Tribunal Resumes Hearings On Indo-Pak Rim Dispute

GENEVA, Sept. 17, (Reuter).—India's Attorney General, C. K. Daphtary, Thursday began putting his country's case on the Rann of Kutch when a three-man arbitration tribunal resumed hearings in Geneva on India's dispute with Pakistan over ownership of the desolate frontier marshland.

The tribunal, which held its first session seven months ago, began the oral stage of its proceedings after receiving documents from both countries setting out their claims.

The hearing was in private and no details were disclosed. But sources close to the tribunal said presentation of the Indian case was expected to last several weeks.

Afterwards Pakistan, whose delegation is led by Manzur Qadar, a former Foreign Minister, will submit arguments supporting its claim.

Both sides have the right to reply. The tribunal, presided over by Judge Gunnar Lagergren of Sweden, will then give its decision, but the sources said it was too early to say when his would be.

Other members of the tribunal are Ales Bebler, of Yugoslavia nominated by India, and R. Nasrollah Bentezan, Iran, nominated by Pakistan.

The dispute led to fighting between the countries in April last year. They agreed to submit their claims to arbitration after signing a cease-fire in June 1965.

Aid To Developing Nations Declining

LONDON, Sept. 17, (DPA).—Indian Foreign Minister Sardar Swaran Singh Thursday expressed concern over the visible drop in economic aid to developing countries.

During the discussion on economic affairs during Thursday's session of the Commonwealth conference, Singh posed the question whether this drop in aid was because of economic difficulties in the countries giving aid for a widespread general disinterest and displeasure in the rich countries.

He appealed to the industrial nations not to use economic aid as a form of political pressure and not to neglect the interests of the poorer countries when considering an international currency reform.

STOP PRESS

Vietnam, Thant's Decision, African Problems Main Topics On UN Assembly Agenda

US Still Opposes Chinese Entry

NEW YORK, September 17, (DPA).—The Vietnam war, UN Secretary General U Thant's decision to step down and African problems were cited by US officials as the three main elements destined to shape the climate of the United Nations 21st General Assembly which opens here next Tuesday.

This, does not mean, it was emphasised, that such items as representation of the People's Republic of China, disarmament, and finances and peacekeeping problems will not keep delegates occupied during the months ahead.

America's concern that Secretary General U Thant will not accede to a draft has kept and will continue to keep U.S. officials actively engaged in trying to convince him to change his mind.

The United States does not consider U Thant, or any one individual for that matter, as indispensable. The United States has not always agreed with him,

but basically the Burmese statesman is the kind of Secretary General the United States wants, it was emphasised.

U Thant believes, as does the United States, the United Nations with the executive capacity to act in such operational programmes as economic and social development and in vital peacekeeping operations, the officials observed.

Should the Secretary General remain unresponsive to a draft, it was pointed out, a serious crisis would confront the world organisation.

The conflict in Vietnam is viewed here as a "primary back-

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China Sends US Protest On Bombing Of Mainland

PEKING, September 17, (Hsinhua).—"Two U.S. F-105 fighter planes intruded into China's territorial air space over the Tungling multi-national autonomous county of the Kwangsi Chuang autonomous region on the mornings of the ninth and strafed Chinese villages and commune members who were working there. Aircraft of the Chinese People's air force promptly took off to intercept the enemy planes and damaged one of them."

A spokesman of the Chinese Ministry of National Defence indignantly condemns this frantic act of war provocation by U.S. imperialism and lodges the strongest protest against it. "After intruding into China's

territorial air space over the Tungling multi-national autonomous county of Kwangsi at 09:10 hours on the ninth, the two U.S. planes immediately carried out wild strafing and fired a number of rockets, wounding three commune members, killing a draught ox and damaging two rooms. Aircraft of the Chinese People's air force immediately took off and intercepted the enemy planes and immediately damaged one of them. Finding the situation not to their liking, the enemy aircraft discarded in panic an auxiliary fuel tank and the remaining rockets they had not had time to fire and fled in confusion.

"On a previous occasion, at 03:00 hours on September 5th, U.S. aircraft intruded into China's territorial air space from the Friendship Pass at the border of southwest China and dropped a number of bombs."

The spokesman of the Chinese Ministry of National Defence points out: "It is by no means accidental that U.S. imperialism is so recklessly and repeatedly intruding into our territorial air space and carrying out wanton bombing and strafing. It is another serious war provocation staged by U.S. imperialism against the Chinese people while it is speeding up the expansion of its aggressive war in Vietnam. It inevitably arouses extreme indignation and serious vigilance among the entire Chinese people. We solemnly and sternly warn the U.S. aggressors."

In Washington the United States is investigating the charges of the People's Republic of China that her planes have bombed a Chinese village, according to BBC.

The U.S. Secretary of State Rusk said Friday he suspects something important is going on inside China but he doesn't know what it is.

Computer Directs Gemini 11 Back Through Atmosphere

CAPE KENNEDY, September 17, (Reuter).—Triumphant astronauts Pete Conrad and Richard Gordon returned by slow helicopter here Friday after climaxing three near-perfect days in orbit aboard Gemini 11 with a pinpoint splashdown in the Atlantic.

Waiting to greet them was a team of flight directors armed with a fusillade of questions about their many major successes and one significant flaw-space walking.

While the flight took the U.S. several steps nearer a manned trip to the moon, it sharply underlined strong previous indications that space walking is one of the biggest unsolved problems. Conrad and Gordon sat and let the tiny computer on board do all the work during the return to earth through the atmosphere.

On this first fully automatic conclusion to an American spaceflight, Gemini plunked down less than two miles off the bow the helicopter carrier Guam in full view of millions watching on television.

New Communication Link With Pakistan Inaugurated

By A Staff Writer

KABUL September 17.—Land line teletype communications between Kabul and Lahore and Kabul and Karachi were inaugurated Thursday. The circuit uses newly installed carrier equipment.

A Communications Ministry spokesman in releasing this news said the circuit provides an alternative teletype link between Afghanistan and Pakistan. Another circuit already operates between the two countries via Quetta. The newly inaugurated circuit operates via Peshawar.

The spokesman said communications between Afghanistan and Pakistan have considerably increased during recent years. Formerly a limited number of tele-

graph messages were sent by Morse code. With the advent of modern facilities installed in Afghanistan and in order to encourage greater commercial and social contacts between two countries belonging to the same region, the spokesman added, both telephone and telegraph rates have been considerably reduced. The transmission of one word used to cost nine afghanis. This has now been reduced to only three afghanis. A three minute telephone conversation between the two countries used to cost 125 afghanis. It has now been reduced to 63 to 84 afghanis, he explained.

The system of accounts clearance between the communication departments in Afghanistan and Pakistan now conforms with international regulations. This was not so in previous years.

The spokesman expressed certainty that the new communications facilities which bring Afghanistan within the international trunk line network will result in the promotion and expansion of trade and cultural exchanges between the two countries.

US Concerned About N Weapons Spread: Johnson

WASHINGTON, September 17, (DPA).—U.S. President Johnson's continuing strong interest in achieving an international pact blocking the spread of nuclear weapons was stated anew Thursday by the White House.

The re-statement, by White House Press Secretary Bill Moyers, came when Moyers was asked about the President's views on a letter and statement sent to him by 290 U.S. citizens stressing the urgency of achieving a non-proliferation pact.

The letter said a major block in winning a non-proliferation treaty with the Soviet Union was the issue of the United States sharing ownership and control of nuclear weapons with Germany.

The Chancellor of West Germany, Ludwig Erhard, is due in Washington September 25 for talks with President Johnson.

The letter bade the President to make it clear to the Chancellor that the United States will not share its "exclusive veto to or the ownership and control" of nuclear weapons with any other power, including those within the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

Moyers made no comment on the letter, but did reiterate the President's hope, expressed in a speech August 26, that a treaty could be reached to ban the spread of nuclear weapons.

Asked if the sharing of nuclear weapons would be discussed when Prof. Erhard comes to Washington, Moyers said an agenda has not yet been worked out, but the subject would be one of the topics of discussion between the two leaders.

In his August speech, made at a nuclear reactor testing station near Idaho Falls, Idaho, where the United States produced the world's first electricity from nuclear power, the President noted that America was continuing to seek an anti-proliferation treaty.

Education Minister Presents Sports Cups

KABUL, Sept. 17, (Bakhtar).—Sports cups were presented to the winners of this year's tournaments by the Minister of Education Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari.

The cups were given away at a reception held at 4:00 p.m. Thursday at the Ministry of Education.

The football team from the university and a combined team of Kabul schools and teams from Habibia, Isteqal, Nejat, Ghazi, Darul Moalamin, Rahman Baba, Khushhal Khan and Naderia Lycees received awards.

Mboya Expresses Dissatisfaction With Conference

NAIROBI, September 17, (DPA).—Kenya's Minister for Planning and Development, Tom Mboya Friday expressed dissatisfaction with the results of the London Commonwealth conference.

Upon arrival at Nairobi airport, he said the African Commonwealth nations would have preferred mandatory sanctions against the rebel government in Salisbury.

However, Ian Smith, the government chief, had been given one month in which to capitulate. If he did not do so, the Rhodesia question would be taken to the United Nations.

Mboya added he had little hope that Smith would accept the conditions the Commonwealth conference communicate on Rhodesia had stipulated.

The African countries, apart from bringing the matter up at the United Nations, also had the possibility of mobilising the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

Omer Reports On Tour Of Turkish Industries

KABUL, Sept. 17, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Mohammad Akbar Omer, the Deputy Minister of Commerce returned here from Turkey Thursday.

During his one week stay there, at the invitation of the Turkish government, Dr. Omer visited various commercial and industrial institutes. He also met the Commerce Minister of Turkey and the Director General of the Cultural Department of the Turkish Foreign Ministry.

"Views were exchanged on trade relations between the two countries and on the possibilities of sending Afghan personnel for practical training to Turkish factories," Omer said on his return. He thanked the members of the Turkish government for their hospitality.

IMF, IFC, IDA, IBRD Hold Annual Sessions

WASHINGTON, Sept. (DPA).—The annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), and the International Development Association (IDA) will be held in Washington September 26 through 30.

Vorster Likely To Face More Trouble

CAPETOWN, September 17, (Reuter).—Within three days of taking office as South African Prime Minister, John Vorster is faced with potentially vital decisions by the change in the British attitude on Rhodesia.

Political observers here said that the British threat to seek selective mandatory sanctions through the United Nations if the Salisbury regime does not end its rebellion could affect South Africa.

There was no immediate official or editorial comment on the London communique on Wednesday containing the British ultimatum to Salisbury and issued after a five-day debate on Rhodesia by the Commonwealth conference.

Pazhwak To Head Afghan Delegation At UN Assembly

KABUL, September 17, (Bakhtar).—Abdul Rahman Pazhwak, Permanent Representative of Afghanistan in the United Nations, will be head of the country's delegation at the General Assembly meeting which opens this week in New York.

The Afghan Ambassador in Washington, Dr. Abdul Majid, will be deputy chief of the delegations.

Abdul Samad, Ghaus, director of international relations; Abdul Wahid Karim, director of the economic relations department in the Foreign Ministry; Ghulam Ghaus Waziri, the second secretary to the permanent delegation to the United Nations; and Mir Abdul Wahab Sidiq, a member of the political relations department of the Ministry will be the members of the Afghan delegation.

According to a later report Ghaus, Karim and Sidiq left Kabul yesterday for New York.

Sub Sinks In North Sea; One Survivor Rescued So Far

HAMBURG, GERMANY, Sept. 17, (AP).—An FRG submarine apparently with 20 men aboard sank Wednesday night in the North Sea.

Strong winds and heavy seas hindered efforts of the international rescue fleet of ships and aircraft seeking further survivors of the submarine Hai (Shark), which went down while on a training trip to Aberdeen, Scotland.

The lone survivor so far was identified as a boatswain named Silbernagel, who floated in the water for 12 hours before being picked up by the British trawler St. Martin.

Navy officers at the submarines base said Friday they were shocked about the loss of Hai. They said they could not understand what had happened.

Boeing Displays Supersonic Jet

NEW YORK, Sept. (AP).—The Boeing Company displayed Thursday a model of its entry in the race to provide a supersonic jetliner, a race that would mean billions in sales to the winner.

Boeing and Lockheed, the other competitor designing a supersonic jet, submitted final plans to the government last week.

A decision on the winner is expected before the end of the year. Boeing's plane in flight is a long, slim, delta-wing craft, with powerful engines suspended, beneath a broad tail surface.

For landing or taking off, the wings move forward to provide more lift. In retracted position, the wings blend into the large tail surface, forming the delta shape.

A unique part of the plane is the nose section, which operates on hinges. In flight, the nose forms a needle point for the long fuselage. For landings and takeoffs, the nose bends downward into the shape of an inverted eagle's beak, giving the pilot added visibility.

The plane, as demanded by federal specifications, would operate out of any airport that can now handle present large jets and the company said pilots could quickly control it with ease and familiarity.

The plane would carry up to 300 passengers at a normal cruising speed of 1,800 miles per hour (2896 kph), Boeing said. Normal cruising altitude would be 60,000-70,000 feet (18,000-21,336 m).

The plane has 18 wheels to distribute its 272,155 kilos over present-day runways. Boeing said each wheel unit would put less pressure on the runway than placed now by large jetliners.

FRG Parliamentary Delegation Visits Museum

KABUL, September 17, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Martin, the chairman of the parliamentary delegation from the Federal Republic of Germany now on an official visit to Afghanistan, said yesterday after visiting the Kabul Museum that it was a rich treasury housing the most valuable historical relics from various phases of Afghanistan's history.

Later the delegation visited the zoo and the Babur Shah tomb.

The delegation later met Dr. Mohammad Akram, the First Deputy Minister of Education. Yesterday they attended a luncheon given in their honour by the Deputy Minister of Education in Paghman.

Confidential Talks With UK Continue, Smith Says

PARIS, September 16, (Reuter).—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith said in an interview broadcast here Friday that a solution to the independence dispute between Britain and Rhodesia was the subject of confidential negotiations.

The interview, broadcast by the independent Radio Luxembourg, was recorded by the network's south African correspondent on Wednesday—the day the Commonwealth conference issued its communique on Rhodesia.

Asked if he had a solution to propose in order to end the dispute, Smith replied:

"Yes, I have, but this is something which unfortunately I cannot say to you at this stage because this is the subject of confidential negotiations between ourselves and the British government."



THE KABUL TIMES

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Food For Thought

No furniture so charming as

books.

—Sydney Smith.

Checks On Import, Sale Of Medicine

The Ministry of Public Health has decided to increase the responsibilities of the Institute of Public Health.

The Institute up to now has been handling laboratory work such as analysing blood and urine. Now it has been given the added task of analysing medicine.

Afghanistan imports large quantities of medicine. Only a small part of our need is manufactured inside the country by the Medicine Depot in the Ministry of Public Health. Some sulphate tablets, vaccines and quinine are made here.

The step taken by the Ministry has two main advantages. It is the best way to check the sale of spurious medicine. It is also a good way to check the prices of medicine.

One doctor sometime ago told me that for one of his prescriptions there were nine different types of medicine available on the market—but all of them were spurious. Finally he used some medicine which he personally possessed.

There may be occasions when a spurious medicine can be recognised by its appearance. But in most cases a well-equipped lab is necessary.

The Ministry of Public Health would do well to keep in touch with the wholesalers who handle medicine. It may also be necessary to keep in touch with the customs houses throughout the country. Samples of medicine imported from abroad might be collected by the department of inspection in the Ministry of Public Health. If it is found that the samples are spurious, the Ministry could destroy the whole bulk in customs before the medi-

cine is distributed among the country's pharmacies.

If it finds the samples of some of the medicine spurious the Ministry of Public Health should try to trace the producers. The company which has manufactured that medicine should be blacklisted and the import of medicine into Afghanistan from that company should be prohibited.

There seems to be too much red tape involved between the time a medicine is taken from the market and sent to the Institute of Public Health and its return to the Ministry after analysis.

The procedure now is that the department of inspection in the Ministry collects the samples of medicine from the pharmacies. It sends it to the formulas committee. If the committee thinks it should be analysed it is sent to the Institute for analysis. After analysis it is sent back to the formulas committee.

Would it not be better to eliminate some of these steps which only delay the work. If possible the department of inspection should be attached to the Institute of Public Health.

The need of sending the medicine to the formulas committee before analysis is questionable. After the analysis takes place the results can be sent to the formulas committee.

The Ministry should also make a law that all the medicine imported from abroad should get a certificate of distribution from the analysis department of the Public Health Institute.

In addition, a group from the Institute should from time to time pay surprise visits to the pharmacies to collect samples of medicine. This will be a check on smuggled medicine, which is frequently spurious.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Thursday's *Heywood* and Anis both carried editorials on relations between Afghanistan and Turkey and the United Arab Republic. Referring to the official visit by Prime Minister Mohammad Maiwandwal to the two countries, the editorials said, relations between Afghanistan and both of these brother Muslim countries have always been cordial and are constantly growing.

Since the signing of the treaty of friendship between Afghanistan and the UAR some 38 years ago, effective steps have been taken to further consolidate and strengthen these ties. They include the exchange of visits between leaders of the two countries, the signing of a cultural treaty and the expansion of trade.

The fact that both Afghanistan and the United Arab Republic follow policies of non-alignment and their sincere cooperation at the historic gatherings of Bandung, Belgrade and Cairo brings the two countries closer together.

The people of Afghanistan and Turkey, too, have had friendly ties since time immemorial. These ties were specially strengthened when the peoples in both countries were fighting against foreign domination in their respective countries. Afghan students have been studying in various Turkish educational institutions for almost half a century. The signing of cultural and non-aggression treaties and an air agreement are examples of the friendly relations and good will existing between the two countries.

We welcome the Prime Minister's visit to both these countries and consider it a useful step towards the further strengthening of our ties with them, concluded the editorials.

Thursday's *Islah* carried an editorial on Afghan-German relations. The caption of the editorial read "1299, an important page in the history of relations between Afghanistan and Germany." On September 15, 1926 (Sunbula 23, 1304) the instruments of ratification of the treaty of friendship between Afghanistan and Germany were exchanged in Paghman by authorised representatives of the two countries. The treaty was signed in Berlin earlier the same year.

The visit paid by the Federal German Chancellor, Dr. Erhard to Af-

ghanistan and those visits made by Afghan leaders to the Federal Republic have further strengthened our mutual relations during subsequent years, the editorial said. The first group of Afghan students was sent to Germany almost 45 years ago. Germany has extended assistance in the way of teachers and teaching materials to Nejat High School and the mechanical school in Kabul.

The signing of the cultural agreement between Afghanistan and the Federal Republic of Germany some six years ago and the establishment of committees for cultural cooperation between the two countries are

signs of growing friendly ties between the two countries.

These ties will be further strengthened by the projected visit of the Federal German President Heinrich Lübke to Afghanistan and also by the visit to the Federal Republic by Prime Minister Mohammad Heshim Maiwandwal. After referring to the economic assistance rendered to Afghanistan by the Federal German Republic during its five-year plans, the editorial expressed the hope that during the coming years these ties will develop further to the advantage of both countries.

WORLD PRESS

Canberra Times: in Australia in its Wednesday issue writes: "It is an astonishing roll-up.... Not only are the S. Vietnamese people being given some kind of say in their own destiny, but there is the hope that by such means they can be welded into a more coherent nation."

Sydney Daily Telegraph writes on Wednesday: "The vote is a resounding defeat for the communists, since every vote cast was in effect against the Viet Cong."

The Australian Canberra "Election, a blow to the National Liberation Front and a mark of popular support for American and South Vietnamese policies, also an indication that the provincial administration, always thought to be on the brink of disintegration, is still able to function with efficiency."

Straits Times of Kuala Lumpur writes in its Wednesday issue: "In South Vietnam, for the first time in years, something has gone almost exactly right. The elections which seemed so pathetic a project when they were announced five months ago, have been most stimulatingly conducted despite Viet Cong threats, Buddhist boycotts and fears of military flinching."

Berlin Harian of Kuala Lumpur writes on Wednesday: "The success constituted a strong foundation for further development in the process of upholding democracy in South Vietnam. Although various legal barriers indicate major shortcomings of the experiment, there is no doubt that the South Vietnamese government is

genuinely conscientious in making the election a success. It is obvious the boycott conducted by Buddhist monks failed and the Viet Cong campaign of terror to foil the election has not achieved its goal."

The Dominion of Wellington writes in its Wednesday editorial: "The heavy polling on Sunday—and an 81 per cent vote is claimed—in spite of threats of terrorist reprisal, suggests that the people as a whole may be becoming contemptuous of the Viet Cong; the latter's failure to 'smash the election farce' may well embolden the peasantry in areas which until now have been reluctant to support Saigon's military effort."

"The puppet Constituent Assembly rigged up by the U.S. and the Nguyen Van Thieu-Nguyen Cao Ky clique through the bogus elections of September 11 is merely a stooge of the Thieu-Ky puppet clique," *Nhan Dan* of North Vietnam points out in commentary September 13.

It says that through their "election farce, the U.S. imperialists and their puppet clique want to garb the Saigon puppet administration with a cloak of 'independence' and 'democracy' so as to cover up the neo-colonialist features of the U.S. and create conditions for it to continue intensifying and expanding its war of aggression against Vietnam. But the logic of events is that the more the traitors talk about 'independence', the more fully exposed will be their puppet features, the more they talk about 'Law', the more unlawful they become."

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Observations On Prime Minister Maiwandwal's Progressive Democracy Speech

By Shafie Raheel
PART VI

Here are some other proposals introduced in the philosophy of progressive democracy:

—Trade, especially foreign trade, should be coordinated with the country's economic development;

—the foreign exchange earned by the main items of export, such as cotton, wool, karakul and the like should be surrendered to the state;

—attention should be paid to diversifying exports; improving their quality, and increasing the total volume;

—import of luxury goods should be limited while import of capital goods should be encouraged, customs tariffs should be reconsidered;

—exchange control provisions should be set so that export of commodities and services is promoted;

—speculation in foreign currency and smuggling should be curbed so as to maintain the value of the afghanis

—highways, roads, subsidiary roads, airports, waterways, and the communication system should be improved with a minimum of expenditure;

—low cost fuel, low cost vehicles and repair shops should be built to

reduce transportation costs;

—insurance facilities for passengers, goods, and means of transportation should be established;

—ways to increase international transport through Afghanistan should be found;

—the communication system should be completed throughout the country;

—an attempt should be made to balance the budget and achieve financial stability;

—public saving and the channeling of private capital into self-liquidating projects should be encouraged;

—banking facilities should be improved and expanded;

—tax evasion should be prevented;

These are some of the proposals found in the philosophy of progressive democracy.

Before I outline the remaining proposals found in the philosophy I would like to mention a few other features of this philosophy.

The manner of classification: The proposals are departmentalised. Ideas and proposals connected with one an-

other come under the same heading. I have quoted perhaps the cream of the "departments" found in the philosophy.

These proposals cover almost every field of life in the country. This is how the effort for national construction will begin on all fronts at the same time.

The proposals are the forerunner of a philosophy for political groupings. They can be amended.

When the united front of the progressive democratic forces is established, the general pattern of the whole philosophy will be studied.

The proposals are directly linked to the preparation of development plans for the country. Since the executive is responsible for drafting the third five-year plan for the country, the philosophy, as a guideline for the country's progress will have its impact on the planning activities. In one way the philosophy is an outline for the preparation of the plans.

The proposals are particularly suitable to the conditions now prevailing in the country.

UN Assembly Tackles Stubborn Problems

The 21st session of the General Assembly will have to tackle important questions, the weekly "New Times" writes in a comment on the session of the General Assembly opening on September 20. The article, published in the 38th issue of the weekly, says that many questions in the session's agenda are of tremendous importance for the destinies of mankind.

The weekly points out that the United Nations has many important decisions to its credit, decisions taken at previous sessions over the opposition of circles that are not interested in a relaxation of tension. However, many of these decisions are ignored by the ruling circles of western powers, and especially the United States. "The world comes up again and again against facts of armed U.S. aggression in various parts of the world, and Washington's gross interfer-

ence in the internal affairs of other states."

It is to be believed, the magazine says, that the 21st session of the General Assembly will be interested to know how its earlier resolutions are fulfilled and will establish who is responsible for the failure of the implementation of many of them. Of course, in the present tense atmosphere aggravated by the Vietnam situation it is not easy to achieve a positive solution of vital problems of our time. But on the other hand, this tension demands that the United Nations take practical and firm steps to prevent the dangerous sliding towards a universal conflict. This primarily refers to the entire complex of the disarmament problem.

The New Times expresses the hope that the coming session would take a decision on the proposal already submitted by the

Soviet government for the use of outer space only in the interests of peace and progress.

The article stresses that Asian, African and Latin American states made a big positive contribution to strengthening the world organisation. This shows again how important it is for the organisation to be truly universal, the weekly writes.

It is not possible to put up with the fact that the rights of the People's Republic of China still have not been restored in the United Nations because some circles have in recent years persisted in their efforts to undermine the United Nations. The weekly stresses that "despite all the efforts of the enemies of peace, the United Nations Organisation, which now has a membership of 117 states will continue to occupy an important place in the system of international relations." (TASS)

Japan Opens Debate On Nuclear Policy

The military use of the atom has always been a subject to bring the Japanese near to hysteria. The memory of Hiroshima and Nagasaki may be 21 years old but it is not a hazy memory for the man in the street.

Successful conservative governments in Tokyo have always been careful to renew the pledge not to "make or import atomic weapons". They sheltered under the nuclear umbrella of the United States but they did so with a wary eye to Japan's left-wing opposition, who have always been fanatically anti-nuclear even to the point of stirring up the people over the visits of American nuclear-powered, let alone nuclear-armed, warships.

That any Japanese politician worth his salt should advocate that the nation go nuclear was unthinkable in the situation which existed until a year or so ago.

What has opened the forbidden debate now is the Chinese nuclear tests and the possibility of China progressing towards possession of the H-bomb. As one commentator

here puts it: "The growing Peking nuclear threat is shaking the conservative government of Eisaka Sato out of its laissez-faire complacency into a tougher minded reevaluation of Japan's defence policy."

Voices which would not have dared utter a year ago are now being heard. Kiuchi Saeki, a former Chief of Defence in the Defence Agency which under Japan's post-war Constitution replaced the Imperial armed forces, says: "Japan's independent nuclear armament may become a logical counter-measure to China's threat of intensified nuclearisation". And a member of the Diet (Parliament), Takatsuki adds: "It is not unconstitutional for Japan to hold nuclear weapons, if they suit our self-defence objectives and limits."

It is still a long way, of course, from hints, recommendations and off-the-cuff remarks to Japan's arming herself with a nuclear arsenal. There would be considerable domestic opposition to be overcome before Japan could take up nuclear armament. And there would be no

mean outcry from other Asian nations, among whom the memories of World War II would rapidly rekindle. For this reason, one view here is that Japan may be prepared to follow India, should she decide to go nuclear.

There is certainly the technical knowledge in Japan for a nuclear arms programme. Industry has already made vast use of atomic energy with the encouragement of the United States and Anglo-American assistance. The industrial cartels of Japan's bad old days have more recently gone into the nuclear fuel business. And the possible site for weapons development, Tokai Village, 91 miles to the north of the capital, has just seen the first commercial operations of the nuclear power reactor of the Japan Atomic Power Generation Company.

The potential is undoubtedly; it is the political will to go nuclear that remains in the balance. But at this early stage it is indeed remarkable that Japan has opened a debate that for so many years has been taboo. (OFNS)

Tough Autumn Ahead For LBJ

Last weekend political campaigning began in earnest in the U.S. for the coming November mid-term elections. At stake are all the 435 seats in the House of Representatives, 35 out of the 100 Senate seats, 35 out of the 50 State Governorships—to say nothing innumerable court-house posts from sheriff to dog-catcher in every country across the nation.

Traditionally, Labour Day, the American summer bank holiday, marks the moment when Washington witnesses a wholesale political evacuation as Senators and Congressmen take to the stump in their own home areas. This year, however, there is a difficulty.

Instead of having already risen, both Houses of Congress are so behind with their legislative timetables that they look like being in session until well on into October, possibly also having to return after the elections to complete any outstanding business. The situation certainly not the result of any Presidential design: indeed in itself it illustrates just how far LBJ's skill as legislative miracle-worker has lately slipped away from him.

The past summer has undeniably the most dispiriting one for the President since he came to office. Sometimes—as in his carefully-staged but catastrophic intervention in the recent airline strike—he has publicly fallen on his face. More usually, however, he has simply found that his old political midas touch no longer works.

At one time it looked as if the defeats and disappointments he has suffered—at the hands of business leaders,

his own supporters in Congress, not to mention the unkindest cuts of all from the pollsters—had taken their toll of LBJ personally. For much of the summer he sat almost incommunicado in the White House—skilling, as it were, in his tent.

In marked contrast to last year—when he operated virtually as his own Congressional floor manager—he more than once seemed not to be even seriously trying to get the passage of his own bills. Instead like some Coriolanus figure wounded in his pride, he held aloof from Congress, from the Press—and, until the last month or so, from the public as well.

The recent sweeps on to the Eastern seaboard into the depths of the Middle West and this weekend's two separate excursions into the northern industrial States conclusively demonstrate, however that LBJ is not preparing to do an Eisenhower and sit the elections out. All the latest indications suggest, in fact, that he is proposing to hit the campaign trail harder than any President since Harry Truman.

From his earliest days as Senate Majority Leader, Lyndon Johnson has always been a politician with an implicit belief in justification by success. And in the past few months it has been precisely success that has eluded him.

Of course, there is tremendous prestige simply in the office of the Presidency—and its full weight thrown into any mid-term election is not a factor to be underestimated. All the same LBJ this autumn cannot help looking a somewhat bedraggled figure

compared with the triumphant political conqueror who a mere two years ago swept the nation for the Democrats.

At least as important as the coming battle for representation between Republicans and Democrats is the degree to which in the next two months LBJ succeeds in restoring his personal standing with his own party. At the moment it is undeniably at a low ebb—and the reason has little connection with administration policy and everything to do with LBJ's own style of political operation.

Nothing could be more mistaken than the normal portrayal of Lyndon Johnson as the good party man. He is not, and never has been, anything of the sort. Even in his Senate days he always believed that matters were best settled not by issuing any rallying-cry to his own colleagues but rather by making bi-partisan arrangements with a few key Republicans.

He has followed, the same pattern in the White House where his arm is as often around a Republican as a Democrat.

It is hard to estimate how far the disenchantment with LBJ's way of doing political business has already gone with the party regulars—but certainly any serious reverse for the Democrats this November could bring the dissatisfaction to a head. It is not just that LBJ—still perhaps smarting from the cavalier way in which his claims to the Democratic nomination

Continued on Page 4

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Display: Column inch. Af. 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

AIR SERVICE

SUNDAY

Ariana Afghan Airlines
Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-0900
Khost-Kabul
Arrival-0950
Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul
Arrival-1330
Tashkent-Kabul
Arrival-1510
Kabul-Khost
Departure-0730
Kabul-Tashkent
Departure-0900
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar
Departure-0930

Iranian Airlines
Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-0830
Kabul-Tehran
Departure-0930

Indian Airlines
New-Delhi-Kabul
Arrival-1125
Kabul-New Delhi
Departure-1345

MONDAY

Ariana Afghan Airlines
Amritsar-Kabul
Arrival-1430
Herat-Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-1500
Kabul-Amritsar
Departure-0800
Kabul-Kandahar-Herat
Departure-0730
Kabul-Kandahar
Departure-1530

PIA

Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1050
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1130

TUESDAY

Ariana Afghan Airlines
Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-0930
Mazar-Kabul
Arrival-1010
Kabul-Kandahar-Tehran-Damas-
cus-Beirut
Departure-1030
Kabul-Mazar
Departure-0730

PFA

Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1050
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1130

Telephones

Fire Brigade	2022
Police	2057
De Afghanistan Bank	2048
Radio Afghanistan	2058
Pashtany Tejaraty Bank	2202
Airport	2216
Bakhtar News Agency	2323
Ariana Sale Office	2473
	2475

'Talking Tyre' Transmits Data

Development engineers working on automobile and airplane tyre design in the United States have bolted a tiny radio transmitting station to a wheel to send them information about tyre performance.

The rugged little battery-operated station transmits extremely accurate measurements of the temperature and inflation pressure of a tyre while it is being accelerated or decelerated or otherwise subjected to realistic operating conditions.

Prior to this system, engineers had to rely on measurements obtained with pressure gauges and thermocouples after a test was completed, and the tyre had stopped spinning. This limited the accuracy and scope of knowledge that could be collected about tyre behaviour under dynamic testing.

Engineers are especially interested in tread and sidewall temperatures and inflation pressures because these have important bearing on a tyre's life and performance capability.

The radio system—in some ways similar to the telemetering system that keeps track of the physical condition of orbiting astronauts—was developed by the Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Company, Ohio, the world's largest rubber manufacturer.

Astronauts wear tiny instruments taped to their wrists and chest, measuring their blood pressure, heart beat, respiration and body temperature. This information is automatically converted by the instruments to electronic signals which are sent by radio to earth.

In much the same way, the radio transmitter on the wheel receives information from a small electronic pressure gauge, or "transducer," attached to the tyre's valve.

Temperature data is obtained by the radio transmitter from four temperature sensing devices, or "thermistors," each about the size of a pinhead, imbedded in the tyre's bead, shoulder, tread centerline, and suspended in the air inside the tyre.

These temperature and pressure measuring devices also convert their measurements to electrical signals which are then broadcast by the transmitter over five separate channels simultaneously.

The sturdy transmitter must withstand tremendous centrifugal acceleration and deceleration forces generated by the dynamometer carriage.

The Sea: Storehouse Of Food, Natural Wealth

One of the many great things about the sea is that it contains a lot of water—nearly 329 million cubic miles of it.

If the sea were nothing but salt water it still would be worth man's while to spend billions to understand and exploit it. Sea water can be made fresh, and one of man's most urgent needs is fresh water. If the mangrove tree can "drink" sea water (it uses specially evolved membranes), surely man can learn to do it, too.

But the sea, which covers nearly three-fourths of the earth's surface,

any deeper areas, to which it may be infinitely more than just water. It is the world's grandest habitat of plant and animal life—in other words, food.

It is the world's richest storehouse and most productive manufacturer of mineral wealth. It is an almost unimaginably great source of power.

It is still a great highway of commerce. It hides in the sediments beneath its depths secrets of the earth's past and clues to its future. It is the source of much of the world's weather, good and bad. It is a gigantic drugstore, stocked with pain killers, antibiotics and even vitamin B-12.

metallic needs for years to come without fear that depletion rates would exceed growth rates".

Man, of course, has been fishing the seas since his emergence as a species. But he still gets less than one per cent of his total food supply from this source which harbours four-fifths of all animal life and the great bulk of the earth's vegetation.

According to Spilhaus, the world's fish catch could be increased from about 40 million tons now to 200 million tons "without fear of depletion."

The sea is the world's greatest relatively untapped source of knowledge and wealth.

So it is not surprising that the US government has been pumping money and efforts for many years into oceanographic research and development. The motive are the age-old moves of man: hunger for knowledge, food, wealth, safety and nations security.

At least 22 separate US bureaus and agencies are heavily engaged in various aspects of oceanography ranging from basic research to ocean engineering. Since 1960 the work of these agencies has been co-ordinated by the White House Interagency Committee on Oceanography (ICO).

Seafaring

Its surface and lesser depths have been and may long continue to be theatre of war. So far, hostile human forces have not come to grips with each other on the ocean floor. But they soon will be able to do so.

For thousands of years man has been challenging the sea with his little boats and ships, against great odds, in a spirit compounded partly of sheer bravado and partly of superstitious fear. The sea was a terrible god, not to be understood but always to be placated.

The rich and fruitful sea, even in its most beckoning mood, was a mystery.

Scientific, seafaring, engineering man has accumulated a vast amount of knowledge about the ocean, particularly in the several decades of the 20th Century.

Nevertheless, the sea is still largely a mystery. It is so little and so deep, and man is so little and so weak. But some of the mystery is being cleared away.

And now man, not quite as fearful and weak and superstitious as before, but still manifesting perhaps a bit of bravado, is talking grandiosely of mastering the ocean.

He is talking of mining camps on the seabed, of sea cities afloat or submerged, of mammoth power plants harnessing the sea's tides and waves and temperature gradients, of aquaculture with sea grasses and other plants supplementing the garden produce and cereals of the land and of oceanic animal husbandry with trained dolphins riding herd on food fishes and serving as foremen of vast sea ranches of the future.

Johnson

Each year the ICO presents to Congress via the President what it calls the National Oceanographic Programme, designed to pull into focus efforts of the federal and state governments, industry and scores of universities and private institutions to understand and use the oceans.

For the fiscal year starting July 1, President Johnson asked Congress to appropriate 219.9 million dollars compared with 178.2 million for the current fiscal year. This would be an increase of about 23 per cent.

The national goals include physical and chemical research into the characteristics of the sea, study of the oceans "living populations", strengthening of national defence, protection of life and property from storms, and earthquake-generated waves, management of ocean resources and control of pollution, improvement of seafood harvesting, and development of the sea's recreational potential.

The Navy normally gets half or more of government funds for oceanography. It spends much of what it gets on basic research into the nature and behaviour of the ocean from the bottom up. It also spends much more—350 to 400 million dollars a year—on research to build up its strength in anti-submarine warfare.

President Johnson's oceanographic message for fiscal 1967 has this to say about the sea as a theatre of war:

"Submarines armed with ballistic missiles can use the ocean's cloak of concealment to strike any target on earth. In the near future naval warfare may be extended to the seabed, as nations intensify their competition for resources and strategic positions on the ocean floor.

Urgency

The United States has a coastline of 12,500 miles. Under an international agreement signed by the United States and 45 other countries in 1964, a nation has the sovereign right to exploit adjacent continental shelf areas out to a depth of about 600 feet.

Under the same agreement, any nation also has a right to exploit what it can extend its operations.

Desalting

Grandiose, surely, but not just talk. Man already is mining the sea for oil and gas and sulphur in shallow coastal waters. He is desalting sea water in several plants around the world. He is dredging diamonds from "drowned beaches" off South Africa and gold from submerged sands near the coast of Alaska. Tin ores are being recovered off shore from Thailand and Indonesia.

The United States gets all its magnesium from sea water and 75 per cent of its bromine.

The list of valuable minerals obtainable from sea water, submerged beaches, the continental shelf and the deep ocean floor runs alphabetically from aluminium to cerium. The oceans hold upward of 50 quadrillion tons of useful minerals.

Dr. Athlestan Spilhaus of the University of Minnesota, writing in *Industrial Research Magazine*, recently pointed out a fascinating fact about certain metals in nodules on the ocean floor.

These nodules, or chunks, contain manganese, nickel, copper, iron and other metals. They literally carpet the seabed in great areas. They are being created and enlarged all the time. Said Spilhaus:

"We could supply all our major

Dot - Sized Electronic Circuit Starts "Third Revolution"

A portable radio set the size of a cigarette-packet, with its electronic circuit packed into a flake of silicon the size of a typewriter dot has been developed here in the U.S.

It will go on sale in the Autumn, says the General Electric Company, who have developed it.

The new radio marks the start of what engineers are predicting as the "third revolution" in electronics, comparable in importance to the introduction of the vacuum tube late last century and of the transistor in 1948.

Its developers claim to have won the race to put "the chip" into an everyday consumer product. Use of the chip in consumer products is expected to provide increased reliability as well as cuts in size and weight.

At least 30 firms are working to apply the chip, known more formally among engineers as the "integrated circuit" or IC, to consumer products of various types.

It is already being used in military, as well as space work.

The chip will reach most people in standard products such as radios, television sets and telephones.

Eventually it could open the door for desk-top home computers, a watch-pocket electronic alarm system or a two-way wrist radio.

Between 100 and 1,000 chips can be cut from one polished wafer of pure silicon, slightly larger than a shilling and as thick as a fingernail, coated with a photographic emulsion.

This in effect stares a race—by such nations as many want to enter—for establishment of national sovereignty over vast regions of the deep sea floor beyond the sharply-sloping shelves which bound the continents.

In any case, it adds 850,000 square miles of shelf seabottom—equivalent to about 25 per cent of the continental United States itself—to the economically exploitable area of the nation.

Advanced Techniques

And according to the President's oceanographic message "Advanced deep ocean recovery techniques are now being employed by the US petroleum industry that will open new vistas in oil exploration beyond the 600-foot depths".

Space satellites viewing the sea from orbit, also promise to help the oceanographer to understand the oceans.

These improvements should help bring about better forecasts of sea states and weather, better navigation, and better understanding of the sea-atmosphere relations which produce both hurricanes and monsoons and the great hemispheric weather regimes which may afflict dry land regions with blizzards, floods, or droughts thousands of miles from the sea.

One practical result of oceanographic science already has increased safety at sea as a result of better ship designing and better routing of vessels to miss storms or take advantage of favourable sea currents or wind streams. But, said the President's message, the efficiency and safety of sea commerce is still a problem.

Even in the 20th Century "an average of 270 ships registered with Lloyd's are lost every year" for reasons other than war.

A hoped-for result of continued research, the message said, is development of methods for dissipating hazards caused by ocean atmospheric phenomena such as hurricanes, storm generated waves, fog, and ice.

They investigate minute marine life forms, the plankton, and follow the migration of food fishes. They examine bottom-dwelling shellfish and pry into the relations between deep oceanic trenches and earthquake activity of the nearby continents.

As a result of their investigations they have found vast submerged rivers in the sea, midocean ridges between the continents, pools of hot salty water at the bottom of the Red Sea, vast rift valleys in the Indian Ocean.

Phosphorite Deposits

They have discovered unsuspected and valuable deposits of phosphorite off the coast of Florida, shell-fish carrying a parasite which causes meningitis in man, the cause of massive fish deaths in the Indian Ocean, large previously-untapped supplies of hake and groundfishes off Washington and Oregon, shrimp off the southern Aleutians, and beds of calicoscallops off Florida.

In Project Mohole, designed to dig a hole through the ocean bed near Hawaii to the unknown underlying mantle, scientists have developed a technique for boring backward into time.

In drill cores taken so far they have examined the fossil history of the earth back about 70 million years. With Mohole they hope to go back hundreds of millions of years further.

A House Appropriations subcommittee rejected a request for 12 million dollars to support Mohole—which may cost as much as 110 million dollars before it is completed—through the new fiscal year. President Johnson in his oceanographic message urged Congress to restore the 12 million dollars.

He said Mohole "will provide the answer to many basic questions about the earth's crust and the origin of ocean basins. It will teach us how to drill in the ocean depths—the prelude to future exploitation of resources at the bottom of the sea"—(UPI).

USSR Auctions Horses This Week For Dollars Only

MOSCOW, Sept. 17, (Reuter).—Russia makes a fresh bid to break into the world thoroughbred horse trade Thursday with the opening of its second annual auction of yearlings.

Buyers are expected from most of the countries invited and the organisers confidently predict that they will sell more horses than last year.

At the 1965 auction, the first in Russia since the 1917 Bolshevik revolution, 42 thoroughbreds and trotters were sold to buyers from West Germany, Britain, Finland, Sweden and Switzerland at an average price of just below \$1,000.

This year's two-day auction will also be conducted entirely in dollars, and the horses will only be sold for foreign currency.

A total of 114 horses have been brought to the horse-breeding pavilion at Moscow's permanent exhibition of economic achievements from some of the country's top stables.

Among them are the offspring of several of Russia's champion horses. All have been carefully groomed for their appearance today.

Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

Daily Sanahee, published in Ghazni, in a recent editorial stresses the importance of health centres for mothers and children. The healthier mothers are the more careful attention they pay to raising their children, points out the paper.

In this connection the paper notes the recent decision by the Ministry of Public Health to establish health centres for mothers and children in Ghazni province and other parts of the country for the purpose of protecting and ensuring the health of mothers and their children. On the basis of this decision, recalls the paper, a delegation from the Ministry of Public Health visited Ghazni and studied the possibilities of setting up such a centre.

It is almost three months since the health delegation visited the province. Unfortunately no action has been taken. No more has been heard about health centres for mothers and children, claims the paper. It expresses the hope that if financial and personnel problems are not involved the public health department in Ghazni will get in touch with higher authorities soon and inform the people through *Sanahee* about the status of the project.

The paper hopes that, considering the importance of mothers' and children's health, the health department will act quickly.

In another issue *Daily Sanahee* editorially discusses the need to breed chickens by applying scientific methods.

Our farmers raise chickens for food for themselves but they also hope to expand their efforts and sell poultry. Despite their efforts little progress has been made in this field. This is mainly due to lack of scientific and technical know-how, believes the editor. Protecting poultry against disease is one major problem, for instance. The paper expresses the hope that the Agriculture and irrigation department will take vigorous steps to overcome this difficulty.

The paper suggests that the departments of agriculture and irrigation in the provinces should have mobile units ready to combat chicken diseases. The farmers should also be taught preventive measures to protect their poultry from disease.

The same issue of *Daily Sanahee* carries an article in which the writer commends the government's efforts to improve the living conditions of the people all over the country.

"I am pleased to note that a tremendous number of development projects have been launched," notes the writer Faham Ghaznawi. He gives the Sardi Dam near Ghazni. The construction work on which is nearing completion, as an example. The Sardi dam will bring several thousands jeribs of land under irrigation thus greatly increasing the available cultivable land.

The writer claims that a great percentage of people in Ghazni province lack food and are unemployed. Poverty threatens their very existence. However, the people of Ghazni look forward with great hope to the day when they will have more arable lands to grow wheat and other foodstuffs and thus put an end to their depressed living conditions, concludes the writer.

Daily Bedar, published in Mazari-Sharif, carries an article in which the writer invites the people in the country, particularly the people in Balkh province, to make use of the goods produced within the country.

But, unfortunately, says the writer Mohammad Zahir Naram, there are still a number of people who prefer imported goods to goods produced locally.

He urges the people give up lavish use of costly imported goods and get accustomed to using locally made goods which in some instance are far better than imported ones.

The writer believes that if maximum use is made of locally produced goods not only will a large amount of money be saved, but local industry will also be helped.

Daily Bedar, published in Mazari Sharif, the capital of Balkh province, in its editorial draws the attention of the authorities concerned to the fact that the Information and Culture Department of Balkh has no permanent building.

After giving a brief account of Balkh's glorious past and its importance as a historical spot in the country, the paper expresses its regret that so far nothing has been done towards constructing a building of modern facilities where all sections of the department can be housed.

The paper calls the people of Balkh to share the financial burden of such building which would help enlighten the people and contribute to beautification and improving the appearance of ancient Balkh.

Daily Nangarhar, carries a letter to the editor, in which the writer complains about the high fares charged by the bus owners on lines in the province.

The writer, Saif Ulhaq, claims that not only are the fares high but that the bus owners also do not observe any fixed schedule. He expresses the hope that the authorities concerned see that these practices are stopped.

US Reduces Lease Time On Four Bases In Philippines

WASHINGTON, September 17, (DPA).—The United States and the Philippines Friday formally agreed to reduce from 99 to 25 years the lease time on four American military bases.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Philippine Secretary of Foreign Affairs Narciso Ramos formalised a 1959 agreement of understanding on the installations with an exchange of diplomatic notes at the State Department. Ramos made it clear in his remarks that American bases are in his country "with our full consent."

Rusk expressed Washington's "very great satisfaction" with the agreement and said the exchange of notes "makes formal and completely official" the 1959 agreement of understanding.

The accord amends the Philippine-United States military bases agreement of 1947. It shortens the U.S. tenure of bases in the Philippines from the original termination date to 1991.

The new agreement contains the 1959 stipulation that the operational use of U.S. bases for military combat operations would be subject to prior consultation with the Philippine government.

Friday's agreement also formalised the 1959 understanding that the U.S. establishment of long-range missiles on bases in the Philippines would require prior consultation with the Manila government.

U.S. military bases in the Philippines are the Subic Bay navy base, the Clarkfield air force

base, the Sangley Point navy base and Camp John Hay at Baguio.

Meanwhile Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos and President Lyndon B. Johnson ended two days of broad-ranging talks Thursday that brought agreement on a boost of more than \$5 million dollars in U.S. economic and military aid to the Philippines.

No "007" For Pakistan

RAWALPINDI, Sept. 17, (Reuters).—The Pakistan government cracked down on screen agent James Bond Friday saying he was too sexy and could affect the country's foreign relations.

The central board of film censors told film importers to be cautious and selective in bringing in spy dramas.

It said in a statement: "Spy stories like the James Bond series are full of crime and bedroom scenes and in some cases may have an adverse effect on our international relations."

Bond—the late fiction writer Ian Fleming's famous 007—has starred in several screen versions of Fleming's book, including "From Russia With Love."

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Sept. 17, (Bakhtar).—One hundred books on science have been sent to the Public Health library in Bamyan province. This is a part of a plan by the Ministry of Information and Culture to increase the number of books available in the libraries in the country.

KABUL, September 17, (Bakhtar).—The Ministry of Information and Culture, in accordance with the provisions of Article 35 of the Constitution, has prepared a plan to popularise the study of the Pakhtu language.

Included in the programme are the establishment of higher courses in Pakhtu in addition to the courses already offered.

More books, articles, and pamphlets and radio programmes will be published and broadcast in Pakhtu.

The Ministry had earlier appointed a committee to chart out ways of popularising Pakhtu. The steps are taken in pursuance of their advice, a source at the Ministry said.

KABUL, September 17, (Bakhtar).—Fire broke out in a hat makers shop in Andarabi, Kabul, at 8:35 last night. The extent of the damage is not yet known.

GHAZNI, Sept. 17, (Bakhtar).—Sayed Mohammad Hashim Fazeli, the deputy from Malistan woles—the Deputy Wolesi Jirgah, in a speech to a gathering of the elders officials and other residents of the area conveyed the good wishes of His Majesty and Prime Minister Maiwandwal and spoke about the development plans of the country.

GHAZNI, Sept. 17, (Bakhtar).—445 seers of imported American wheat seed and 660 seers of ammonium nitrate and sulphur phosphate was distributed free of charge to the farmers in Ghazni province yesterday by a delegation from the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

Experts Study Fertiliser Needs

KABUL, Sept. 17.—Two experts have arrived to make a survey of future requirements for fertilisers to increase agricultural production, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and the USAID Mission here.

The experts are Donald L. McCune, an agronomist, and Harold G. Walkup, an agricultural economist. Both are from the Tennessee Valley Authority, which has done much work in fertiliser research both in the United States and other countries.

McCune, who spent five years with the Rockefeller Foundation in Santiago, Chile, says that new varieties of wheat and of rice respond much more to fertiliser than old varieties, although all varieties produce more with the correct amounts of fertiliser.

For example, new Mexican wheats now being grown on farms of the Ministry of Agriculture, can use up to five seers of nitrogen per half acre and they yield 120 to 300 seers of wheat per half acre. Similarly, new Taiwanese strains of rice have produced the equivalent of 210 to 300 seers of rice per half acre with fertilisers.

Walkup said that demand for fertiliser and production of it are both increasing rapidly around the world, as a result of the scientific agricultural production worth four to 10 times as much as the cost of fertiliser.

principal opponent, having a few more votes up its sleeve this time.

US Secretary of State Dean Rusk told a press conference Friday the United States would again oppose China's admission into the United Nations when the General Assembly opened later this month.

Rusk said there had been no change in US position of opposing China's entry into the United Nations. Supporters of China's admission had wanted to expel Formosa but he had no doubt, he said, that a substantial majority of UN members would not be willing to take that course when the issue came up again at the new General Assembly.

He added that Peking had not changed its own view that the United Nations must undertake substantial reforms before it would be interested in membership.

Rusk again described Peking as "a major obstacle to a peaceful settlement of the situation in Vietnam."

Nov. Elections

Contd. from page 2 were treated at the 1960 National Convention—has largely ignored the local party chieftains; he has also quietly dismantled the party machinery through which traditionally they could make their voices and grievances heard.

The National Democratic Committee, required by its own rules to meet twice a year, has, for example, been called together only once in the past 18 months; and even the National Democratic headquarters is now little more than a mailroom for the White House.

If the party faithful have so far largely kept their resentments to themselves it is because until now it has been difficult to make any convincing complaint.

Even in the normal course of events the party in power has to expect losses in a mid-term election—and the very scale of the Democratic triumph in 1964 is likely to accentuate them this year. Add to that the President's own bruised prestige—and it is not hard even now to imagine an aftermath situation in which anyone talking of the need to restore a sense of identity to the Democratic party would command a ready-made response.

There is very little doubt whom the person taking up that theme will turn out to be. Conceivably it could offer Bobby Kennedy the one chance he is likely to get of mounting a serious challenge to LBJ's own authority this side of 1972. (OFNS)

Stubborn Passenger In Spanish Plane Crash

MADRID, September 17, (DPA).—A DC-3 airliner of the Spanish Span-tax Company crashed into the sea near the Canary Islands Thursday while on flight from Tenerife to the neighbouring island of La Palma.

But 23 of the 24 passengers and the three-man crew were rescued after they had taken to an inflatable raft. One passenger, believed to be Spanish, was drowned after he had stubbornly refused to abandon the sinking machine.

The flight captain failed in his efforts to use force to bring the man, estimated to be about 35 years of age, on board the life raft.

The passengers were picked up by fishing boats and returned to shore safely.

The plane went down about 10 minutes after takeoff after one of its twin engines failed.

DeGaulle Did Not Propose Vietnam Solution Couve De Murville Says At Press Conference

PARIS, Sept. 17, (DPA).—President Charles de Gaulle of France in his September first speech in Saigon did not wish to propose a solution for the Vietnam conflict, Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville said here Friday.

Addressing newsmen after the first ministerial council session since de Gaulle's return from his three-week world trip, the remark was apparently an attempt to counter world-wide criticism of the speech in which de Gaulle advocated the withdrawal of all U.S. soldiers from Vietnam.

De Gaulle's critics had accused him of having unilaterally attacked the United States Vietnam policy without making any mention of the responsibility of Hanoi and Peking. De Gaulle in his speech also appealed to America to pledge the withdrawal of its forces from Vietnam in a set period which, he said, was a prerequisite for a political solution of the Vietnam problem.

Couve de Murville said in this connection in the ministerial council that the General's statement continued to be the government's stand.

In Saigon, the United States is preparing a mammoth leaflet campaign over North Vietnam to make the most of last Sunday's elections results in the south.

A U.S. spokesman said that four million leaflets already have been printed for dropping over the north early next week. Precise times and places were not given to protect the planes making the drops.

Selassie Claims Somaliland As Integral Part Of Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA, September 17, (DPA).—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia Friday claimed French Somaliland as an "integral part of Ethiopia".

He attacked French authorities Thursday in Djibouti for mistreating Ethiopian nationals there during the troubles in the past four days.

He said the Ethiopian government would take appropriate measures with the French government for the compensation of the loss of Ethiopian lives and properties.

No details were available here as to how many Ethiopians died in Djibouti. About 40 are said to have been in detention since

The Emperor told local and foreign journalists that Djibouti territory had been an integral part of Ethiopia from time immemorial, but lost to French colonialists in the 19th century.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB ANNIVERSARY BALL, September 22. Live Music. Entrance Af. 200 Members and Guests Proceeds will be used to improve the Club's furniture.

Main Topics On UN Assembly Agenda

Continued from Page 1 drop" to the General Assembly even though the issue is not on the Assembly's formal agenda.

So long as Hanoi, Peking and Moscow continue to show no interest in Security Council action on the problem U.S. officials believe no concrete action is possible to resolve the Vietnam problem.

There is no expectation in Washington that Vietnam will be enshrined on the formal General Assembly agenda. But the subject will be thoroughly discussed in UN corridors and among the 70 to 80 Foreign Ministers expected to attend the first weeks of the Assembly.

Africa's preoccupation with Southern Rhodesia and South-west Africa will be very much in the forefront of UN activities, these officials noted.

African delegations are expected to press for priority consideration on those two issues in particular.

The British Commonwealth communique, which calls for an end to Southern Rhodesia's defiance, is likely to postpone until at least the end of this year any direct attempts by Africans at the UN to force the issue of majority rule, US officials predicted.

It is felt that if the African delegations are not satisfied with what the Rhodesian regime does in the next few months, there will be an attempt to broaden the economic sanctions which were provided for in last year's Security Council action.

A Reuter dispatch from Washington says, U.S. President Lyndon Johnson has rejected the "two China's" idea and America will continue to oppose the admission of People's Republic of China to the United Nations, official sources said in Washington.

The United States has repeatedly resisted attempts to oust Formosa from China's UN seat. Some countries have advanced the idea of seating both Formosa and the People's Republic of China as an alternative.

The rejection of this alternative was reliably reported to have been taken by President Johnson and his top advisers after a policy review that lasted for several months.

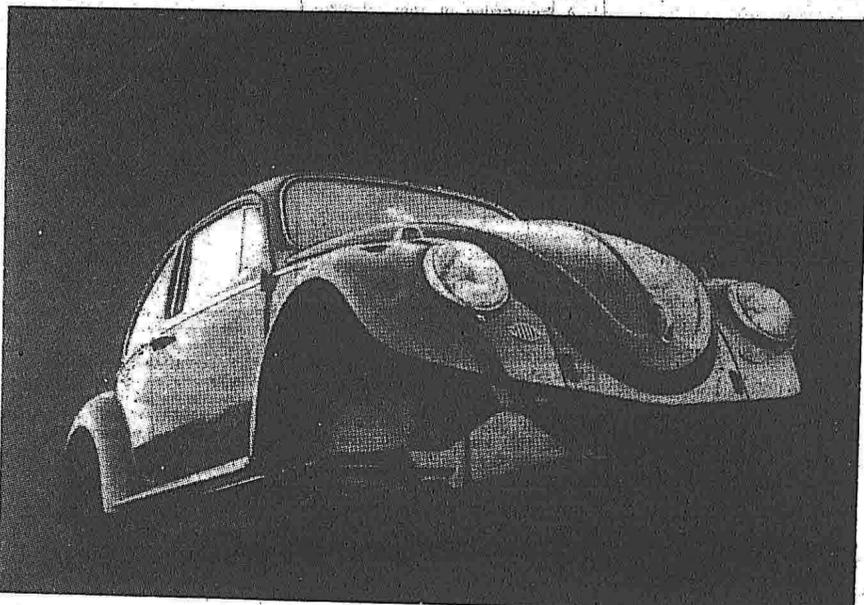
The sources said the US felt after counting probable votes, that the UN General Assembly would be more strongly opposed to Peking's entry this year than it was in 1965 because of China's continued "militant attitudes."

The current activities of China's Red Guards, differences between Moscow and Peking, and the concern of Asian nations bordering China have all cited as factors that would influence the vote.

All indications were that the resolution to admit the People's Republic of China and reject Formosa would again go down to defeat and with the US, as the

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