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# THE KABUL TIMES

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VOL. V, NO. 156

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KABUL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1966, (MIZAN 9, 1345,

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## Maiwandwal Has Slight Setback

ANKARA, Oct. 1, (Bakhtar).—Doctors attending Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal said Thursday evening that due to vomiting some stitches on the intestines were broken and this made a minor operation necessary. It was carried out successfully.

The Prime Minister was uncomfortable Friday. The Prime Minister has replied to the telegrams sent to him by President Johnson of the United States and Prime Minister Kosygin of the Soviet Union wishing him a speedy recovery.

In Mazari Sharif, elders and religious men recited the Holy Quran Thursday morning in the Rauzal Shah and prayed for the speedy recovery of Prime Minister Maiwandwal.

## Kandahar Workshop Demonstrates New Teaching Methods

KANDAHAR, Oct. 1, (Bakhtar).—The six-day training workshop for teachers at Kandahar's Teachers Training Academy in collaboration with the Institute of Education of Kabul University and the Columbia Team ended yesterday.

The workshop was attended by teachers from 13 high schools and secondary schools in Kandahar. The workshop included lectures and demonstrations on teaching social sciences, physics and mathematics and languages.

Speaking at the closing ceremony of the workshop Gov. Dr. Mohammad Anas of Kandahar said although the workshop was short, he was sure teachers had learned about new methods.

Ghulam Nabi Rishitnyar, provincial director general of education, and Miss Mahbouba, a teacher at Zarghona Ana high school, expressed their appreciation on behalf of their colleges to the Ministry of Education authorities for organizing the Workshop in Kandahar and reiterated that it was useful as a forum for exchange of opinion with the teachers in the province and teachers and experts from Kabul University.

## FRG Geologists Return Home

KABUL, Oct. 1, (Bakhtar).—Six geologists from the Federal German Republic left Kabul for home Thursday on the completion of their term in Afghanistan.

The group had helped the Geological Survey Department of the Ministry of Mines and Industry for seven years.

The group, which came here, under the Afghan FRG technical cooperation agreement, made a hydrology survey of the Kabul area. It also helped in preparing a geological map of southern Afghanistan.

## Festival Of Indian Films This Week

KABUL, Oct. 1.—The Ministry of Information and Culture, with the cooperation of Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation Ltd. Bombay, is holding an Indian Films Festival from October 3 to 9 at Kabul Nindari Theatre.

The films which will be exhibited are: MAMTA, AAO PIYAR KAREAN, SKANDIR-e-AZAM, DIL EK MINDIR HAI, TEESRI KASAM and PIYAR KIYE JAA. There will be three shows every day.

A.S. Naik, Chairman of Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation Ltd., is arriving here tomorrow for the festival.

## Anwari Opens Delhi Health Conference

KABUL, Oct. 1, (Bakhtar). Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, the Minister of Education, who had gone to Delhi to open the 19th conference on health for the Southeast Asian region organized by WHO returned to Kabul Thursday.

The Minister was the Chairman of the 18th conference on health for the Southeast Asian region which was held in Kabul last year. An Afghan delegation is taking part in the session in Delhi.

## STOP PRESS

## US Announces Its Heaviest Vietnam Casualties In Week Johnson Meets 11 State Governors

SAIGON, Oct. 1, (Combined Wire Services).—The United States Thursday announced its heaviest casualties of the Vietnam war—970 soldiers killed, wounded or missing in one week.

Bitter fighting between U.S. Marines and Viet Cong forces in dense mountainous jungle near the demilitarized zone dividing North and South Vietnam was blamed for the heavy toll, the operation is code-named "Prairie".

Viet Cong and North Vietnamese casualties were also sharply up, according to a U.S. military spokesman. He said U.S. and South Vietnamese troops killed 1,165 in the same seven days up to last Saturday.

American casualties were 142 dead, 825 wounded and three missing or captured.

It was the number of wounded that made this the highest toll yet announced. Several times the weekly total of dead has exceeded 142 in the fierce fighting in the Ia Drang valley in the central highlands nearly a year ago in which 240 Americans were killed.

Figures for alleged North Vietnamese and Viet Cong dead were 400 up on the previous week. American dead showed an increase and South Vietnamese losses—98 dead, 280 wounded and 71 missing—were lower than before.

Despite the hard fighting in operation "Prairie," which has been in progress for two weeks, U.S. marine casualties are officially termed as moderate.

Troops of the Fourth Marine Regiment killed 50 North Vietnamese regular troops Wednesday in fierce fighting close to the demilitarized zone, a spokesman said. This brought the toll of Viet Cong dead in operation "Prairie" to 841.

The eight-nation conference on Vietnam to be attended by U.S. President Lyndon Johnson next month will probably be held in the sleepy mountain resort of Baguio city, 150 miles from Manila, officials said Thursday.

The strongest argument for Baguio over the claims of Manila, the Philippine capital, were the security it could offer for the leaders of South Vietnam, South Korea, Australia, New Zealand and Thailand, as well as for the American President.

Johnson would be able to stay under the screen of the United States military reservation camp of John Hay in Baguio.

But diplomats and the local press in Manila were urging that Manila be chosen since it has far better communications and housing facilities to handle the hundreds of officials and journalists who will converge when the meeting starts on October 18.

Officials said the conference would probably last three days and be held in the government mansion, where the Philippine President usually stays when visiting Baguio.

In Washington, President Johnson said Thursday "a full agenda is being carefully prepared" for the conference on Vietnam.

"We will be glad to participate," the President told newsmen at the White House, "and to give any information we have to those who are as concerned with the problems of the area as we are."

Johnson's comments came after he met with governors of 11 States, part of his continuing policy of exchanging views on domestic and international matters with state executives.

The President said he is looking forward to the conference. He noted that a number of Asian officials "have been very hopeful" for a meeting of leaders of "allied interests in that area to have an exchange of view and pursue solutions to problems in that area."

Johnson said he has no plans to visit any other country at this time.

The President reviewed with the governors the situation in Vietnam and current diplomatic conversations at the United Nations. He

## Draft Law On Public Health Ready

KABUL, Oct. 1, (Bakhtar).—A draft law on public health has been prepared by the Ministry of Public Health.

The drafting committee has been meeting for one month regularly to finalize the draft. Dr. Aziz Seraj, president of health in the Ministry of Public Health, said Thursday.

The regulations have been prepared with the assistance of a British Lawyer, Prof. William Barton. Professor Barton, who came to Kabul under the Colombo Plan six weeks ago, left Kabul Thursday for home.

A reception was held in his honor Wednesday. It was attended by the Minister of Public Health, who thanked the professor for his cooperation.

also recalled the conversations he held recently with various world leaders.

Johnson said he discussed with the governors the wide range of social, political and economic programmes being carried out in Vietnam with U.S. help.

Meanwhile, William Bundy, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, told a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee that while the conference "will undoubtedly touch on the military situation, the main emphasis will be on non-military activities." The conference will explore peace efforts and regional economic development, he said.

At the United Nations, Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil, Minister of Foreign Affairs on Turkey, said Thursday in an address to the UN General Assembly that Turkey is impressed by U.S. willingness for mutual de-escalation in Vietnam.

He told the assembly delegates: "We have carefully studied the statement of Ambassador Goldberg, the United States representative. We note with satisfaction the reiteration of the determination of the United States to seek a de-escalation of the war and to engage in immediate negotiations."

Caglayangil called for an agreement which would reconcile the leg-

Continued on Page 4

## 30-Bed Hospital Begun In Kunar

ASADABAD, Oct. 1, (Bakhtar).—The foundation stone for a 30-bed hospital was laid by the Governor of Kunar Sultan Aziz Thursday. The 72-room building, which will allow room for expansion, will cost six million afghanis. It occupies a two-acre area.

The building will house an internal section, a dental clinic, an X-Ray section, a lab, an emergency ward, and a store room.

Meanwhile the Rural Development of the province reports that 46,419 people in 72 villages in Darai Pech woleswali have made use of the educational, agricultural, and health assistance of the department.

The department was established six years ago.

Dur Ali, the chief of the department, said that one fundamental school for girls and 17 village schools in which 989 students including 213 girls are enrolled have been established by the department. More than 900 children are given milk and soap monthly by the department.

Four buildings for schools in Manglam, Leechalam, Speenzal and Kelai villages have been constructed by the people.

They have also purchased the tables and desks for five schools on their own.

## UN Council Asks Thant To Stay In Office; USSR Demands End Of Mandate In SW Africa

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 1, (Combined Wire Services).—The Security Council adopted a "consensus" statement Thursday expressing confidence in Secretary-General U Thant and declaring that "it would fully meet the desires of Council members if he should 'express his willingness to serve another term as the Secretary-General.'"

The Council members also welcomed U Thant's statement that he is ready to consider serving until the end of the current session of the General Assembly, scheduled to end December 20. His present term expires November 3 and he stated September 1 that he would not be available for another term.

He modified that slightly, however, in order to avoid the changing of Secretaries-General in the midst of the Assembly session. Many UN members, including the United States, had expressed hope that he would reconsider his decision and make himself available for another full term in the office.

Shortly after the Security Council action Thursday, spokesman for U Thant said: "The Secretary-General has noted with profound appreciation the communiqué just issued by the Security Council and he will, of course, give this matter serious consideration."

Following is the text of the consensus: "After consultations among the members of the Security Council there is a consensus that the members of the council welcome the statement of the Secretary-General on September 19 that he is ready to consider serving until the end of the present 21st session of the General Assembly and that taking into account the great positive role played by the Secretary-General U Thant, in the activities of the United Nations, the members of the Security Council further express their confidence in him and consider that if U Thant should ex-

press willingness to serve another term as the Secretary-General, it would fully meet the desires of the members of this council."

Soviet Chief delegate Nikolai Fedorenko Friday described South Africa's mandate policy toward Southwest Africa as a "crime against humanity."

Fedorenko demanded an end to the South African mandate in Southwest Africa.

South Africa had neither a legal nor moral basis for exercising its mandate over Southwest Africa, the Soviet delegate continued.

Cambodia lodged two more complaints with the Security Council Friday about alleged military incursions into its territory.

Huot Sambath, permanent Cambodian representative to the UN said two soldiers had been killed Sept. 2 by a Thai Mine,

## BASUTOLAND TO BECOME INDEPENDENT TUESDAY

MASERU, BASUTOLAND, Oct. 1, (Reuter).—A power struggle between Basutoland's two top rivals still simmers only days before the little country gets its independence.

The contest in the future Kingdom of Lesotho, which Basutoland will become on October 4, is between its Prime Minister,

Chief Leabua Jonathan, and its King-to-be, Moshoeshoe II.

For months they have wrangled over the kind of constitution the nation should have—Moshoeshoe campaigning against the prospect of becoming a mere rubberstamp monarch with no executive power.

He has been threatening to refuse to accept the constitutional instruments of independence from Princess Marina of Britain at Tuesday's ceremonies—an act which could split the country.

But Moshoeshoe now appears to have backed down. This week he said he would receive the instruments of independence, but made it clear that he still did not personally approve of the Constitution.

Basutoland, 12,000 square miles of valleys and snowy mountains locked in the heart of South Africa, becomes an independent Kingdom after 90 years of British rule.

Chief Jonathan will be its effective ruler. He has bluntly told the 28-year-old Oxford-educated King-to-be that he must keep out of politics or abdicate.

Last month the two appeared to have patched up their quarrel. After a two-hour meeting with the young chief, the Prime Minister announced relations between them had "returned to normal."

Earlier this week Moshoeshoe made it clear he had not changed his mind about the Constitution.

His action in receiving the constitutional instruments on Independence Day went only so far as independence was concerned, he said. It did not reflect his personal acceptance of the Constitution.

The leader of the Basutoland Congress opposition party meanwhile announced his followers were boycotting the celebrations—also as a protest against the Constitution.

## Radio Programmes For Students, Farmers Discussed

KABUL, Oct. 1, (Bakhtar). Sabahuddin Kuskaki, the President of Radio Afghanistan, returned to Kabul after a visit to Australia and India Thursday. During his stay in Australia, Kuskaki said, he exchanged views with the authorities of Radio Australia on cooperation between ABC and Radio Afghanistan.

Kuskaki discussed the possibility of getting inexpensive transistor radios for Afghanistan.

Agricultural and educational programmes were stressed in the talks. ABC is world famous for their programmes in this area. "I hope co-operation between the two radios will enable Radio Afghanistan to render better service to farmers and students," Kuskaki said.

Kuskaki also visited all India Radio. He thanked the radio officials of these two countries for their hospitality.

## Parwan Valley Experts Here

KABUL, Oct. 1.—A 15 man delegation of the People's Republic of China, composed of experts, arrived here this morning to help in carrying out the Parwan Valley Irrigation project.

The project, which will be completed with credit from the People's Republic of China to Afghanistan, will bring over 45 acres of land under irrigation.

The preliminary survey of the project is already completed and with the arrival of the Chinese group of experts work on the project will start, said Engineer Abdul Halim Hashimi, the chief of the Parwan Valley irrigation project.

## 2 Nazi Leaders Leave Jail After 20 Years

WEST BERLIN, Oct. 1, (Reuter).—Two former Nazi leaders emerged from Spandau jail at midnight last night to start a new life after 20 years.

Baldur von Schirach, 59, Hitler youth leader who moulded a generation to fanatical loyalty to the Fuehrer's dictates, is half-blind and a shattered man.

But Albert Speer, 61, Hitler's armaments minister and favourite architect, is eager to get back to his profession and put the tragic past behind him.

(Contd. on page 4)



## THE KABUL TIMES

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PUBLISHING AGENCY

### Food For Thought

Every invention was a private

idea.

## Chinese National Day

The people of our friendly neighbour to the East, the People's Republic of China, are today celebrating the 17th anniversary of the founding of their new order.

Since the beginning of the new order, China has been making great strides in the development of the country. Their great leap forward has already yielded great results in economic, social and technical progress.

Afghanistan and China have enjoyed friendly relations throughout the centuries. These ties have been further strengthened since the establishment of the People's Republic.

Afghanistan was among the first to recognise the People's Republic. Official visits of the leaders of the two countries to one another's lands is already a tradition. Their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan and some high ranking officials have visited China. Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal has been extended an invitation to visit China. Chinese leaders including President Liu Shao-chi, Prime Minister Chou En-lai, Vice Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Marshal Chen Yi and other officials have visited Afghanistan during the last few years.

One important aspect of these relations, based on mutual respect, is the development of economic ties. The visit of the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation Engineer Mir Mohammad Akbar Raza to China some months ago resulted in six agreements by which the People's Republic of China will finance a textile factory, a lapis lazuli polishing factory, a cement factory and a poultry farming project. The cultural cooperation agreement bet-

ween Afghanistan and China for the current year has already produced good results. Afghan journalists and writers have visited China and Chinese delegates have come to Afghanistan.

The demarcation of boundaries between Afghanistan and the People's Republic of China in 1964, carried out in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship was representative of the historical ties and good neighbourly relation between the two nations. The formation of an Afghan-Chinese friendship society is another landmark in their mutual friendship and respect.

Afghanistan, in accordance with her policy of developing and maintaining friendly relations with all countries of the world in general and with neighbouring ones in particular based on mutual trust and mutual respect desires to increase contacts with countries of the region in which she lies.

China with its population of about 700 million people has not, unfortunately been represented in the United Nations, the only international organ for safeguarding world peace and security. Afghanistan has always upheld the restoration of the right of the Peoples Republic in the United Nations. Without China the United Nations cannot have the international character that is expected from it. Besides, in the interest of world peace, it is necessary for the 700 million people of China to be represented in the world body.

We offer our congratulations to the people of China and wish them further progress and prosperity.

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Today's *Israh* carries an editorial on the 17th anniversary of the establishment of the People's Republic of China, the editorial said our corner is a very historic day for the Chinese nation, for it was on this day 16 years ago that the Chinese people laid the foundation of a new regime in their country. Since then great strides have been taken for the country's reconstruction.

Reviewing relations between Afghanistan and the People's Republic of China, the editorial said our commercial ties go back two thousand years to the silk route which provided an opportunity for social and cultural as well as the commercial contact between the two countries. When a new regime was established in China 16 years ago both countries endeavoured to further expand and improve their relations. As two Asian neighbouring countries they benefit from mutual cooperation and cultural exchanges.

The first step in this direction was the official recognition extended by Afghanistan to the new regime in China in 1955. The exchange of visits by leaders of the two countries has contributed greatly to the further strengthening and expanding of ties between Afghanistan and China. The editorial referred to the state visit paid by Their Majesties the King and Queen to the People's Republic of China in 1964. It also mentioned the official visit paid by His Excellency Liu Shao-chi, President of the Peoples Republic of China, to Afghanistan earlier this year. It was during this visit, the editorial went on, that views were exchanged between leaders of the two countries on matters of mutual interest and international affairs. The editorial also mentioned the exchange of cultural delegations between the two countries and the signing of a border treaty in November 1963 and demarcation of the border line between Afghanistan and the Peoples Republic of China in 1964 as the sign of growing friendly ties between the two countries.

In conclusion the editorial said Afghanistan as a peace-loving country is desirous to strengthen its friendly ties with all countries of the world, specially with its neigh-

bours. It congratulated the 650 million Chinese people on this auspicious occasion.

Thursday's *Anis* carried an editorial entitled "Timur Shah Museum." Noting the municipality's decision to establish a park around the tomb of Timur Shah on the Southern side of the Kabul river, the editorial pointed out that Timur Shah after assuming the country's reign instead of concentrating like his predecessors, specially his father the great King Ahmad Shah Baba, on territorial expansion, paid greater attention to improve his country's internal conditions. One of his first steps was to transfer the capi-

tal from Kandahar to Kabul. As a token of appreciation for his services to the country a grand mausoleum was constructed around his grave during the reign of his brother Zaman Shah.

Now that in accordance with the declared policy of the government the mud houses and buildings around the mausoleum are being destroyed to allow a park to be laid out, the editorial suggested, it was appropriate, that a small museum and library containing books, translations and painting of the Timur Shah period should also be established adjacent to the mausoleum.

## WORLD PRESS

The Lebanese newspaper *Le Jour* reported Sunday that the UAR has stationed 19 Soviet-built Mig-21 jet fighter planes in Syria to protect Syria against Israel and to support the Syrian regime against any possible revolution.

*Le Jour*, reporting from Damascus, said 60 UAR pilots and technicians were sent with the Mig-21 to the air base of Demeyr, 15 miles (24 km) northeast of the Syrian capital.

*Le Jour* said the planes arrived at the secret base—which it claimed was a twin base with one built in Egypt during the union of the two countries—on September 16 after a visit to Cairo by Foreign Minister Dr. Ibrahim Makhos.

The West German businessmen's daily *Handelsblatt* said Wednesday that preparations for Cancellor Ludwig Erhard's planned visit to India, Pakistan and Burma had already had favourable results.

By his planned visit as well as his political and economic talks, which would clarify misunderstandings, the Chancellor would render a valuable service to Bonn's allies. He would also contribute to a harmonious development in Southeast Asia.

"The U.S.-Soviet duet in the current United Nations General Assembly on peace talks over the Vietnam question is a further step in their collusion on this question." In *Peking People's Daily* said Saturday.

"Working hand in glove, the two partners think that they are putting across a clever trick, but in fact their manoeuvre only shows they are in a wretched position," the paper stated.

"It is universal knowledge that the United Nations has nothing to do with the Vietnam question, and has no right whatever to interfere in it."

"All those countries and people who genuinely support the Vietnamese people's struggle and defend the cause of liberation of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples will certainly see through the U.S.-Soviet peace talks swindle in the United Nations, and refuse to be taken in."

Entitled "the United Nations has no right to poke its nose into the Vietnam question," the *People's Daily* editorial said that with the opening of the 21st General Assembly of the United Nations, the United States and the Soviet Union have again become intensely busy in their collusion on the Vietnam question.

The Soviet weekly *New Times* commented editorially on Pope Paul's peace encyclical earlier this month and used it once again to attack the United States for its Vietnam policies.

The magazine said President Johnson showed no enthusiasm for the Pope's call for peace in the world and dismissed it with a few formal and coldly polite words at a press conference.

The magazine added that Johnson's reaction to the Pope's message had seemed to be one of annoyance and irritation, because hard as one may try, he would not be able to find in the encyclical any hint of support for the Washington line, the magazine said.

## Comments On Progressive Democracy: The State As Protector Of Rights

PART XVIII  
By Shafie Rahel

The industrial revolution has affected the growth of democracy in many ways. Several of the modern theories of rights grew out of the industrial period.

The setting up of factories employing large numbers of workers resulted in the establishment of trade unions. The industrial revolution posed new problems for the political thinkers. It offered a challenge to democratic governments to protect the new rights gained by the people.

Prominent among these rights were the right to assembly, the right to equal hours of work for equal pay, the right to form unions, the right to employment.

Today these rights are accepted as fundamental rights of the people which governments safeguard. A classification of them is difficult but the constitutions of many states embody the general rights of their citizens. For instance, in the Afghan constitution Article 37 says:

"Work is the right and precept of every Afghan who has the capability to do it. The main purpose of laws designed to systematise labour is to reach a stage where the rights and interests of all categories of labourers are protected, suitable conditions of work are provided and the relations between the worker and the employers are organised on a just and progressive basis."

In England various laws were passed to solve the problems of

the factories. Some of the New Deal measures of Franklin D. Roosevelt in the 1930's concerned the regulation of hours of work and pay scales in the U.S.

The industrial revolution had three main influences on the growth of democracy:

It changed the nature of the governments and the state and forced them to establish a welfare society.

It made the governments the protectors of the rights of the people.

It brought to the fore new political philosophy.

Modern democratic states aim at the welfare of society at large.

In England the aim of the government is to establish a society that guarantees the welfare of all. The system of the free hospitalisation for the aged and the poor, pensions to the old and payments to the needy, are all means welfare society uses.

In the U.S. the industrial act during the New Deal era of the 1930's was a major landmark in the achievement of a welfare society. The medicare programme which went to effect in July this year is another step toward a welfare society in the U.S.

The states of today are the protectors of the rights of their people. This protection has two main aspects: the protection of the rights of the people and the

measure of freedom that a state bestows on its citizens.

"Every state in the modern world is known by the rights it maintains." The modern states of today frankly offer the widest possible protection to their people. Never before in the history of the world has such wide and strong protection of the people's rights been provided by modern states.

The measure of protection offered by states to their people is also the barometer of the nature of the state itself. Unfortunately, some states are not only the protectors of the rights of the people but they are also the organisers of the rights.

Rights grow spontaneously. Rights grow out of political and social upheaval. New rights arise only after there is a need for them.

Modern democratic states of today do not play the role of creator of rights. They are not the developers of the rights. By the system of justice they maintain, by the judicial instruments that they outline in their constitutions, by the system of courts they establish, they try to protect the rights of their citizens. Whenever a democratic state tries to become the organiser of the rights of its citizens, it is no longer democratic, because it directly and perhaps deliberately interferes with the spontaneous growth of these rights.

## A New Name On The Map Of Africa

The Republic of Botswana—newest name on the map of Africa—came into existence yesterday, weak and impoverished, facing an uncertain future crowded with desperate problems.

Poverty and hunger stalk among its 543,000 people. More than 100,000 of them are kept alive by a massive international famine rescue operation, and the number grows.

Seven years of drought have turned much of the vast country's already thin soil into drifting dust, striking at its only riches, the precious cattle.

The country has virtually no commerce, no industry, and is also one of the poorest of Africa's new nations. Botswana is the name given to the vast territory of Bechuanaland which yesterday threw off 81 years of British rule to go its own way as an independent state. A state 225,000 square miles (about 563,000 square km) in area—and most of its scrubland, disease-infested swamp and the Kalahari desert.

The first years are going to be hard for this nation locked in the centre of southern Africa. It has few of the trained personnel and little of the modern equipment and techniques needed to build a country.

The proud new capital of Gaborone is a city grown from a dusty African bush village, once noted only as a meeting place for local chiefs. Little more than two years ago it was just a cluster of huts and small stores.

Today it boasts of a population of 6,000 and bright, modern buildings glaring white in the sun, rising

incongruously of the arid ground.

The president of the fledgling state is Sir Seretse Khama, whose marriage to London secretary Ruth Williams, 18 years ago, led to trouble in the country and to his exile for six years.

With one of the toughest jobs any head of state could want, he must try to fashion a prosperous, viable state out of the raw material of sand, scrub and swamp.

He cannot do it without the massive aid already coming in. Britain, pumping in millions of pounds, paid for the building of the capital. And Bechuanaland receives substantial indirect aid from its big, rich neighbour of South Africa.

Sir Seretse takes a realistic attitude towards the existence of South Africa on his southern frontier. He has a deep-rooted dislike for South Africa's racist policies. But South Africa, and white-ruled Rhodesia, together take most of Bechuanaland's exports of livestock and dairy produce.

"Without friendly relations with our neighbours we can get nowhere," he once said. For Botswana's new leader, his country's survival is the most important thing.

The British connection with Botswana began with Dr. David Livingstone's establishment in the 1840's of a mission in the territory of the Bakwena, one of the Batswana tribes which had earlier migrated from the east into the area which became known as Bechuanaland. Some three decades later the Batswana, whose lands were menaced by the Boers of the Transvaal, turned for help to Britain and, in 1885, with the concurrence of all the principal chiefs, Bechuanaland was taken un-

der the protection of the Queen. The southern part of the territory, which included Mafeking, became a Crown Colony which in 1895 became part of Cape Colony and subsequently of South Africa.

The much larger northern part, the Bechuanaland protectorate, remained under the protection of the British Crown. The administration of the protectorate, was placed, by an Order in Council of 1891 (which also emphasised respect for African law and custom), under the control of the British High Commissioner in South Africa; a state of affairs which continued until 1964, although this power was exercised through a Resident Commissioner stationed at Mafeking just outside the territory. In 1965 the administrative capital was transferred to Gaborone.

African and European advisory councils were established in 1920 and in 1950 these were supplemented by a joint advisory council which included both African and European unofficial members. Meanwhile, at the local government level, proclamations issued in 1938 had regularised the position and powers of the tribal chiefs and of the African courts, and had created a system of tribal treasuries which gradually became responsible for most local services, including primary education.

Based on proposals put forward by a constitutional committee of the joint advisory council, Bechuanaland's new constitution was introduced early in 1961. It provided for an executive council with a small official majority, a legislative council with an unofficial elected majority and an African council composed of (Continued on page 4)

## Widening Collection Of Weather Data

Part II

A lunar observatory is not supposed to replace a system of weather satellites. Such an observatory does not permit to observe simultaneously the entire surface of the Earth or register small and medium scale processes since it is much farther from the Earth than satellites which imparts linear resolving power. Therefore, meteorological tasks should be reasonably divided between satellites and a lunar observatory.

The tasks space meteorology will solve fall into two categories. The first are those of obtaining synoptic information for immediate use in weather forecasts. The other category of tasks are physical studies for the purpose of gaining a deeper understanding of the processes occurring in the terrestrial atmosphere. Tasks of first class, it seems, will be largely the domain of satellites. From the Moon, on the other hand, it will be possible to conduct most interesting physical studies to establish the specific features of circulation in the Earth's atmosphere (compared with atmospheric circulation on other planets), to investigate the effects of solar activity on weather, to carry out diverse climatological studies, etc. However, it would be wrong to assume that tasks of the first type will be solved exclusively with satellites and those of the second type exclusively from the Moon. These studies must be closely coordinated and integrated.

The methods of solving meteorological problems may be divided into passive and active. Passive methods are based on information sent by the object of study itself. This poses before science an astrophysical problem which requires that the properties of a celestial body be deter-

mined by its electromagnetic radiation.

In view of its relatively low temperature the Earth (together with its atmosphere) emits into space chiefly infrared radiation. Studying the spectral composition of the radiation emitted into space, it is possible to obtain information of temperature at the surface of the Earth, clouds, vertical distribution of temperature in the atmosphere, distribution of carbon dioxide, water vapour and ozone, which is important for the thermal regime of the atmosphere, pressure and some other data.

Considering that due to its higher temperature which is 20 times higher than that of the Earth, the Sun radiates much more energy, including its infrared radiation, it might seem at the first glance that in daytime terrestrial infrared radiation would be smothered by the Sun's which will make measurements impossible. This does not happen because the distance between the Sun and the Moon is so much greater than that between the Earth and the Moon.

Active methods are based on studying the changes occurring in the probing signal as it passes through the terrestrial atmosphere. The principal active methods which could be used for investigating the terrestrial atmosphere from space are radar and light-beam location. Most promising in this respect are lasers which emit a highly monochromatic narrow beam of great intensity. The laser beam is so narrow that it will form on the Earth a spot less than 1 km in diameter, and will permit to detect even minor nonhomogeneities in the atmosphere. The great power and monochromaticity of

the laser signal permit to identify it even against the background of direct sunlight. The use of active method in atmospheric studies requires great quantities of energy. Therefore, these methods offer more promise under the conditions of a lunar observatory than when used on satellites.

A kind of an intermediate place between passive and active methods is held by one based on the spectral distribution of ultraviolet radiation of the Sun reflected from the Earth. Using these measurements it is possible to determine the vertical distribution and the total content of ozone in the atmosphere, the distribution of aerosols, and the upper boundary of cloudiness. The shortcoming of the method is that it can be applied only in daytime.

As far as experimental difficulties are concerned, they consist in the need to register small energy fluxes within a short space of time. It should be noted that the energy flux from a unit of the Earth's surface striking a surface unit of a satellite receiver is a million times greater than that which strikes a surface unit of a lunar receiver. Therefore, only a relatively small part of tasks of the first category, involved in investigating large-scale processes and climatological characteristics can be solved successfully from the Moon.

The possibilities of a lunar observatory could be greatly increased by using receiving mirrors of great diameter to increase the flux of energy entering the receiver.

Beyond doubt, the creation of a lunar observatory will help man to forecast and eventually control weather. (Novosti Press Agency).

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Kabul-Kandahar-Herat  
Kabul-Kandahar  
Departure-1530  
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**UN Takes Up Slums, Shanty Towns**

The first world-wide conference on city slums opens next month under United Nations auspices, with the focus on the shanty towns and slum areas in the big metropolitan centers of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

This is not to say that industrialized countries don't have slums, too. The UN is not worried about them, however, because they have the specialists and money to try to solve their own problems.

The UN meeting, scheduled for October 24 November 7 in Pittsburgh, 400 miles west of New York, follows a series of earlier regional meetings on urban problems held in Bangkok, Santiago, Addis Ababa and Warsaw over the last 10 years.

The first UN world conference on slums has attracted the interest of government officials in 26 developing countries. Participants will include Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Ghana, India, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Trinidad-Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

One of the biggest groups of city experts ever assembled is expected, including sociologists, engineers, administrators, economists, architects, town planners and other specialists. They will take up how to get rid of the shanty towns which have grown up in cities all over the world as thousands and millions crowd in from the countryside. The migration from country to city has stepped up everywhere in the developing world.

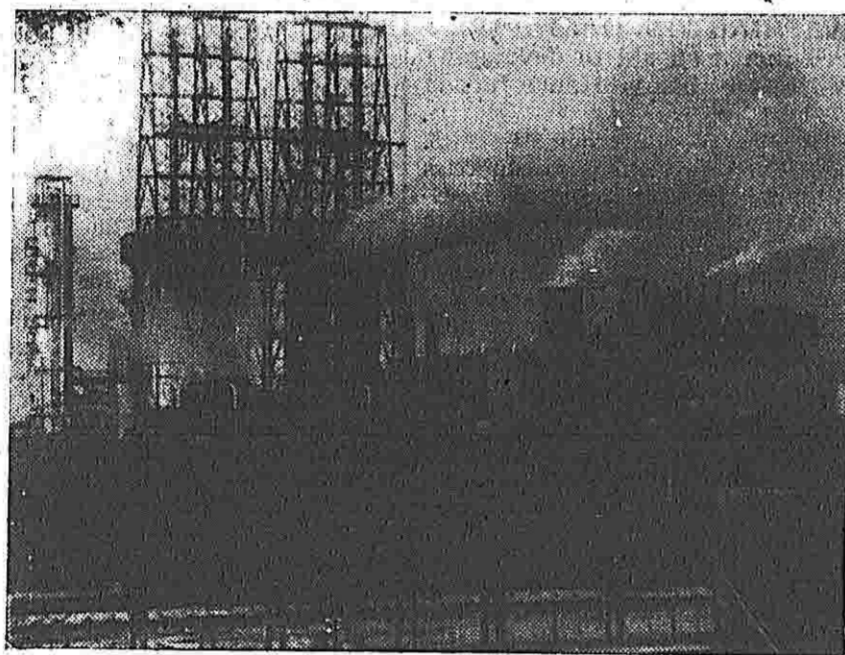
The experts at the Pittsburgh meeting will take this phenomenon up in scholarly terms of urban population growth, economic and social development and plans and policies for local, national and regional development. They will also take up problems of crime, unemployment and disease which go hand in hand with expanding slums.

What they will be talking about basically will be how to get rid of existing shanty towns and slums and replace them with modern housing units, and how to keep new slum areas from springing up. Part of the problem will be how to keep more thousands of illiterate and untrained country people from moving into the capitals and big cities—

(Contd. on page 4)

**400 Participate In Annual Children's Day Programme**

Children from one of the city's kinder gartens rehearsing in Ghazi Stadium where the Children's day programme will be held tomorrow.

**Great Industrial Upsurge In China; Production Up**

A bird's eye view of the Taching oil field which is the pride of the Chinese oil industry.

By Kung Yeh

A new all-round leap forward is taking place in China. Industry reports greater progress than in any of the past few years as the first year of China's Third Five Year Plan went into successful operation in 1966. The trend of steady increase in output and greater variety and higher quality is even more marked. Overfulfillment was reported for the first six months' production and construction targets of 1966 in such important fields as oil, chemical fertilisers, farm machinery, motor vehicles, tractors and textiles.

The oil industry overfulfilled its half-year quota for crude oil, gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil and other major products. Compared with the same period of last year, they represented increases by a wide margin. Greater success was also reported in the development of new products and exploration and construction of new oilfields.

In northeast China, the country's heavy industry base, besides fulfilling and overfulfilling the period's plan, more than 2,000 new products were trial-produced, a quarter of which are already in full production. Its leading city, Shenyang, in five months turned out more new products than the whole of 1965.

This new all-round leap forward is the result of the implementation of a series of important policies, that of self-reliance in particular.

"Doing things the Taching (oilfield) way!" This is the slogan of the industrial workers of China today. Taching is a shining example of self-reliance.

The Taching workers set another world record on Aug. 17 when two teams drilled 50,000 metres each in a little under seven months. The monthly record, reached over 10,900 metres. Anshan is one of China's largest steel centres. It was built with foreign equipment and on foreign design.

The Chinese 17 years ago introduced drastic changes in the imported equipment and production processes, something unthinkable to many of the so called experts before. The tubing machine is the most vital equipment in the seamless tubing mill. After six changes, called "operation", it is now turning out six different large calibre tubes that could not be made in China before. The mill's largest designed calibre used to be 140 millimetres, which was far from meeting the country's needs.

After all this great transformation, Anshan's important equipment has become more efficient, resulting in a new leap forward in variety, quality and output, the last now almost double the original designed capacity. Being enlarged and re-equipped with the new installations made entirely by China, Anshan has become one of the greatest and most modern steel complexes in the world.

An exhibition in Kwangchow in June this year gives an example of the changes made in the field of technology and equipment for Central-South China, which was extremely backward industrially before. The 1,200 items displayed include many that approach or equal the highest standards in China and abroad. There are new techniques and new technological processes, new materials and revolutionary designs and scientific achievements. A new-type 40 horse power diesel engine is only half as heavy as the model it replaces. An out-sized, high precision bearing with a diameter of 2.06 metres is a new product made in only a few countries.

This year's industrial achievements will greatly strengthen the economic and ideological foundations for the successful implementation of the Third Five Year Plan, a plan whose success will bring China nearer the goal of building a strong socialist country with modern agriculture, modern industry, modern national defence and modern science and technology.

**"S.O.S. Galapagos"**

This is the title of a colour documentary made under UNESCO sponsorship in the Galapagos Islands, and now available with an English commentary.

This Pacific archipelago 13 islands and many small islets lying 600 miles off the coast of Ecuador was called by sailors who landed there 400 years ago "Galapagos" after the turtles which they found there. But today the turtles which gave the islands their name are so scarce that the government of Ecuador has had to take steps to protect them.

And the giant turtles, which may live for several hundred years and weigh as much as 600 lb., are not the only species whose existence is threatened by man's presence on the islands: many rare or unique animals and birds among them the sea lion, the dragon-like but inoffensive iguana and the frigate-bird have all had their numbers drastically reduced by man and his domestic animals.

The islands are also the home of the famous Darwin finches. Darwin studied the Galapagos finches during visit to the islands and showed that, in spite of the great differences between them, the dozen or so different varieties were all descended from a single species.

It was Darwin's Origin of Species which first revealed to the scientific world the unique character of the Galapagos Islands in relation to the story of evolution. And so it was natural that when, in 1959, an international organisation was founded to protect and study the remarkable flora and fauna of the archipelago, it should be named the Charles Darwin Foundation. The Foundation created, with the help of UNESCO

(Contd. on Page 4)

**Natural Process Harnessed For Water Purification**

An original method of rendering polluted water pure enough for drinking purposes has been developed by Max Planck Institute's Lower Rhine Limnological Station in Germany. Research scientists discovered that it was possible to remove chemicals and bacteria from polluted water by passing it through a bed of wicker reeds.

In an experiment, water containing a high phenol precipitation was filtered through a wicker reed screen. It was found that the reed absorbs part of the phenol, on which it apparently thrives, since reed so employed tended to grow profusely. Part of the unabsorbed phenol is then broken down as it passes through the tiny pores on the surface of the reed. Here an interesting exchange occurs. Whilst the phenol is dispersed into the atmosphere, the reed absorbs oxygen in a two-way process. This is done with a high degree of efficiency since a square centimetre of reed contains no less than 22,500 pores.

The wicker reed is able to dispose by this natural process of some 100 milligrammes of phenol per litre of water every 8 days, and has proved equally efficient in the disposal of other types of pollution. It takes only 10 days to dispose of coli bacteria, which occurs in polluted water at the astounding rate of 44 million bacteria for every cubic centimetre of water. Compared to other forms of purification the reeds dispose of over double the amount of bacteria in a given time.

Commercial application of the new method has already been started by the city of Krefeld on the Rhine. The existing waterworks of the town pump water through a conventional chemical-mechanical filtering plant to produce water amenable for industrial purposes.

By A Staff Writer

Four-hundred children from Kabul schools will take part in Children's Day celebrations tomorrow. They will represent not only Afghanistan but also several other countries including the Federal Republic of Germany, India, and the United States.

The young participants will perform a variety of dances at the Ghazi stadium tomorrow afternoon. They will range from a lower dance to the opera of fortune and the dance of the angel of peace. Children from each country will perform their national dances.

After the singing of the national anthem, the Hamid kindergarten opens the programme with a dance and a sports demonstration.

Next 15, five and six year old Indian children clad in clothes from 18 different states will perform folk dances. They will end their part of the programme by making an outline of the map of India.

Children from the Shewaki Rural Development School will give a skit demonstrating how the agricultural and health development programmes work in their town.

Sixteen American children will sing folk songs from different parts of their country and perform square dances. A 14-member group from the Federal Republic of Germany also performs several dances.

Children from the Women's Society and Nazo kindergartens raise the United Nations flag. Scout organisations also take part in the Children's Day ceremonies which will conclude with the presentation of prizes to a number of the participants.

**Distinguishing Salmon From Sea Trouts**

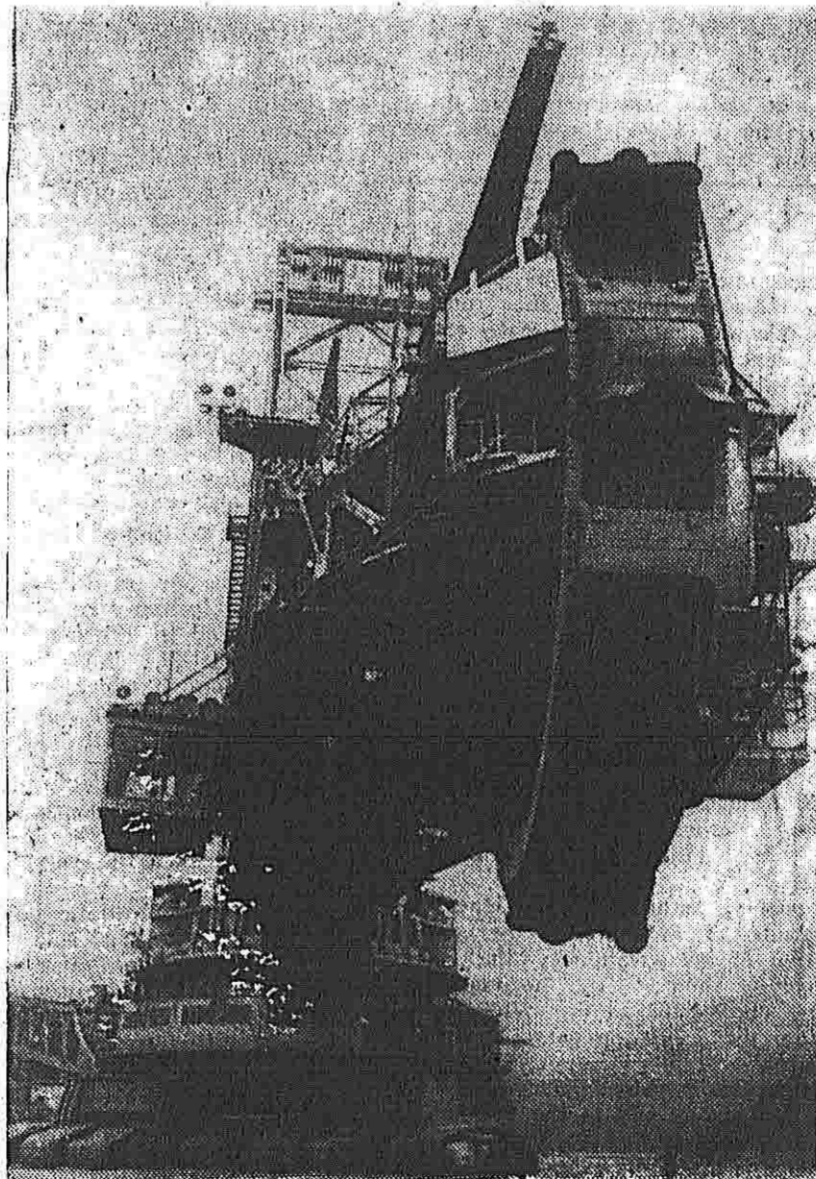
An "electronic tunnel" installed on the River Leven, flowing out of Lake Windermere in Britain's Lake District into the Irish Sea, can distinguish between salmon and sea-trout, and also indicate the length of the fish.

The tunnel, a glass fibre tube 4 feet long and 1 foot 6 inches wide, lies submerged 3 ft. below the surface of the river, near a dam. All fish swimming up and down the river must pass through it.

Inside the tube, an electric current passes between three bands of stainless steel which act as electrodes; every time a fish passes through the tunnel, it produces a change in the current and this is recorded by two electronic counters on the river bank.

One of the counters records the total number of fish passing through the tunnel; the other counts only fish weighing over 4 lbs i.e. salmon. A third instrument indicates the length of the fish.

The tunnel also contains apparatus to measure and record temperature, level, oxygen content, flow rate and speed of the river water passing through.

**A "Dredger Of Superlatives"**

The newest technical object of interest presented by W. Germany's mechanical engineering industry is twice as long as a football field and as high as a twenty storey skyscraper: a paddle-wheel dredger now in use in the Rhineland's browncoal district not far from Bonn in the West of the Federal Republic of Germany. The 630 ft. long and 220 ft. high steel monster can bring 110,000 tons of browncoal up to the earth's surface during the course of a 20-hour work day. An average freight-train would need to be more than 30 miles long to transport this amount of coal away from the mining site.

The amount of energy used coincides with the goliath dredger's work capacity: When its 120 electric engines run simultaneously, they need as much power as a city with 60,000 inhabitants (installed capacity 60,000 kilowatts or roughly 22,000 hp). Automatic controls and safety mechanism enable the dredger to work with a relatively small crew. A total of seven men are needed for the controls and maintenance.

**Provincial Press**

By A Staff Writer

In the light of a new democratic system, the government in coordination with the people's endeavour to overcome all social and economic problems in the country, launching agricultural, industrial and educational development projects to ensure balanced development throughout the country, writes Mazari Sharif's daily Bedar.

The paper expresses the hope that with proper implementation of the five year development plans, the third of which will soon be launched, most of our problems, such as illiteracy, and depressed social conditions will come to an end permitting the country to stand on its own economic feet.

In another issue Bedar praises the practical steps of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation is taking to help farmers and cattle breeders. The paper notes that recently a team of the Ministry arrived in Mazari Sharif to start a campaign against animal and cattle disease in the woleswallis of Balkh. The paper is pleased that the team came well-equipped and offered free services in treating cattle and distributing medicine to cattle breeders. It is hoped that though technical advice and distribution of medicines cattle breeders will be able to better protect their cattle against various diseases.

In another issue Bedar carries a write up called the "Wealthy Beggar". The writer, Benanda, claims that a well-to-do couple who recently bought a house for almost 75,000 afghanis are masquerading as beggars around the holy shrine in Mazari Sharif.

Unfortunately, says Benanda, there are many in our society who think that begging is the easier way of making their living. The writer urges the authorities to see that this practice is stopped. And people should be made or encouraged to find employment and thus become useful members of society.

A letter to the editor in Kandahar's daily Toley Afghan inquires about the strange hospital in the city. The writer, Mohammad Karim, gives a personal account about the administration and management of the hospital in Kandahar. Once, he says, he took a friend, with a broken leg, to the hospital. Although, it was late in the morning there was no doctor on duty to look after the injured person. When the doctor on duty did arrive and treated him he wrote out a prescription which had to be filled at a pharmacy because the required medicine was not available in the hospital.

The writer hopes that doctors will remain on duty and Public Health authorities will provide sufficient medical supplies so that the hospital can meet all the needs of the patients.

Ghazni's daily Sanayee editorial discusses the role of libraries in popular education. It is pleasing that efforts are being made to better equip specialised and government libraries in both the capital and the provinces, notes the paper. In this connection the paper points out the decision of the Kabul Public Library to provide material and technical assistance to provincial libraries. The better equipped libraries are the better use people will make of them, believes the paper.

The population explosion and shortage of food, especially of wheat, has today become one of the major problems of societies and governments are making efforts to increase agricultural production through modern methods, writes Sanayee in another editorial.

The population explosion and food shortage is most acute in developing countries which if they do not make every effort to improve and increase agricultural production may face acute famine in 20 years asserts the paper.

It is heartening to note that the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has decided, under the new five year plan, to establish agricultural cooperatives along with assistance to farmers to increase financial stability will undoubtedly, will bring fruitful results in crop production, concludes the paper.

Daily Bedar carries an article on the campaign against useless traditions on its women's page.

The writer, Parwan Charikari, explains how economically harmful it is to follow unnecessary traditions, such as lavish expenditures on wedding ceremonies, engagements, on births, and condolence meetings. The writer invites all women to make efforts collectively to eliminate such practices. The writer believes it is the women who sometimes impose unnecessary traditions on the men.

## USSR, E. German Ships Searched By Argentina

### Falkland Invaders Give Up

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 1, (DPA).—Units of the Argentine Navy Friday boarded and searched an East German and two Soviet vessels which had entered Argentina's territorial waters at the mouth of the La Plata river.

The vessels, a Soviet seagoing fishing boat and a refrigerator ship, and an East German research ship, were then ordered to leave Argentina's territorial waters.

The ships, escorted by Argentina Navy units to the territorial limits, complied with the order immediately.

A statement from the Argentine Navy Ministry said the incident was now regarded as closed.

Meanwhile, an Argentinian naval transport sailed for the Falkland islands Friday to pick up the invaders, who surrendered last night to local authorities in the Falklands, the ship will take on board the 26 innocent passengers and crew of the airliner.

The nationalist invaders of the "Condor" group—19 men and a woman—face a mixed reception back in Argentina.

On the one hand, they are being hailed as heroes by the popular press and by political parties and trade unions for dramatically asserting Argentina's claim to the Falklands.

On the other, President Juan Carlos Onganía has said they will stand trial and face the stiffest penalties under the law.

Argentina has already expressed its regret to London over attacks on British property, and said that all steps were being taken to ensure the safety of Prince Philip, husband of Britain's Queen Elizabeth, who escaped unscathed when gunmen shot up the British Ambassador's residence there.

## Smith Refuses Steps Toward African Rule

LONDON, Oct. 1, (Reuters).—Britain plans to send Rhodesian leader Ian Smith a fresh presentation in writing of its final proposals aimed at ending the independence deadlock, a top government source said here Thursday night.

This new British move, expected in about 10 days, will be made despite a report by Commonwealth Secretary Herbert Bowden to the Cabinet Thursday that there is still no sign that Smith's regime is ready to give up the independence it seized nearly a year ago.

Bowden, who returned from Salisbury Thursday morning told the Cabinet that Smith was still not willing to agree to British terms for unimpeded progress towards majority rule by Rhodesia's four million Africans, the source said.

But the Commonwealth Secretary will now begin a fresh presentation of Britain's minimum conditions for a settlement—still sticking to the government's basic principles—to take account of his nine-day Salisbury talks with Smith and nearly 100 white and African Rhodesians.

Bowden said his impression was that if Smith could shake off their influence and end the restrictions on personal liberty and information, the majority of the white settlers would back a settlement.

He found farmers solidly behind the Rhodesian front—but not businessmen. And he estimated that about 30 per cent of the whites in Rhodesia were opposed to Smith's policies but were unable to form their own political party.

Bowden told Smith he must make two decisions if there was to be a settlement. First, Rhodesia's independence must end. Second, the Rhodesian government must accept the fact that Africans will make steady progress toward taking control of the country.

At the United Nations Turkey said Thursday that the UN must search for more effective ways to force countries to comply with UN resolutions on Rhodesia.

Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil said voluntary economic sanctions against Rhodesia have proved insufficient.

## AT THE CINEMA

### ARIANA CINEMA

At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.  
French film *THE BEAUTIFUL DOLL* Starring Brigitte Bardot.

### PARK CINEMA:

At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m.  
French film *THE BEAUTIFUL DOLL* Starring Brigitte Bardot.

### BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 2, 5, and 9:30 p.m.  
Indian film *PANI RATAN*

### PAMIR CINEMA

At 2, 5, 7:30 and 10 p.m.  
Indian film *SOHALEE*



Kabul citizens will have an opportunity to see scenes like this on Oct. 14 when a buz-kashi game will be played in honour of His Majesty the King's Birthday.

## Home News In Brief

BAMYAN, Oct. 1, (Bakhtar).—The distribution of 1,174 seers of improved wheat seed to 225 farmers in Bamyan province during the current Afghan year has increased wheat production by 15 per cent. The provincial agricultural department will distribute more seed to farmers, Abdullah, the director of the department, said.

KABUL, Oct. 1, (Bakhtar).—Arthur Freyling, the sales manager of the Hudson Company which deals in fur left Kabul Thursday.

KABUL, Oct. 1, (W. Hadon, Chief of the library and documentation Branch, International Labour Office, Geneva, arrived in Kabul on 28 September to assist officials of the Labour Department (Ministry of Mines and Industries) in carrying out a reorganisation of their library and filing system.

During his three months stay here, Hadon will also train the Department's staff in the operation of the new arrangements.

KABUL, Oct. 1, (Bakhtar).—Abu Abdul Ahad Afzal, president of the Agricultural Bank, left Kabul Thursday for Bulgaria on a two-week visit. During his stay there as a guest of the Bulgarian government, Afzal will visit agricultural institutions and cooperatives, and inspect agricultural equipment.

## UN Wants Thant In Office

Continued from Page 1  
Both said the selective economic sanctions imposed against Rhodesia have failed to have the desired effect.

The two East Africans also agreed on another issue—that the international World Court should be increased in size to reflect fairer representation for all regions.

Referring to the decision on South-west Africa, in which the court found in South Africa's favour, Murumbi said the General Assembly must also consider asking the court for a decision on the merits of the case.

## U S Casualties

Continued from Page 1  
timite interests of all the parties. "In these circumstances the only possible way out is to mutually restrain and end hostilities and start negotiations with the object of arriving at an honourable solution," he said.

Per Haekkerup, Denmark's Minister for Foreign Affairs, also called on North Vietnam to respond to the United States offer of negotiations to end the Vietnam war.

"The next step ought now to be taken by the Hanoi government, and we join in the appeal to that government for a positive response," Haekkerup said.

Netherlands Foreign Minister Joseph Luns said Friday he hoped the new proposals forwarded by U.S. Ambassador Goldberg to de-escalate the war in Vietnam would be studied seriously by the other side.

Speaking before the UN General Assembly, Luns expressed the conviction of his government "that a peaceful solution by negotiation must be achieved (in Vietnam) before the situation gets beyond control."

However, he added, many proposals seeking an end to the Vietnam war fell short in two respects:

"One is that these exhortations are usually openly or implicitly addressed to the United States only, and ignore the fact that for more than a year now the United States has made several serious peace proposals.

"These overtures have all been spurned and turned down with contempt by the other side. To blame openly or implicitly the one party which made all these proposals, is not only one-sided but hardly conducive to attainment of the professed aim: peace in Vietnam."

Luns said his second objection was that these proposals usually asked primarily or exclusively for de-escalation by the American side and not by North Vietnam.

## US To Increase Aid But Concerned About Gold Drain

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, (AP).—

The United States Thursday pledged increased aid to developing nations but warned it doesn't intend to see this assistance turned into a drain on its gold stocks.

The warning was undoubtedly aimed at France, which routinely converts at least \$34 million of its U.S. dollar holdings into gold each month.

A short time later the U.S. government revealed that France had converted about \$145.7 million into gold during August—the highest monthly conversion this year.

The pledge of increased aid through the World Bank was made by both Secretary of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler and Under Secretary George Ball said the U.S. planned to increase its aid.

Ball also urged the World Bank at its annual meeting to set up the machinery to permit the United States to increase its aid commitments without increasing its balance of payments deficit and the gold drain.

At an afternoon news conference Thursday, Michel Deltre, the French Finance Minister, sidestepped a question on whether France intends to continue its policy of converting its excess dollar holdings into gold.

Fowler pledged increased U.S. aid to developing countries through the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank which makes soft-term loans, on a basis which would guard against a larger deficit in the U.S. balance of payments.

It is through this deficit that the United States feeds money reserves to the world. Each net dollar which goes abroad, however, becomes a potential drain on U.S. gold stocks.

"I would emphasize the readiness of the United States to participate in an expansion of the resources of the International Development Association on the basis that takes account of the balance of payments situation of the principal donor countries," Fowler said in a statement.

He again called on nations enjoying a surplus in their international accounts—France is one of these—to devote these surpluses to development aid.

Ball also said the United States is more than willing to increase its aid through IDA but other nations should bear a proportionate share of the burden.

The U.S. Federal Reserve Bank, meanwhile, reported that U.S. gold stocks dropped by 94 million dollars during August, raising the over-all loss this year to 487 million.

This left U.S. gold stocks at \$13,319,000,000 at the end of August.

President Johnson Friday called on the member nations of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to play their part "in shaping the cooperative efforts necessary" to help the developing nations.

The President asked for this effort in a brief message commemorating the organisation's fifth anniversary.

An OECD report shows that, the combined gross national product of countries of the OECD increased by 27 per cent during the past five years.

The report—published in conjunction with the OECD's fifth anniversary—is entitled "economic growth 1960-1970—a mid-decade review of prospects." It recalls that five years ago the member countries (18 West European nations plus the U.S., Canada and Japan) adopted the target of increasing their combined gross national product by 50 per cent for the 10 years.

The report says that at mid-decade, the economic expansion so far achieved in the OECD area taken as a whole augurs well for the achievement of this objective; indeed, it may well be surpassed.

In 1965, the combined gross national product of member countries stood at well over 1,250 million dollars, a significant advance over the 1960 level.

Meanwhile, reports AP, the World Bank has elected three new executive directors and re-elected 12 others to two-year terms.

The new directors who will take office November 1 are Mohammad Ayub of Pakistan, Luis Escobar of Chile and Karl Skjerdal of Norway.

## World Briefs

CAIRO, Oct. 1, (DPA).—The foreign ministers of the United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and India will meet in New York on October 2 and 3 to discuss next month's summit meeting of United Arab Republic President Gamal Abdel Nasser, Yugoslav President Tito and Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi in New Delhi.

KAMPALA, Oct. 1, (DPA).—The heads of states or their representatives from Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, and Kenya Thursday held a small "summit" conference here to discuss problems of mutual interest. Uganda was represented by President Milton Obote, Tanzania by President Julius Nyerere, Zambia by President Kenneth Kaunda, and Kenya by Economics and Planning Minister Tom Mboya.

CAPE KENNEDY, Oct. 1, (Reuters).—Launching of Gemini-12, last of the U.S. two-man missions, was Friday postponed for nine days to November 9.

The delay will enable engineers to make adjustments and give Air Force Major Edwin Aldrin more time to take for his space walk.

PEKING, Oct. 1, (DPA).—Chinese coastal artillery's in Fukien province have been ordered to stop shelling the offshore islands of the Quemoy group today and Monday "to enable Chinese compatriots and the officers and men of the Kuomintang forces" to join the mainland population in China's 17th birthday celebrations. The Chinese have been shelling those islands for the past eight years on the odd days of the month.

BEIRUT, Oct. 1, (DPA).—Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Semyonov began talks in Baghdad today on "important international questions," it was officially announced.

DAMASCUS, Oct. 1, (DPA).—A UAR military mission led by Major General Saad Nagib Ali arrived here Friday on a 10-day visit, Radio Damascus reported.

PARIS, Oct. 1, (DPA).—With five months to go to the French general elections, the Gaullists Friday called on the population to stand by President Charles de Gaulle again "in the interest of independence and peace."

## UN And Slums

Continued from Page 3  
attracted by the excitement of being at the center of things and the hope of finding interesting jobs at good pay.

The earlier regional conferences on city slums were held in Bangkok in 1956, in Santiago in 1959, in Addis Ababa in 1962 and in Warsaw in 1962. The facts and findings developed at these regional meetings will be available to specialists in Pittsburgh next month. The Pittsburgh meeting, incidentally, is the first such gathering ever held by the UN in the United States outside the UN headquarters in New York City.

The UN through its own Development programme (UNDP) is already engaged in city planning programmes in Afghanistan, Argentina, China, Ireland, East Pakistan, Singapore, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. These programmes began as a result of the earlier regional conferences.

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)

## "Galapagos"

Continued from Page 3  
and the Ecuador authorities, the Charles Darwin Research Station on the island of Santa Cruz, which is available to scientists of every nationality who wish to study the natural environment.

One of the first jobs undertaken by the biologists was to make a census of all the animals and birds on each island. This long and exacting task was made easier by the animals' lack of fear toward man, a characteristic which, in the their wholesale slaughter by hunters.

Some of the work of the research station, as well as the beauty of the islands' unique wild life, can be seen in "S.O.S. Galapagos". The film was made in co-production with the Films du Centaure (France) and with the co-operation of the Charles Darwin Foundation and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) (UNESCO FEATURES)

## Plane Hits Camel

CAIRO, Oct. 1, (Reuters).—A UAR airliner lost a wheel when it hit a camel on take-off from Luxor 450 miles (24 km.) south of here. The plane later landed safely here. None of its 43 passengers were injured.

## Map Of Africa

(Continued from Page 2)

prising official members, the principal chiefs and a majority of elected African members.

In 1963 constitutional discussions held in Bechuanaland resulted in unanimous proposals (which were accepted by the British government in June 1964) for a further new constitution which came into force with a general election in March 1965. This provided for a system of responsible ministerial government designed to lead naturally to independence. The Prime Minister and cabinet were drawn from the Legislative Assembly, whose members were elected on the basis of universal adult suffrage. The Queen's representative, now responsible directly to the Colonial Secretary in London and termed Her Majesty's Commissioner, retained special responsibility for external affairs, defence, internal security and the public service.

In the March 1965 elections 28 out of the 31 seats were won by the Bechuanaland Democratic Party, founded in 1961 by Dr. Seretse Khama (grandson of the famous Batswana Chief Khama III) who became Bechuanaland's first Prime Minister. The remaining three seats were won by the Opposition Bechuanaland People's Party.

In December 1965 the new Bechuanaland government published proposals for an independence constitution which were discussed at public meeting throughout the territory and subsequently debated and endorsed by the Assembly and the House of Chiefs. In February 1966 at the independence conference in London, the proposals were accepted, with slight modifications, as the basis for the constitution of the future Republic of Botswana.

Under this constitution the person holding office as Prime Minister at the time of independence was to become the first President of Botswana. Future elections of the President will be held at the same time as the general election of members of the National Assembly (as the Legislative Assembly will be renamed). Each candidate will declare in advance which presidential candidate he supports and the candidate for President who receives the support of more than half the members elected to the National Assembly will be declared President and hold office for the life of a Parliament.

The President will be head of state, executive head of government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces, and will be advised by a cabinet, over which he will preside, consisting of a Vice-President and six other Ministers. The legislative power of the Republic will be vested in the President and the National Assembly (composed as at present of a Speaker, 31 elected and 4 specially elected members) acting after consultation in certain cases with the House of Chiefs, which will consist of the chiefs of the eight principal tribes, four sub-chiefs elected from amongst their own number and three members specially elected by the other 12 members of the House. The constitution contains a code of fundamental human rights. (REUTER AND FACTEL)

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