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THE KABUL TIMES

ROAMER
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the swiss quality watch of
worldwide reputation

VOL. V, NO. 160.

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1966 (MIZAN 13, 1345, S.H.)

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Afro-Asian Group Presents New Draft On Human Rights

NEW YORK, Oct. 5, (Reuter).—The General Assembly's Social Committee today continues debate on the question of violation of human rights, including apartheid, with two key draft resolutions on the floor.

One of them, backed by the powerful Afro-Asian group, is a revised—apparently toned down—version of an earlier draft which called on the Assembly to request Security Council action for a complete economic blockade of South Africa, Southwest Africa and Rhodesia.

The text of this Tanzania-United Arab Republic revised draft was being released today.

Speaking for the Afro-Asian group, Marof of Guinea said yesterday that the revision did not mean that "we are backing down on any political principles" but that the Social Committee should devote its energies to human rights.

However, a new draft resolution, submitted by Saudi Arabia and Poland, called for the Assembly to "appeal to the Security Council to urgently consider taking measures to eradicate apartheid in South Africa and other adjacent areas."

South Africa's delegate, R. E. Botha, defended his country's administration of Southwest Africa.

The Assembly debate on Southwest Africa also continues today with the tentative speakers list including the Congo (Brazzaville), Jamaica, the Ukraine, Bulgaria,

Thant, Pazhwak Pledge To Help Newest Nation

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 5, (AP).—Secretary General U Thant congratulated the new African nation of Lesotho, formerly Basutoland, Tuesday in a message to its leader, Motlalehi Moshoeshoe II.

A similar message of congratulations was sent by Abdul Rahman Pazhwak, President of the General Assembly.

The text of Thant's message: "On the occasion of the accession to independence of Lesotho, the UN wishes to offer warm felicitations and to extend sincere good wishes for the well-being and prosperity of its people."

"The importance which the United Nations has attached to the speedy attainment of your Majesty's country of independence in conditions of peace and stability makes it certain that Lesotho can count on the goodwill of the world community in the consolidation of its independence and in the achievement of economic and social progress consonant with the aspirations of the people."

"It is my confident hope that Lesotho will make an effective contribution to peace and to international co-operation on the basis of equality and mutual respect. Please accept, Your Majesty, the assurance of my highest consideration."

Meanwhile the newly independent Kingdom of Lesotho has decided will not seek relations with communist countries, Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan said Tuesday.

At a new conference 12 hours after his tiny southern African country became independent, Jonathan said "I want to make our position very clear regarding communism. We don't for one moment want to associate ourselves with the communists."

Jonathan said there had been unsuccessful attempts by communists to infiltrate Lesotho, formerly the British colony of Basutoland.

Jonathan said Lesotho will follow a neutral line in the United Nations on matters concerning South Africa's racial policies, such as the current South West Africa issue. Lesotho is to apply for membership in the world body.

Jonathan said he expected Lesotho to be a great influence in the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to ease racial tension between independent black Africa and white ruled southern areas of the continent.

Jonathan, who met former South African Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd Sept. 4, two days he was assassinated, said he hoped to meet the new Prime Minister John Vorster. Jonathan's meeting with Verwoerd was the first between African Prime and a black leader on South African soil.

STOP PRESS

KABUL, Oct. 5.—Ghulam Ghaus, a Kabul Times office boy died in a traffic accident today. Ghaus, 21, was struck by a car in Karte Parwan at 6:00 in the morning. He died at 2:00 this afternoon at Nadir Shah Hospital.

HM Thanks Sunay For Treatment Of Maiwandwal

KABUL, Oct. 5, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King has thanked His Excellency Cevdet Sunay, the Turkish President, and the Turkish government and people for their interest, sympathy and attention given to Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal in that country.

Mrs. Maiwandwal on arriving at Ankara airport, on Monday night expressed her thanks for the expert attention being given to the Prime Minister by the Turkish doctors. She said, I am happy that the Prime Minister is under treatment in our friendly and brother nation Turkey.

Yesterday morning Prime Minister Maiwandwal started taking solid food and according to a broadcast of Radio Ankara last night his health is improving.

Two Soviet doctors who had given Maiwandwal a medical checkup during his official visit to the Soviet Union last year also arrived in Ankara yesterday noon.

Present Econ Growth Rate Does Not Rule Out Famines

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 5, (AP & Reuter).—Developing countries face the prospect of famines if present economic trends continue, Philippe de Seynes UN, Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, warned Tuesday.

In a speech to the UN General Assembly's economic committee, de Seynes said food production is failing markedly to keep up with population expansion. He said the earth's population is to rise to 6.13 billion by the end of this century.

De Seynes said not only are developing countries failing to produce enough food to feed their peoples but the food surpluses sent to them by developing countries such as the United States are disappearing.

Another alarming factor, he said, is the stagnation of foreign aid to developing countries. Such aid is vital for the development of poor nations, he said, and it must be increased.

Pakistan's Minister of Finance, N.M. Uquaili, called Tuesday for a study of the growth of private

Turkish President, Shah Of Iran Meet For 2 Hours

TEHRAN, Oct. 5, (AP).—President Cevdet Sunay of Turkey and the Shah of Iran met for two-hour Tuesday and discussed closer co-operation between Iran, Turkey and Pakistan and the formation of an all-Muslim conference comprising heads of Arab and non-Arab Muslim countries, a court source disclosed.

Prior to the meeting at Saadabad Palace, President and Mrs. Sunay were entertained to private luncheon by the Shah and Empress Farah.

The Shah and Sunay discussed ways to strengthen the Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD), the source said. The RCD was formed by Iran, Turkey and Pakistan in 1963 to establish closer non-political non-military, economic and cultural ties.

The source said the Iranian and Turkish leaders spoke of an Islamic conference suggested by King Faisal of Saudi Arabia.

The source also said Turkey's neighbouring Iraq were discussed two-month-old mediation efforts to reduce tension between Iran and Iraq but there was no official confirmation nor indication as to how far Turkey has succeeded in its mediation.

Sunay later met with Iranian Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveida, was held.

A royal banquet in honour of Turkish President Cevdet Sunay was delayed 30 minutes Tuesday night when Mrs. Sunay had an attack of muscular cramp at the gates to the Foreign Ministry palace.

President Cevdet Sunay arrives in Pakistan Oct. 7 for a five-day state visit and will meet President Ayub Khan in Rawalpindi the following day.

AP dispatch from Karachi add: Turkey would be assured of full support by Pakistan over the Cyprus dispute during talks in Rawalpindi between the leaders of both countries. Pakistan government spokesman said Tuesday.

France Explodes Another Nuclear Device In Pacific

PARIS, (BBC).—Oct. 5.—France carried out another nuclear test in the Pacific yesterday, an official announcement said.

Tuesday's experimental device was similar to the last one Sept. 24 by its content of plutonium, the statement said.

However, the plutonium was contained in a different configuration.

The addition of plutonium adds power to an atomic explosion. France is still about two years away from a thermonuclear or H-bomb because of a lack of sufficient quantities of enriched uranium.

There was no immediate indication of the size of Tuesday's blast. The four previous tests were reported to include a miniaturised bomb in the 20 to 40-kiloton range, an operational bomb in the 50 to 80-kiloton range dropped from a supersonic Mirage IV plane and a prototype for a missile warhead rated at between 100 and 200 kiloton—five to 10 times the power of the one dropped on Hiroshima.

The power of the earlier plutonium-doped explosion was not announced.

France developed its first atomic bomb with tests in the Sahara. Because of objections by newly independent Algeria for political reasons, the number of devices that actually went off there was never announced.

In addition to its operational "strike force" of Mirage IV planes and atomic bombs, France plans to have nuclear-tipped, strategic, ballistic missiles in their silos in 1969, and a polaris type submarine with nuclear missiles in 1970.

Wilson Determined To Give Britain Strong Economy

BRIGHTON, Oct. 5, (DPA).—British Prime Minister Harold Wilson said Tuesday his Labour Party was determined to change the fate of Britain and give it a strong economy.

He warned workers they must be ready to change their way to achieve this end and said Britain's economy squeeze must stay until the country paid its way.

In a speech to the ruling Labour Party Congress in Brighton, Wilson described the deflation measures of his government as a necessary step on the way to a better future which could only be assured by "self-discipline, higher productivity and industrial modernisation."

LONG-TERM GOALS
The Premier's speech, the only one at this congress, is seen as an attempt to lift the labour movement out of its worries caused by the government's tough economic steps, and to concentrate its attention on

HERAT, Oct. 5, (Bakhtar).—A delegation from Afghanistan Bank arrived here yesterday to survey plans for a building to house a branch of the bank in the province.

The delegation, headed by Abdul Samad, the bank's chief of construction, includes three Bulgarian and an Afghan architect.

Samad said the survey and designing of the building will be completed in three months. Construction will begin soon after and will be completed in four years.

In addition to office rooms, the building will have a big dining hall, and a library.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Oct. 5, (Bakhtar).—The roving hospital unit of the Ministry of Public Health arrived here Monday to inspect the health of the students of the Cha Ab.

GARDEZ, Oct. 5, (Bakhtar).—Construction work on the Chamkani Bridge was begun by the Rural Development Department. The 26 metres long, five metres wide bridge will link Jani Khail and Chamkani woleswals.

KABUL, Oct. 5, (Bakhtar).—A literary course for female employees of Wazir Akbar Khan hospital began yesterday. Thirty students are enrolled in the course organised by the Women's Society.

Mrs. Nafisa Mobarez, Director of Social guidance department of the Institute said that so far two courses have been opened in the city. Mrs. Aryana Seraj and Mrs. Najiba Haider of the Women Volunteer Corps will teach the course.

SHEBERGHAN, Oct. 5, (Bakhtar).—An expert on pastures and an expert of vegetables and fruits arrived with an official of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation to study the possibilities of expanding the pastures in Juzjan province.

TALOQAN, Oct. 5, (Bakhtar).—Work on the construction of a new hospital in the city which had begun last year is now 50 per cent completed.

The 32-bed hospital is located in five-acre area. It has 15 rooms, one salon and two bathrooms.

HERAT, Oct. 5, (Bakhtar).—Seven bales of textiles being smuggled into Afghanistan on Sunday were found on the Islam Qala border by the police. The smuggler escaped.

KABUL, Oct. 5, (Bakhtar).—Martin Moudi, Director General of UNICEF now on a visit to Kabul, met Dr. Hakimi, Deputy Minister of Public Health, yesterday. He is here to see the Central Transport Department established with the help of UNICEF in the Ministry.

BOST, Oct. 5, (Bakhtar).—Mohammad Hashim Safi, Governor of Helmand, yesterday inspected the police headquarters buildings nearing completion. The three storeyed building occupies 2,500 sq. m.

The Governor also inspected the five-room building of the office of the Public Works Department of the province.

TIRIN, Oct. 5, (Bakhtar).—The bronze Rishtin medal awarded by His Majesty the King to Wali Mohammad, principal of the Fundamental School for Girls in the Urozgan woleswal, was bestowed on him by the Governor of Urozgan, Roshan Del Roshan, yesterday.

Sukarno's Palace Heavily Guarded Against Rioters

JAKARTA, Oct. 5, (Reuter).—Indonesian troops Tuesday threw a heavily-armed guard round President Sukarno's palace and Jakarta university ready to deal with renewed student demonstrations against the President.

But the students, badly mauled fighting with troops Monday, kept to themselves. With the city tense under the muzzle of guns, the only signs of activity were fresh anti-Sukarno slogans.

These read "Sukarno is the supreme coup plotter" and Sukarno should "face military trial"—the general line taken by the students, who claim he was involved in last year's abortive coup and should stand trial like his ex-Foreign Minister Subandrio.

About 2,000 troops Tuesday guarded President Sukarno's Merdeka Palace where 62 students including a teenage girl were injured in Monday's violence. The President himself has been at Bogor, 40 miles away, since last Saturday.

A spokesman for the Jakarta military garrison command Lieutenant Colonel Wirjadi, Tuesday deplored the fact that casualties had been suffered by the students but stressed that the garrison's security troops had done their utmost to prevent physical clashes.

Some students were still in hospital with fractures or slight concussions but their conditions in general were satisfactory.

Mrs. Gandhi, Nagas To Hold Talks

NEW DELHI, Oct. 5, (Reuter).—Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has invited separatist Naga tribesmen to send a delegation here on Oct. 27 and 28 for a fourth round of talks on the Naga claim to independence from India.

An official spokesman said Mrs. Gandhi had granted the Naga request for a two-month extension of the ceasefire which has for two years kept an uneasy peace between warring tribesmen and Indian army units stationed in Nagaland.

The ceasefire, which was due to expire on Oct. 15, has been extended three times this year as talks continue.

The rebels claim Nagaland has historically never been part of India and have fought a ten-year battle for independence in the mountain and jungles on India's northeast frontier.

The government maintains that the rebel Nagas must find a solution to their demands within the framework of the Indian Union.

Hakimi Opens Dispensary At Medical Depot

KABUL, Oct. 5, (Bakhtar).—The new dispensary of the medical depot in Shairshah Maina was opened yesterday by the Deputy Minister of Public Health, Dr. Hakimi.

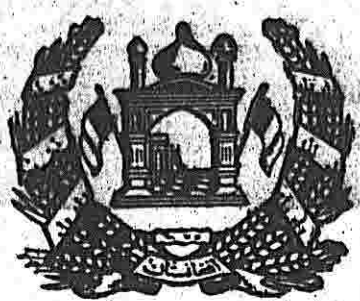
Dr. Hakimi said that the dispensary has been constructed as a sample for pharmacies to follow. Pharmacies in the city, he said should try to follow this pattern which guarantees the safety of the medicine.

Modern methods are used in the preparation of compounds and distribution of medicine.

BRITISH MUSEUM OFFICIAL HERE

KABUL, Oct. 5.—Basil Gray, Keeper of Oriental Antiquities, the British Museum, will arrive in Kabul tomorrow morning for a week's stay. He hopes to discuss with officials of the Ministry of Information and Culture the possibility of arranging exchanges of art and other exhibitions between Kabul Museum and the British Museum.

A world authority on Persian painting and oriental ceramics, Gray wishes to meet Afghan painters while he is here, and is to give an informal talk to the Society of Artists next Sunday, October 9th. He and his wife will make trips to Ghazni and Bamian before leaving for Tashkent on 13th October.



THE KABUL TIMES

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Food For Thought

Three things never come again
Never to the bow that bends
Comes the arrow that it sends.
Never comes the chance that
passed.
That one moment was its last.
Never shall thy spoken word
Be again unsaid, unheard.

—Rose Terry Cooke

Spreading Information And Culture

The latest steps taken by the Ministry of Information and Culture to improve the condition of the provincial papers can have a long-term positive effect on the pattern of dissemination of news in the country.

In the last few months the Ministry has embarked on an all-out effort to achieve concurrent progress in several fields at the same time.

Already some provincial papers have shifted to a larger format and increased their news coverage. With the Ministry's efforts, the provincial paper in Kandahar has improved its format, the Herat daily has changed its format and increased its local reporting. The Jozjan paper yesterday published its first enlarged edition. The Ministry also has plans to change the Helmand province paper into a daily.

To provide provincial newspaper editors with more professional experience, the Ministry, a few months ago, held a seminar for these editors under the auspices of foreign experts. The Bakhtar news agency too, with the help of the Ceteka news agency, organised a course for the agency's correspondents in the provinces. Lately provincial reporters have improved the quality and increased the quantity of news which they send in from their respective areas.

The Ministry has also taken steps to improve the technical end of newspaper production. The Government Printing Press, which has offices in the provinces, has already sent some teams to the provinces to recommend improvements.

The latest efforts of the Ministry are being directed toward enlarging existing public libraries and opening new ones wherever possible. A resident of Kohdaman established a public library in his small town. Although the library is small, the act is worthy of much praise and should serve as an example to our more affluent people in the provinces. We believe if this event were sufficiently publicised and if the Department of Libraries in the Ministry of Information and Culture encouraged these people by helping them to purchase books and build facilities, more libraries would be established in the provinces.

The Department of Libraries would do well to get in touch with some construction company—preferably the Afghan Construction Unit—to prepare sample designs for small library buildings in the provinces. Such plans should consider what cost is feasible and what dimensions are practical for provincial requirements. Copies of the design then could be distributed among prospective library founders in the provinces. The department could also keep in contact with provincial authorities to speed up matters regarding the establishment of the libraries and the progress of work on the buildings.

It is also heartening to note that the Ministry of Information and Culture has taken steps to preserve historical sites. Moreover, for the first time the Ministry has established museums in the provinces. But these museums will have to be supported and strengthened. Minimal entrance fees would perhaps prove useful in maintaining them in the area.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Anis* carried an article by Abdullah Yusufi, a tanning expert at the Ahu Shoe Factory, giving suggestions on improving the quality of hides specially those from sheep and goat. Hides constitute an important export item for Afghanistan. About five million are exported annually.

The article said the quality of these hides is not satisfactory for three major reasons. First of all there is a disease which the animals get in the pastures known as fodder, the animals pick up small worms. These worms move from the stomach into the blood stream and then pierce the skin damaging the hide.

The second reason for low quality hides is, of course, the clumsy way of skinning the animals by individual butchers. More often than not the butchers are in a hurry and by using sharp pointed knives they pierce holes in the skin.

The third reason is the way the hides are kept immediately after the animals are skinned. The hides are warm and a breeding place for germs. Unless the skin is cooled immediately these germs find time to penetrate the texture of the hide and although not visible to the eye before tanning, the hide is damaged in the process of tanning.

The article suggested that the Ministry of Public Health launch a campaign against the disease ogra and the butchers be compelled to pay more attention in skinning animals. They should be taught to use special knives with rounded tips and then see that the skin is kept in a cool place.

Giving statistics the article said if these measures are effectively adopted, revenues obtained from hide exports will increase by at least 100 million afghanis annually.

The same issue of the paper carried an editorial welcoming the efforts of the Ministry of Education to provide better transport facilities for school children. A meeting was held recently in the Ministry which was attended by represen-

tatives of the Kabul Security Department, the traffic, the bus company and school principals to tackle the problem and find a practical solution. As things are at the moment the public transport facilities can hardly cope with the demand for transport during the rush hours and when students leave the school.

Today's *Isiah* carries an editorial on pickpockets. As the population increases in the city so does the extent and frequency of crime es-

pecially pickpocketing. It is therefore necessary that the police increase their vigilance and that amendments be made in the related laws. There are a number of pickpockets who are well known to the police because they have been arrested on many occasions in the past and after serving their terms in prison have been released only to indulge in their old business. This is because the punishment they get, is not severe enough.

WORLD PRESS

The *New York Times* reported in its Paris edition last week that General William Westmoreland, Commander of United States troops in South Vietnam, has asked Washington for permission to defoliate 50 square miles of the jungle covered mountains of the demilitarised zone, that divides North and South Vietnam. The final decision is up to President Johnson.

The *Revolution Africaine*, paper of the FLN, Saturday emphasises the common traits of Algerian home and foreign policy.

In a leading article devoted to the planned visit to Yugoslavia of Houari Boumediene, the commentator stressed that both countries have chosen right systems for their economic and social developments. The Algerian Prime Minister will visit Yugoslavia from October 6 to 11 at the invitation of President Tito.

The paper recalls that the co-operation between the Algerian and Yugoslav people dating back to the liberation war, keeps growing and is reflected practically in the opening of factories built with the Yugoslav assistance.

Commenting on the work of the 55th conference of the interparliamentary union, the Iranian press underscores the sharp character of the discussion there, the persistent attempts by the American delegation to refute the charges levelled against the United States over the

aggression in Vietnam. The newspaper *Kayhan International* stresses that American delegates violate the rules of procedure. Speaking on other items of the agenda, they return to the general political debate. Thus American Senator H. Fong, while speaking on the role of parliaments in drafting economic development plans, returned again to the question of Vietnam.

The *London Financial Times* Monday forecast an easier time ahead for the pound and the dollar. An analysis by its economics staff said Britain's September gold and hard currency reserves, due for publication Tuesday, are likely to continue sterling's better showing over the past two weeks.

In Kuala Lumpur, the *Berita Harian*, pointed out that the "uppermost objective" of the forthcoming seven-nation Manila conference "are belligerents and allies in conflict against the communists," and "an expression of their determination to check communist aggression in southeast Asia should convince the communists their plan for subversion and conquest would surely fail and would be in their immediate and long-term interest to consolidate their own territories and leave their neighbours alone."

In New Zealand the *Evening Post* of Wellington said:

"This conference is to endeavor to discover a way to peace. It is not a gathering of allies intent upon planning purely military victory."

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Space Flights To Solve Mysteries Of Venus

On March 1, 1966 the automatic space station Venus-3 completed its three and a half months' flight and landed Soviet coat of arms on the surface of Venus. The superdistant space flight from the Earth to Venus has been brilliantly terminated. A new stage has thus begun in the conquest of outer space.

What do we know about the planet which was the target of the Venus-3 space probe? What riddles are hidden beneath the cloudy canopy of distant Venus? These are the problems discussed by the outstanding Soviet astronomer N. Barbashev, Member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in his article.

Closest Neighbour

In the family of planets Venus is the closest neighbour of our Earth. They are close in size and mass too. But to dub the Earth and Venus as "twin planets" would overdo it. Mainly because our knowledge of Venus is yet too diffuse and indefinite and in many respects its world is simply a riddle to us.

Observation through a telescope shows the visible surface of Venus as unvarying in colour which mostly resembles that of the earthly clouds. There can be no doubt that what is seen by us are the top layers of Venus' thick cloudy cover, through which our look is unable to penetrate.

Occasionally light and dark spots are visible at different places of Venus' disc. In 1927 the American astronomer F. E. Ross discovered a multitude of such spots on the photographs of Venus taken through large telescopes in ultraviolet rays. Ross thought the light spots to be clouds resembling our cirri and the dark spots to be breaks in the clouds, through which the underlying layer of the atmosphere was visible.

This layer has a yellowish colour which owes its origin to the dusty clouds floating in it. Ross assumed that Venus' poles were at the crescent horns. The dark spots, i.e. breaks in the clouds, are arranged near the planet's equator; these are not constant spots, they are ever changing, now appearing, now disappearing.

From August 30 to September 20, 1964, the workers of the astronomical observatory, Kharkov State University, observed an enormous dark spot of reddish colour, about 20 million square kilometers in size. This spot was especially dark on August 31 and September 3, 1964.

Afterwards it began to grow light, on September 17 it was barely discernible and on September 19 disappeared altogether. Since this spot was observable in the green and even orange regions of the spectrum, it must certainly have been

visible by ordinary telescopic observations.

This means that the dark spots and details, which are occasionally discernible on Venus' disc and reproduced on paper by both the specialists and amateur astronomers, are not an optical illusion, as some people think, but the objects existing in reality.

By studying the various photometric characteristics of the dark spot it can be assumed that it is either a huge break in the upper portion of Venus' cloud cover, through which a more reddish underlying layer looks, or a cloud composed of some unknown comparatively large particles thrown from the surface of Venus into the higher layers and somewhat differently coloured compared to the ordinary clouds on Venus.

There is also a possibility of these particles having formed in the cloudy layer itself due to the variation of certain conditions, for instance, temperature ones. At any rate, the appearance of such huge formations on Venus testifies to some rather powerful processes taking place on it and spreading over enormous areas.

The night-sky illumination on Venus, according to N. A. Kozyrev, is about fifty times as strong as on Earth. He thinks that it is due to the fact that Venus, a planet closer to the sun than the earth, receives far more electrified particles emitted by the sun.

Long Search

The long search by various investigators in the USSR and USA with the aid of radiolocation techniques has produced more or less trustworthy value of the period of Venus' revolution about its axis. Thus, in 1962 a research team from the Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics, headed by academician V. A. Kotelnikov, found the period of revolution to be equal to 300 days; the American investigators using different methods found it to be 230 and 250 days. A Dolfus puts it as 225 days.

If Venus takes so much time to complete a revolution about its axis, there must be highly specific physical conditions on it. The enormous difference in temperature between the hemispheres, of which one is long illuminated and the other long hidden in darkness, must lead to the formation of powerful atmospheric currents.

Soviet scientists A. D. Kuzmin and A. E. Salamonovich taking observations with the radiotelescope of the Physical Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences, arrived at a rather unexpected result. They found that in the areas of Venus, where the sun is in Zenith, the temperature increases to plus 200—plus 300 de-

grees Centigrade, and in the night time decreases apparently to zero.

The recent measurements made by the US space probe Mariner-2 at the 19-millimetre wavelength gave 480 degrees Centigrade. F. Drake studying the radiation of Venus at the 10-centimetre wave found it to have a temperature of 340—390 degrees Centigrade.

When the temperature at the surface of Venus was found to be so unexpectedly high, several models have been proposed to characterise the physical conditions on the surface of Venus. One of them—the hotbed model—assumes that the high temperature of the Venusian surface, and that it is maintained by the strong hotbed effect due to the gas layer enveloping the planet.

It is to be noted that so far it is difficult to abide by any of the above-mentioned models or by the ones that will appear later. True, some astronomers begin now to gravitate towards the hotbed model.

But it would be more reasonable today to refrain from accepting it as final, but wait instead for new observations taken from the earth and from the Soviet automatic stations Venus-2 and Venus-3. It is to be hoped that the materials obtained from these automatic stations, when processed, will yield new and highly valuable information on the physical nature of Venus.

Is there life on Venus? In answering this question we must admit that our knowledge of Venus is yet too scarce to talk seriously about life on its surface. If the temperature on Venus is as high as 300 degrees Centigrade, it cannot be assumed that there exists any life based on proteinic substances, because proteins lose their temperature of the order of 70—100 degrees Centigrade loses vitality.

If on Venus in the presence of a very hot climate the temperature is maintained below 100 degrees, it can be admitted that vegetation resembling that which was on the earth in the long past is capable of developing there.

Temperature

If the temperature on Venus is still lower and there exist water basins, then life could be conceived there. May be it is now at the level of development that existed on earth million of years ago.

The solution of these problems is, of course, a matter of the future. The principle contribution will be made by the spaceships sent to Venus.

(APN)

Covered Farmlands To Help Provide Food

Statisticians using their slide-rules or feeding data into computers are predicting that at the current rate of increase the present world population of 3.2 billion will multiply to 7 billion by the year 2000. Such forecasts may alarm the younger generation who, with the image of India's narrowly-averted mass famine still fresh in their minds, perhaps conjecture gloomy pictures of doomsday awaiting them at the turn of the century, with cities bursting at the seams, and the spectre of dwindling food supplies and slow starvation.

Our grandchildren need have no such fears. Barring any great and lasting natural or man-made disasters prolonged drought enveloping a whole continent or an atomic war, science, research and technology will not only contain population growth within reasonable limits, but will employ dramatically new farming methods and the large scale use of improved seeds, chemical fertilisers, pest control and water conservation to swell farm production beyond our wildest dreams.

The problems of population growth and food production are complementary. Scientists, governments as well as private organisations all over the world are actively engaged in finding better ways and means of controlling the former while increasing the latter.

The United States, with a large surplus food production and no population problem, has in recent

years doubled its efforts in helping other nations to raise their own food shipments to India, UAR and past mistakes whereby unconditional food shipments to India, UAR and Indonesia allowed these countries to spend their own resources on the construction of prestige projects, the United States has now reversed its policy, and a new law stipulates that countries receiving American food must increase their own farm output. In addition, America is offering greater aid in birth control measures to countries faced with a population explosion.

The contraceptive pill, used widely in a number of countries, will be one of the basic means of checking abnormal population growth. Not content with this, research laboratories the world over are striving to find better formulas.

India, a country with too many mouths and not enough food, was forced by last year's great drought to take drastic measures to remedy this unbalance. It has created a new Ministry of Family Planning and accorded high priority to raising its farm production.

Japan, which should act as an example to many a nation faced with slow starvation, has in recent times solved her twin problems of large population growth and inadequate food, by becoming entirely self-sufficient in farm production. Japanese rice growers, using improved seeds and techniques, are today harvesting more rice per hectare than any other country. Japan has also successfully experimented with vinyl cultivation in huge "glass-houses" covered with plastic vinyl—which allows for year-round cultivation of high-priced and vitamin-rich vegetables. It is only a question of time before other nations copy this technique of creating covered farmlands immune from the vagaries of the weather.

Tiny Holland with its surplus of rich dairy products in producing more food per acre than any other country in the world. And if the existing farmlands of the globe were to produce the same per hectare yield as Holland does, the world's food production could easily be doubled.

Most nations have ambitious projects, either in the planning stage or under construction, aimed at raising food production. With the world's present technology, man has all the means of avoiding famine. It only remains to apply this technology to all parts of the world.

Another new industry which will in time transform large areas of deserts and wastelands into lush farms is the burgeoning new technique of producing potable water from the sea. Such plants constitute the very life-blood of a number of arid sheikdoms in the Persian Gulf. The largest water producing plant, run by atomic power, is to be built for the city of Los Angeles.

Pravda: New Provocation Against Syria

Under the heading "General Rabin Rattles The Sabre", *Pravda* daily of USSR in its issue of October 3 published a comment on the purposes of a new conspiracy by Israeli military against Syria. Concerning the recent statement by the Israeli Army Chief of Staff General Rabin that so-called "retaliatory actions" by Israeli armed forces would be "directed primarily against the political regime which exists in Syria," the author of the comment, R. Petrov writes:

"It appears that the reactionary militarist circles of Israel, no longer content with provoking border incidents, are harbouring plans of a deep armed invasion of Syrian territory for the purpose of overthrowing the government which exists in that country."

Petrov writes that Israel's aggressive preparations are unfolding against the background of growing pressure on Syria by the imperialist powers and Arab reaction. The Prime Minister of Syria Youssef Zeayen said recently that the Syrian government was in possession of information that the United States and Saudi Arabia had appropriated \$250 million for the preparation of plots to overthrow the Syrian government.

"The aggressive preparations of Israeli militarists and Arab reactionaries, encouraged by imperialist powers headed by the United States, cannot but arouse the deep concern of the peace-loving peoples interested in the maintenance of peace and security in the area," Petrov writes.

"The peoples of Arab countries, and in the first place the UAR, Algeria and Iraq, which come out together against the aggressive actions of Israeli militarists, imperialism and reaction, firmly support the fraternal Syrian people in face of the growing manoeuvres of its enemies against its national independence and social progress."

Petrov stresses that the Syrian people will not be alone in the event of unprovoked aggression against it and encroachments on its sovereignty and national independence. "Together with the Arab peoples and all peace-loving states," the Soviet Union follows vigilantly the developments in the parts of the Middle East which lie in the immediate vicinity of its frontiers," the article says in conclusion.

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Arrival—0700
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Arrival—1400
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Bakhtar News Agency	20413

Tito Changes Role In Yugoslav Communist Party

BELGRADE, Oct. 5, (DPA).—President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia who also holds number one place in the communist party, yesterday had his title changed from Secretary-General to President of the party.

The central committee at its current fifth plenary meeting here approved proposals to that effect which were aimed at re-organising the party leadership.

Moreover, the central committee itself will be enlarged by commissions, among the members of which may be those represented on the central committee.

As before, the central committee choose from its midst the Politbureau Executive Committee, as well as the newly-created party presidium.

The members of the Politbureau and of the presidium may not hold any jobs in the government or the legislative bodies.

They are responsible to the central committee.

The re-organisation, for which no provisions are made in the Yugoslav communist party's statutes, requires the approval of the party congress, the Yugoslav V.P.'s top authority.

Other politicians elected members of the party presidium of 35 are all former Politbureau members with the exception of Aleksander Rankovic who had been dismissed from the bureau in July.

The 11-member Politbureau is headed by Mijalo Todorovic to whom the central committee assigned the task of reorganising the party leadership.

E. Africans Seek EEC Association

NAIROBI, Oct. 5, (DPA).—Negotiations on an association of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda with the European Common Market are to begin in Brussels next Monday, informed sources said here Tuesday.

A first attempt to find a method for an association of the three East African countries with the EEC broke down about two years ago.

The recent association with the EEC, has given rise to new hopes in East Africa.

The six EEC countries are the East African states' biggest customers after Britain.

HIGH ADVENTURE IN AFGHANISTAN

Editor's note: The following article written by Glen Wright former Fulbright lecturer here, was published in the New York Times of Sept. 18, 1966.

Kabul, Afghanistan—This mountainous Asian country steers a neutral political course between her neighbors on the north and east (the Soviet Union and China) and those on the south and west (Pakistan and Iran). At the same time, Afghanistan seeks tourists from all points of the compass.

This policy of encouraging visits by foreign travelers is a relatively new one. In fact, before World War II the country was closed to all except those invited by the King. But in the last 20 years, the Afghans have made remarkable progress in stepping virtually from the Bronze Age to the 20th century without sacrificing the essentials of their fascinating individuality. Side by side are quaint mud villages and concrete dams, water-powered grain mills and huge irrigation projects, hand-tilled farms and mechanized factories, camel caravans and motor cars.

Best It Autumn

The best time to visit Afghanistan is in the fall. The weather is still balmy in the northern part of the country and is beginning to cool in the south. The lakes and rivers are low and clear and filled with trout, and the land is teeming with game, including partridge, grouse, pheasant, geese and ducks.

Fall also is the season when nomad caravans begin their southward treks. The sight of the caravans, whether on the move or encamped, is one that is not easily forgotten. Shaggy camels lumber down rocky trails or across dusty flats, followed by donkeys, sheep, horses, goats and truculent watchdogs.

Among the animals stride the proud Koochis (nomads), tall and lean and often with rifles on their shoulders and bandoleers of bullets across their chests. The women are bareheaded contemptuous of the veil. Children, as well as lambs, young goats and chickens, are tied

on top of the luggage piled high on the camels.

At night, when the woven tents are erected and kettles and pots are suspended above hundreds of twinkling fires, the nomad campsite is a romantic and most mysterious picture.

Some of these wanderers own richly bridled and saddled horses, caparisoned camels, fine clothing, tents and carpets, and large, well-tended flocks. But most nomads are dreadfully poor, with ragged garments, patched tents and tiny flocks that barely sustain them.

Yet, rich and poor, they are proud independent and hospitable. The traveler who conducts himself with dignity and courtesy will be invited into their tents.

Another good reason for a fall visit is that the tourist rush is over one will have no trouble obtaining accommodations and transportation. Last year, 9,000 people visited Afghanistan, and tourist facilities were sorely taxed during that spring and summer. Kabul, the capital, has a population of 500,000 and is well served by buses and taxis.

Other cities are linked by buses and planes, and there are plenty of seats available from September through April. The country has no railways.

Twinkling Fires

Being only about 700 miles long and 350 miles wide, Afghanistan is not too large for tours by car. Rental autos are available for \$7 to \$20 a day, including a driver-guide. Gasoline stations are about 200 miles apart on main roads, farther apart in the back country. A motor trip through the hinterlands is possible, but few of the roads are paved and the ride is a rough one.

A paved highway, built with Soviet aid, connects the Khyber pass, via Kabul, with the Afghan-Russian border port of Qizil Qala on the Amu Darya River. Called the Great North Road, it climbs to an altitude of 9,800 feet at Shibar Pass.

One section, blasted out of the walls of a precipitous gorge, crosses

and recrosses a river seven times in 46 miles. A recently built road shortens this trip by 125 miles. It goes through the 11,900 foot Salang Pass.

Car Tours

There is also a paved road, built with Soviet aid, across the southern desert. It connects Kushka, USSR, with Kandahar. From there to Kabul, the highway is built with United States aid.

A paved road now loops across the country like a necklace, but the broad expanse of the northern mountains, northeastern plains and central foothills is still traversed only by rudimentary dirt roads.

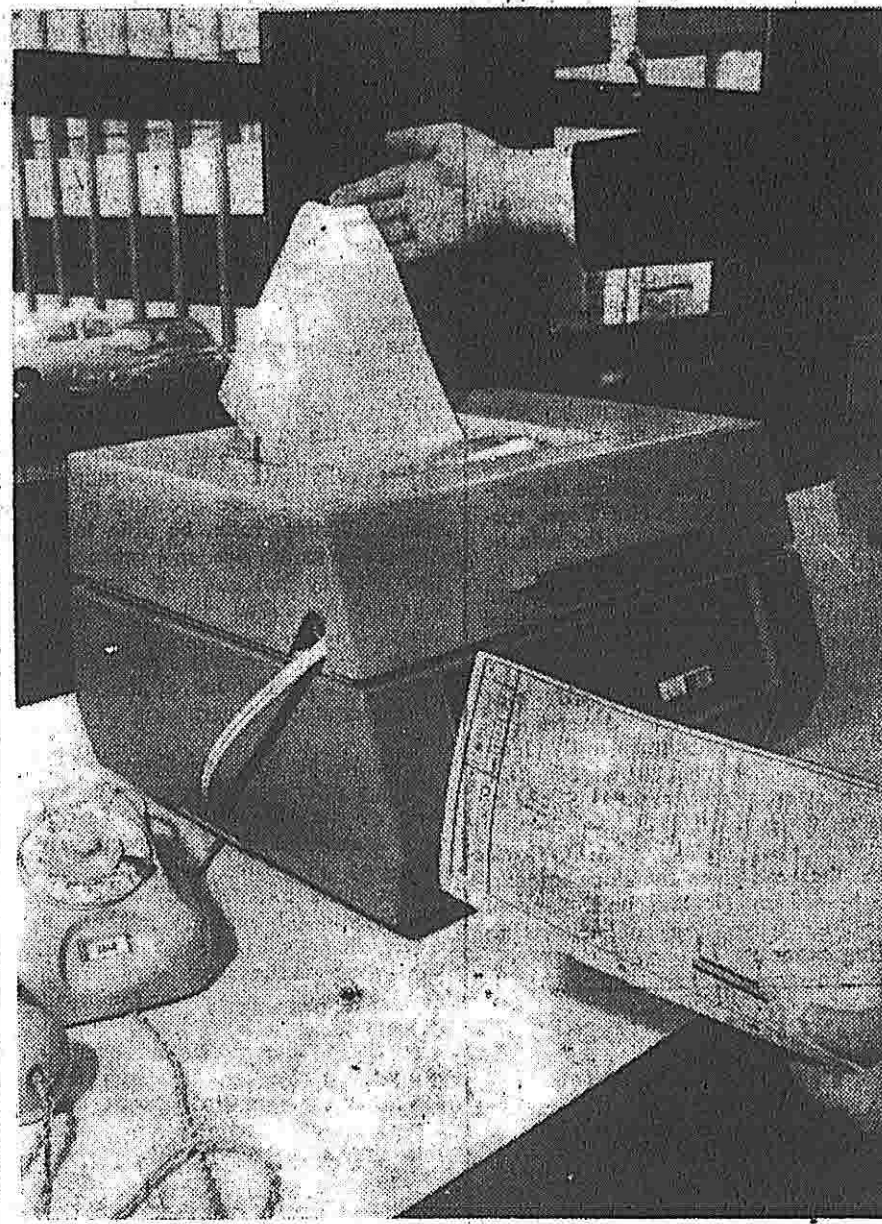
Afghanistan abounds in unusual scenic wonders. The south and some of the north are desert; everywhere else is mountain and valley country. The Koh-i-Baba, Hindu Kush

and Paropamisus massifs are truly spectacular. They are sometimes called the "Alps of Asia." Some of the peaks rise to more than 25,000 feet, and many are covered by snow and glaciers the years round. Swiftly flowing rivers tumble down their valleys and through deep canyons.

Among the more significant archeological attractions are Balkh, capital of ancient Bactria and "Mother of Cities," which dates from 3,000 B.C., and Bamian, Hadda and Baghran, from the Greco-Buddhist era.

Brahmanic and Indo-Hellenic temples, coins, idols and paintings have also been unearthed. Colossal Buddhist idols are carved on the hillside at Bamian, but, with the advent of Islam, their faces were removed because Mohammed forbade the use of human figures in art.

(Cont'd on page 4)



Any ordinary telephone usually used for talking with relatives, friends or business partners, can also be used for picture and writing transmission with this facsimile writer recently developed by a West German firm. Up until now, the use of machines to transmit documents and drawings was too expensive even for large firms as special direct lines had to be rented just for this purpose. The West German Post Service has now admitted this method to be used at normal telephone rates. Basic connection fees for a facsimile writer cost only 3 DM (0.75 dollars) per month. The writer can even be used during calls abroad—provided the partner on the other end in possession of a facsimile writer. It takes a mere three minutes to transcribe a drawing 7x2 inches in size. Larger drawings take more time. Complicated, difficult and expensive processes with photo-sensitive special paper are eliminated. At the receiving end, an ink pencil merely draws the copy of the document on the paper roll. It can subsequently be torn off and used.

PERFORMING NORMALLY WITH HALF A BRAIN

Removal of half the human brain does not necessarily render a man mentally and physically impotent as once thought.

This seemingly simple discovery is not at all simple and did not come about by chance.

It is, instead, one of the many tedious steps toward a fuller understanding of the mysterious organism that medical scientists have been seeking since their awareness of the brain's existence.

A patient from whom the left half of the cerebrum was removed eight months ago can now do a little of all the things a normal human being can do and is getting better at them with each passing day.

The cerebrum is the largest and most important part of the human brain and the high development of its half, supposedly, contributes most to man's domination over other animals.

The discovery tends to disprove the concept of many medical texts that without this important segment man would be unable to speak or write, perform abstract mental tasks, discriminate colors, sing or do arithmetic.

The surgery and subsequent retraining of the patient, unnamed in a report recently published in the New York Times, were done under the supervision of a team of medical men under the direction of Dr. Aaron Smith, chief of the Neuropsychological Laboratory of the University of Nebraska College of Medicine in Omaha.

According to the report, Dr. Smith noted that when it comes to performing non-language tasks—such as assembling blocks in a particular order—the patient now performs better than the average American male, just as he did before surgery. He can also play checkers, use the telephone, ask questions and even sing complete songs. During a recent visit to his home, the patient also tried to put up some window screens.

According to John E. Fogarty, for 25 years a member of the United States Congress, the government now spends \$100 million annually in support of a number of independent studies of the human brain and the effects on man of its physical damage and disease.

But this is not all. Added to the federal funds are heavy contributions from private sources—all directed at helping millions all over the world suffering from brain injury, strokes, epilepsy, Parkinson's disease and multiple sclerosis.

The toll in America alone is astounding and the havoc brain injury and disease wreak throughout the world is incalculable. According to Fogarty, 1.3 million Americans every year suffer at least temporary disability from head injuries. Strokes have become so prevalent, that 10 research centers scattered throughout the nation are concentrating their efforts exclusively on their causes and cures.

There are, in addition, he reported, about 2 million victims of epilepsy, the cure of which is also unknown. Another 500,000 have been stricken by Parkinson's disease and multiple sclerosis, also for which there are no known cures.

The best that medical science can offer today to the victims of the so-called incurable ailments of the brain are control, relief from pain and partial, but slow rehabilitation through physical therapy.

In comparison with the magnitude of the job to be done, the funds expended are wholly inadequate as are the facilities and the personnel for caring for the victims.

Because of the high incidence of brain injury caused by auto accidents, three task forces are hard at work on the problem. One devotes itself exclusively to definition of the problem; a second is studying medical and educational services needed and a third is working on the scientific research required for a solution.

(None of these efforts, it is to (Cont'd on page 4)

Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

The Daily Etehad of Baghlan carries an editorial entitled "The President of the General Assembly of the United Nations". Neutrality, free and just judgment of international issues, non-alignment with military blocs, mutual respect, peaceful co-existence and friendly relations with all nations mark Afghanistan's policy and, Afghanistan is considered one of the staunchest member of the United Nations, says the paper.

The Afghan delegation to the UN, headed by Abdul Rahman Pazhwak, in conformity with the wishes and aspirations of the people and government of Afghanistan, has always played an effective role in solving international problems, ensuring world peace, and working to bring about disarmament.

At the 21st session of the UN General Assembly the Afghan Ambassador to the United Nations, Pazhwak, through a near-unanimous vote, was elected President. Speaking after his election as President of the 21st session of the General Assembly, he said he hoped the session would be "an assembly of reason". The paper hopes that urgent issues such as disarmament, non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, apartheid, self-determination and the conclusion of an agreement banning nuclear testing in outer space would receive serious attention.

Daily Parwan carries a letter to the editor in which the writer complains about the high tailor fees.

In the present era great importance is attached to clothes, particularly by office workers, according to the writer, Amir Shah Ameri. But most workers find it difficult to acquire a good suit. This is not because the material is expensive. The main problem is the high charges demanded by tailors, says the writer. The tailors charge between 500 and 700 afghanis for making a suit, and workers can hardly afford this, believe the writer.

The writer hopes that the proper authorities will determine whether the tailors are correct in levying such charges.

The Etehad in another editorial discusses the importance of highways and improving communications facilities, particularly in a mountainous country like Afghanistan.

After giving a short account of highways so far built under the development plans and roles these roads play in this country's development and economic growth, the paper mentions the Herat-Islam Qala highway project, work on which began a short while ago. The 24 km. highway will be completed with the assistance of the United States. The road is considered a vital section of the International Asian Highway, notes the paper.

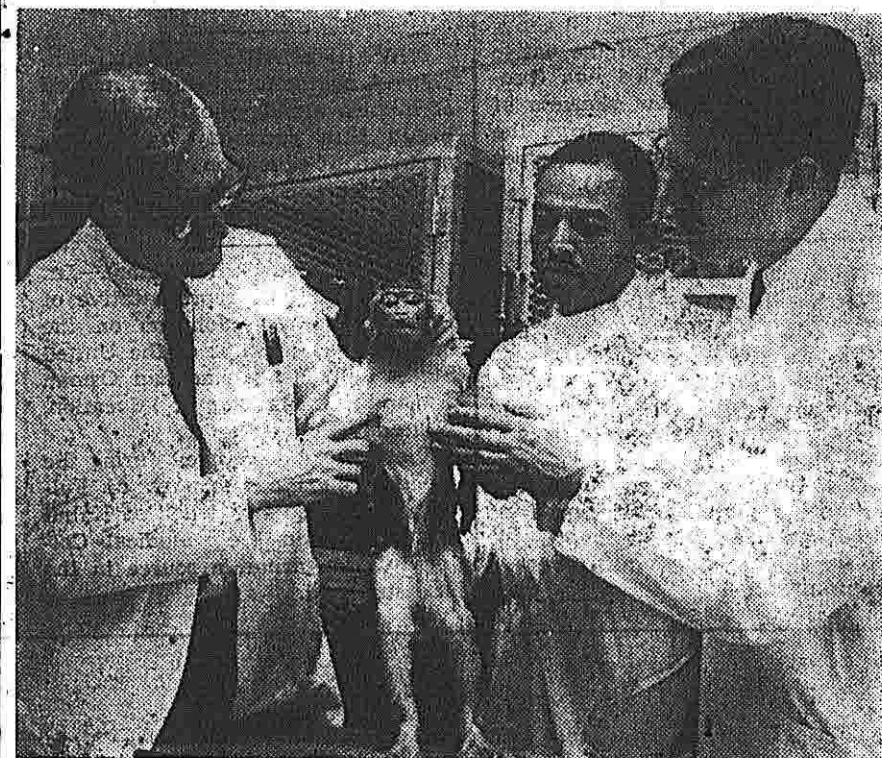
In another issue the Etehad carries an article about the importance of adult education. It quotes Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal's recent radio message in which he touched on this subject and said: "For those who for some reason or other were not able to receive an education, an opportunity should be provided now. In order to achieve this goal the joint efforts of volunteers, men and women, are required; they should serve in the villages, towns, and cities to wipe out illiteracy from the country."

The paper says at present more than 90 per cent of our population is illiterate and the publication of newspapers and other publications will not help our people to strengthen their social and political consciousness because most of them are not able to read.

Therefore, in order to overcome the problem of illiteracy and thus awaken the hidden talents of our people, we are bound to launch a widescale campaign against literacy and ignorance throughout the country. We cannot do this unless we collectively and wholeheartedly join hands, asserts the writer, Khawri from Kunduz.

The daily Bedar of Mazari Sharif discusses the important role of farmers in society and urges that greater attention should be paid to help this class by all means possible. In this connection the paper particularly stresses the need to form agriculture cooperatives to help farmers by giving them long-term credits on easy terms.

The daily Wolanga of Paktia in its editorial invites the people to launch an all-out campaign against corruption and bribery so that the country is rid of these vices and social justice is ensured. It is the obligation of everyone to take part in this campaign and condemn corruption through the press, at social gatherings and, indeed, in every place and at all times so that one day we may have a society free of illegal activities, says the paper. The paper expresses willingness to accept articles aimed at ending corruption and bribery.



SUCCESSFUL ANIMAL TEST—Rhesus monkey was in tests to determine the efficiency and safety of the new German measles vaccine. The co-developers of the vaccine, Dr. Harry M. Meyer, left, and Dr. Paul D. Parkman, right, examine the monkey with the help of a technician. The vaccine was developed at the U.S. National Institutes of Health near Washington.

Iraq's Delegate Criticises Israel In UN Assembly

(Contd. from page 1)

Panyarachun said Thailand "has never once withheld support for spontaneous and genuine independence movements."

"In fact," he said, "independence and freedom are principles which, in our considered opinion, should be defended and safeguarded everywhere."

Chad's Foreign Minister, Jacques Baroum, criticised Portugal and South Africa for continuing to "flout world opinion" against racialism. He also said Britain had "played the wrong card" in its attempts to bring down the rebellious Rhodesian regime.

VIETNAM CRISIS

He said the "absence of some parties to the Vietnam War" at the UN was a major reason why it was ineffective in its search for peace.

The Foreign Minister of Ruanda appealed to the United States and China "to make special efforts" to initiate negotiations on Vietnam.

He called on all parties involved in the conflict "to abandon rigid positions that prevent negotiations."

The Minister urged that more consideration be given to the recommendations of U.N. Secretary-General U Thant.

Israel urged that the Vietnam conflict be resolved by private negotiations in which Secretary General U Thant would play a key role.

Eban, adds Reuter, proposed that Middle East Nations might negotiate an arms limitation agreement as a first step towards more stable coexistence.

MIDDLE EAST

Eban said states in the area could only keep themselves free from external intervention by establishing peaceful and stable conditions amongst themselves.

A peace settlement—freely and directly negotiated—would inaugurate a new and glorious chapter in Middle Eastern History.

Ambassador Kadhif Khalaf of Iraq referred to recent fighting on the Israeli-Syrian border and declared, "the representative of Israel has no right whatsoever to come here and pretend that Israel wants peace and deprecates the use of force."

"We all know how this so-called state of Israel was formed and how force was used to invade territory that belonged to the Arabs of the region," the ambassador said.

"We the Arabs believe that the injustice done to the Arabs of Palestine was against the very letter and spirit of the UN Charter."

Khalaf noted that Eban had spoken of negotiations to stabilise the Middle East.

"Negotiations on what?" he asked. "Negotiations with whom? Negotiations with an aggressor, with an invader, with a usurper?"

He said he was surprised that some people put faith in such Israeli assertions.

Cambodia called on Thailand to sign a joint declaration that they would respect their common frontier.

The Cambodian delegate made the appeal after alleging that for centuries Thailand had been trying to force back the Cambodian frontier.

Meanwhile, reports AP, Foreign Ministers and ambassadors of nine small nations met to discuss ways of getting concrete results from the UN's call for improving East-West relations in Europe.

Pope Paul Warns Against Losing Hope For Peace

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 5, (DPA)

Pope Paul the sixth yesterday warned against losing faith although conditions for peace in the world had not improved in the past year.

The head of the Roman Catholic Church, speaking 150,000 people in floodlit St Peter's Square, repeated his peace appeal to the United Nations a year ago Tuesday.

In his latest encyclical, in which he also expressed concern at the Vietnam war, the Pope had proclaimed October 4—the feast of Saint Francis of Assisi—the "Day of Peace."

The Pope said it was necessary that man remained true to the great idea that was awakened by the tragedy of the last world war "all and always must we see peace, peace for all."

All must be educated for peace—the thoughts of peace must be cultivated, he added.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA

At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. American and Italian colour cinema-scope film in Farsi.

MICHELE STROGOFF

PARK CINEMA

At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m. American and Italian colour cinema-scope film in Farsi.

MICHELE STROGOFF

KABUL CINEMA

Indian Films Festival is as follows: Wednesday: colour film MUMTA Thursday: SIKANDAR AZAM Friday: SIKANDAR AZAM Saturday: DEL EK MANDAR HIE

The Show Times: 2, 5:30 and 9 p.m.

Admission Fee: 20 and 30 afghanis.

"We had a chance to examine what can be done to promote opportunities for bettering relations between the nations of Europe," Foreign Minister Corneliu Manescu of Rumania told newsmen after the 70-minute meeting yesterday.

"We examined the opportunities available for exchanges of views among the leaders of various governments in the cultural and economic fields," he said.

He said representatives of the nine will decide during the Assembly session when the group will meet again and what phase they will concentrate on in their effort to promote understanding between nations with differing ideologies.

The Foreign Minister of Austria presided over the meeting.

Last year the General Assembly gave unanimous approval to a resolution from the nine nations calling for a reduction in trade barriers and improving relations among them.

They include Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary from the Warsaw Pact nations, Belgium and Denmark from the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance and Sweden, Finland, Austria and Yugoslavia from the non-aligned group.

The meeting came on the anniversary of the appeal for peace by the Pope in the Assembly. The anniversary was marked by the ringing of the peace bell.

The UN also announced on the anniversary that a Papal ring and a diamond-studded cross presented to the UN by Pope Paul on his visit here a year ago will be sold at a public auction.

The value of the jewels is estimated at \$150,000. The Pope specified that proceeds from the sale be used to help feed the hungry.

President Johnson joined Roman Catholics of the world in special services for peace held to mark the anniversary.

With Mrs. Johnson by his side and high officials of the government, Catholics, Protestants and Jews alike, the President attended the Washington peace mass at St. Matthews Cathedral.

Archbishop Patrick A. O'Boyle said the year since the Pope appeared before the UN has been "one of bitter frustration" of efforts to bring peace.

Cyclone, Floods, Hurricane Hit Four Countries

DACCA, East Pakistan, Oct. 5, (Reuters)—Between 1,500 and 2,000 people are unofficially reported to have died in the cyclone which battered the East Pakistan coast and off-shore islands over the weekend.

Official figures listed only 326 victims of the cyclone but eye-witnesses reaching the mainland from the stricken fishing islands of Sandwip, 24 km. off-shore, said 1,000 people died there.

The East Pakistan government has stepped up emergency measures as reports of critical water shortages and calls for medical supplies flood in.

Damage to the island's crops is officially placed at 50 per cent. Crop and cattle along the 150 mile coastal plane have also been severely hit.

A Reuter dispatch said sudden floods and earth tremors have hit the Semnun area of North Iran, killing 10 people and injuring about 1,000. It was reported here that about 3,000 people are homeless.

Floods have also caused serious damage to property and crops in central Syria, but there have been no official reports so far of any casualties.

The floods, which followed heavy rainfall recently in the Syrian desert, swept through six villages in central Syria Monday night.

Hurricane Inez, continued to slash and claw through the Florida Keys Tuesday, then burst into the Gulf of Mexico toward new targets for her wild winds Tuesday.

Churning backward from the heart of the Bahamas, the storm covered a 65,000 square miles of sea and shore with screaming winds and slashing rain. Three were known dead in Florida.

Top winds peaked over 100 mph (161 km.) in Key Largo, at the head of the 100-mile-long necklace of keys that leads from Florida to just off Cuba's coast. But Inez was only a shadow of the storm that killed possibly hundreds in the Caribbean last week.

Moscow-New York Link May Indicate Thaw

MOSCOW, Oct. 5, (Reuters)—Soviet willingness to go ahead with plans for a New York-Moscow air link was viewed yesterday as a possible thaw in American-Soviet relations.

The long-delayed passenger service would demonstrate a degree of cooperation between the two nations not seen since the Vietnam war hotted up in February 1965.

Because of the spectacular nature of this kind of cooperation, planned to start next spring, Russia's agreement for technical arrangements came as a surprise to most western diplomats.

The Soviet Union has said repeatedly that there is no hope for better relations so long as the U.S. continues fighting in Vietnam.



Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, Education Minister and President of last year's 19th session of the World Health Organisation Regional Committee for Southeast Asia, is seen seated next to Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, who opened this year's session on September 27 in New Delhi.

Anti Measles

(Contd. from page 3)

the virulence of the virus sufficiently to keep it from causing acute illness and from being communicable, yet keep it powerful enough to arouse the body's defense system to confer immunity. This method previously made possible the measles and polio vaccines.

The two researchers, Dr. Harry M. Meyer, Jr., and Dr. Paul D. Parkman used the rubella virus to infect cells taken from monkey kidneys, which were growing in test tubes. Viruses must be able to invade cells to survive and reproduce. The monkey cell cultures appeared particularly suited for the experiment.

The two researchers then passed subsequent generations of the virus to subsequent generations of the cells.

One of the key problems handicapping prior research projects was lack of methods to prove whether such manipulation of the virus was changing it. Drs. Parkman and Meyer first concentrated on the development of laboratory methods to detect changes in the virus. Using these new techniques, they gradually detected changes in the virus' potency.

After 77 such passages over a two-year period, the research team was able to immunize rhesus monkeys without bringing forth noticeable illness in the monkeys, and without transmission of the disease to their unvaccinated cage mates.

After numerous additional laboratory studies to assure that the vaccine was safe and pure, the research team was ready for clinical trial. The first vaccinations were given to eight young girls sharing a cottage at the Arkansas Children's Colony, a state educational institution.

None of the girls showed any signs of rash or other symptoms, yet their blood samples showed the presence of antibodies, indicating they had developed immunity. None of eight inoculated girls sharing the same cottage became infected.

A similar experiment, involving 70 children, was equally successful. However, the vaccine is not yet ready for use in wide public inoculation. Additional studies are needed. Meanwhile, Drs. Parkman and Meyer will make samples of their weakened virus available to scientists everywhere interested in rubella research.

However, U.S. Surgeon General William H. Stewart has commented on the discovery:

"The results with this newly developed experimental vaccine make it possible to predict that rubella and its associated birth defects can be brought under control in the not too distant future."

Half Of Brain

(Contd. from page 3)

be noted, is concerned with actual research on the problem. They are all preliminary, but experts believe there can be no substantial accomplishments until these efforts have provided the necessary guidance medical scientists must have.

More than 80 research projects are underway in the field of epilepsy.

All this tends to illustrate the painfully slow pace at which man is moving toward just an understanding of the problems induced by injury or disease to the brain.

A breakthrough, therefore, such as the one made by Dr. Smith and his medical associates, is encouraging to men who must be motivated more by devotion than by accomplishment to carry on their meticulous tasks.

They must even be restrained in their joy over the slow recovery of this one man who is operating with but half a brain. He may be the exception. Others undergoing the same operation may not fare so well. The text book may not be wrong after all.

The plight of these scientists might almost be compared to the hopeless situation of the man battling a gale and being forced back two steps for every one he takes forward. (CONTINENTAL PRESS).

High Adventure

(Contd. from page 3)

There is simple evidence of the destructive rampages of Ghengis Khan, Tamerlane and Mogul and Mongul barbarians. Besides the classic Balkh, the ruins of the Red City near Bamian and Lashkargah near Bost are impressive. Near Kabul are the remnants of a city built in the third century B.C. by Alexander the Great.

Relics of Zoroastrianism have been uncovered in Balkh, Kabul and Surkhi Kotal. Zoroaster died in Balkh, and the religions he founded still survives in Afghanistan among a few hill tribes in the Hindu Kush.

Kabul itself is a fascinating city, and its many bazaars are a world unto themselves. Some are simply rows of box-like shops on a main street. Others are mazes of cubicles in ancient, high-walled courts.

A few are shadowy, labyrinthine alleys. The ancient Shorabazaar, a winding, mysterious teeming alley, is doomed to be bulldozed out of existence. It will be replaced by a modern, low-rent apartment project.

This city is the hub of Afghanistan. All transportation and communication networks radiate from here. All social and political activity and power are concentrated here. All the best hotels and restaurants are here.

The Spinazar, Kabul and Ariana Hotels are the most modern; daily rates begin at \$4, without meals. Prices at Government-owned hotels and guest houses in the provinces range from \$2 to \$4 a day. However, few of the hinterland hotels are noted for cleanliness or efficient management. It takes gentle but relentless insistence, and the promise of a tip, to obtain clean bedding and access to a flush toilet.

As Afghanistan is a Moslem country pork is nonexistent and liquor is hard to find, except in foreign clubs, embassy commissaries and a few leading hotels catering to visitors. There are first-class restaurants in the Spinazar and Kabul Hotels, and a determined effort is being made throughout the country to improve food service. For the past two years, the staffs of Government-owned inns and cafes have had to attend a school of hotel restaurant management taught partly by Gordon Hansen, a Peace Corps volunteer from Provo, Utah.

One restaurant, the Khyber, which has a combination cafeteria and dining room, was started by an American construction company with equipment and staff from one of its dismantled camps. There are a number of dining rooms scattered about the city that offer a strictly Afghan bill of fare. In general, meals cost 30 to 50 cents in the native cafes and from 50 cents to \$2 in the major hotels and better restaurants.

A delicious repast can even be found in the bazaar. For 20 cents, one can obtain a slab of the native wholewheat bread called nan (pronounced nawn), a few skewers of lamb kebab still smoking from the charcoal brazier, a bunch of grapes and a pot of hot tea (choy).

Sex Instead Of Food

OETAWA, Oct. 5, (Reuters)—In many poorer countries people short of food turn to sex for consolation a commonwealth conference was told here.

The point was made by Dr. Frederick Duhaney of Jamaica during yesterday's meeting of the about hunger and overpopulation.

Dr. Duhaney said that in many of the poorer countries, people are turning to sex for consolation because of hunger and overpopulation.

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Emphasis On Peace, Not War At Proposed Viet 'Summit'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5, (AP)—

The emphasis of the forthcoming conference of seven nations aiding South Vietnam will be on prospects for a peaceful settlement, not on the war.

William P. Bundy, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, gave this assurance Tuesday while reiterating that the United States still hopes the proposal for a halt in the bombing of North Vietnam and a phased withdrawal proposed by U.S. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg will be given serious study by Hanoi.

"We remain ready to consider all other constructive proposals for a peaceful Vietnamese settlement," Bundy said in a talk prepared for the Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Chamber of Commerce.

But despite Bundy's assurance, the consensus in Washington, reports Reuter, appears to be that Secretary of Defence Robert McNamara's visit to South Vietnam next week foreshadows substantial increases in U.S. troops and money for the war.

STEADY BUILD-UP

McNamara will leave Washington Saturday for a six-day visit, accompanied by General Earle Wheeler, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and a number of other officials.

McNamara is expected to decide whether the present force of 318,000 U.S. military personnel requires building up for planned new offensive should North Vietnam continue to reject Washington's peace appeals.

The consensus here is that President Johnson will decide to intensify the U.S. military effort in Vietnam after the Congressional election in November to force the North Vietnamese to the conference table.

A steady military build-up is expected and the speculation is that there will be at least 400,000 American troops in Vietnam by early spring.

A request from President Johnson to Congress for a supplementary defence appropriation for Vietnam seems a certainty. The only question is how large it will be.

According to AP, military officials yesterday ruled out the use of any tactical nuclear weapons in Vietnam in the present situation. They said the grave political implications would outweigh military gains.

The United States has two nuclear-capable ground weapons in South Vietnam, but no atomic warheads have been sent to that country.

If by some unforeseen circumstance the United States felt desperate enough to draw upon its nuclear arsenal, the officials said, atomic warheads could be fired from 155-mm and 8-inch howitzers now in operation against the Viet Cong.

In the war, reports Reuter, the U.S. yesterday used its heaviest artillery to shell the demilitarised zones between North and South Vietnam.

The target was a North Vietnamese military radio transmitter near the Laotian border.

Home News In Brief

HERAT, Oct. 5, (Bakhtar)—Sixty tractors will be distributed to farmers in Herat shortly. A meeting of officials, presided over by Noor Ahmad Stanakzian, the director of agriculture and irrigation in the province, was held yesterday to finalise details. Application forms were later distributed to farmers.

KUNDUZ, Oct. 5, (Bakhtar)—A WHO mission arrived here yesterday to evaluate the work done to eradicate malaria. They are accompanied by Ghulam Sakhi, an official of the Malaria Eradication Department.

They inspected some of the areas under surveillance in the city and later left for Baghlan for the same purpose.

MAZARI SHARIF, Oct. 5, (Bakhtar)—A course to raise the standard of English among the teachers was begun here yesterday by the department of education. Ten teachers have enrolled. The course is scheduled to last through March.

KABUL, Oct. 5, (Bakhtar)—Dr. James Rosch, the representative of President Lyndon Johnson on the board of scholarships of the United States, met Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, the Minister of Education, yesterday.

Views were exchanged during the meeting on the exchange of Fulbright professors to teach at Kabul University and the Medical College of Nangarhar, a source in the Ministry said.



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