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HERMES

**Typewriters** 

The Czechoslovak Covo Company

has agreed to accept payment of the

60 million afghanis in installments

from the Red Crescent Society in

A contract for this project has

been signed by Dr. Abdul Ahad

Barakzai, president of the home

for the destitute and acting presi-

dent of health and social affairs ser-

vices of the Afghan Red Crescent

Society, and Nedelka, chief of the

foreign trade department of Covo

Company. The contract was first

studied by the central assembly of

Explaining the purpose of the pro-

ject, Barakzai told Bakhtar in an

interview that His Royal Highness

Prince Ahmad Shah, High Presi-

dent, and officials of the Red Cres-

cent Society wanted to expand the

Society's activities to help the des-

titute and victims of catastrophes.

The financial limitations of the

Society had been hindering its plans.

But in recent years the Society's

financial status has somewhat im-

proved and the latest project has

been undertaken with a view to

extending more assistance to the weak and the needy.

He said the mobile unit costs 11

million afghanis and will be man-

ned by a 500-man unit. It will in-

clude a hospital, kitchen, laundry,

an electric generator, boarding and

surgical tents, and other facilities.

Barakzai added the unit will be

able to go to any part of the coun-

try to help victims of any catastro-

phe. The unit will start operations

as soon as work on the depots are

The depots, Barakzai said, will be

able to store 50 tons of medicines

and medical equipment. The medi-

cines will be used to help deserving

persons and at Red Crescent health

centres. Under normal circumstance

medicines will be dispensed as at

the present to those who can not

afford to buy them. To help people

in the provinces establishment of

**Home News In Brief** 

Governor Mohammad Naser Kesha-

warz of Farah yesterday inaugurat-

ed the telephone service between

Farah and the woleswalis of Goles-

tan and Purchaman. Work on the

extension of lines between these lo-

cations began over two weeks ago.

The 55 km. lines are carried by

KANDAHAR, Nov. 9, (Bakhtar).

Certificates were given to nine gra-

duate nursing assistants trained in

the Kandahar civil hospital yester-

day by Governor Dr. Mohammad

Anas. Dr. Mohammad Ismail, chief

of public health in Kandahar, said

the course was opened two and

KABUL, Nov. 9, (Bakhtar).-The

final examinations for 1st to 5th

graders in the colder parts of the

country, including Kabul, starts

KABUL, Nov. 9, (Bakhtar).-Miss

Mehrawar, a nurse in the Ibne Sina

Hospital, left Kabul yesterday for

Tehran to participate in a seminar

there sponsored by the World

STOP PRESS

California-Ronald Reagan over

New York-Nelson Rockfeller over

Governors

Massachusetts-Edward Brooke over

Illinois-Charles H. Percy

returns from U.S. elections

Romney over

Health Organisation.

Pat Brown.

Frank O'Connor.

Zolton Ferency.

Paul Douglas.

Endicott Peabody.

Michigan-George

1,400 wooden poles donated by the

Nov. 9. (Bakhtar).-

five years.

the Society.

completed.

FARAH,

people of the area.

half years ago.

today.

The buildings for the new project will be completed in 30

professions.

branches is also being considered.

will be built near the existing des-

titute home. He said these building

will provide accommodation for

500 children. Its dining hall will be

able to hold 250 persons at one

time. The laundry will be able to

handle 250 kilos of clothes daily.

There will be a gymnasium, and

carpentry, lapidary, shoe-making

and tailoring shops are also envis-

aged to train the children in useful

Barakzai said that the new Red

Crescent building plans have been

drawn up by Czech architects, the

draft has been scrutinised by the

general constructions department of

He said several foreign companies

were contacted for work on the pro-

ject, Covo Company offered the

most favourable terms, allowing a

longer period for repayment than

the others and so the agreement

Barakzai explained that the se-

cond part of the destitutes home

project drawn up under the guid-

ance of His Royal Highness

Prince Ahmad Shah envisages the

construction of residential quarters

He thought the new project will

set assistance from world Red Cross

and Red Crescent Societies and

he hoped they will cooperate in the

implementation of the Afghan Red

**Committee Studies** 

Election Law

KABUL, Nov. 9, (Bakhtar).-The

Meshrano Jirgah's Committee on

Justice and Legislature, and Bud-

getary and Financial Affairs yester-

day debated the draft election law

and the development budget of the

Ministry of Mines and Industries,

The Committee on Education and

Culture, which met under the chair-

manship of Senator Abdul Shakour

Wali, discussed matters relating to

the posting of graduates of insti-

tutes of higher education from here

and from abroad in their specialised

There was a committee discus-

sion also on the working hours of

physicians. A high-ranking official

from the Public Health Ministry is

to be invited to appear for ques-

The Wolesi Jirgah's Budgetary

and Financial Affairs Committee dis-

cussed the budget of the Ministry

of Information and Culture.

tioning on this issue.

respectively.

for 600 persons.

Crescent Society's plans.

was signed with this company.

the Public Works Ministry.

The new home for the destitute

months after the beginning of work and finalisation of the plans.

THE KABULTIMES

**FAVRE-LEUBA** GENÈVE TWIN POWER



Dr. Abdul Ahad Barakzai, president of the house for the desti tute (left), and Nedelka, chief of the Covo foreign trade department, signing the contract for the Afghan Red Crescent new project.

### Trusteeship Committee Votes On Rhodesia Motion Today

NEW YORK, Nov. 9, (Reuter) .-Quick and overwhelming approval was expected today when the General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee votes on a resolution proposing that Britain use force against Rhodesia.

The 12-point resolution is sponsored by 53 nations of Africa and Asia, most of whom have strongly rebuked Britain for not resolving the Rhodesian problem.

The document also suggests that the UN Security Council consider using military power to end the rebellion.

It also condemns any arrangement between Britain and Rhodesia which would "fail to recognise the inalienable rights of the people of

### UAR, Syria Agree On Joint Defence

CAIRO, Nov. 9, (Tass).-Syria and the United Arab Republic have signed a joint defence agreement providing for coordination of political and military 'actions and a joint rebuff, if one of these countries is attacked.

An agreement was reached between the two countries on cooperation and coordination of action on economy, cultural and exchange of information in a joint communique published here on the results of the talks between the leaders of the UAR and Syria during the stay in Cairo of the Syrian government delegation led by Prime Minister

Youseff Zaaven. The Syrian-Egyptian talks, the communique says further, were aimed at "strengthening solidarity of the revolutionary forces of the Arab motherland," stepping up struggle of the Arab peoples against the attempts of the forces of imperialism and reaction to undermine the revolutionary gains of the peoples striving for unity and socialism in all parts of the Arab motherland.

Both sides, at the same time, come out in support of the struggle of the Yemeni people, "upholding their revolutionary gains and building a new progressive society."

The communique states further that the leaders of Syria and the UAR discussed the international situation and stated that the imperialist powers are exerting economic and political pressure on the newly independent countries. Both sides state, in this connection their resolve to struggle against the pressure and interference into the affairs of sovereign peoples, their support of the peoples in their struggle against colonialism, backwardness and racial discrimination.

Zimbabwe to self-determination and independence." Other major points of the resolu-

tion are condemnation of Portugal and South Africa for supporting the rebel regime in Rhodesia, and a call for foreign monopolies and financial interests to cease their activities in Rhodesia.

Britain has repeatedly rejected the idea of force to end the rebellion. It has promised to ask the United Nations before the end of the year to apply selective mandatory sanctions if no agreement is reached with the rebel regime by then.

In London, Prime Minister Harold Wilson and a few key advisers Tuesday studied Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith's reply to the British government's last offer for a settlement with the break-away central African regime.

They will report to the full cabinet either Wednesday or Thursday. The Prime Minister may also make a statement in the House of Commons Thursday afternoon.

### UN BONDS ISSUE

In the Budgetary Committee, reports AP, the United States and Britain dennounced a proposal that would reduce the financial obligations of the majority of UN members for repayment of the UN emergency bond issue.

Argentina and Nigeria were among the sponsors of a resolution that would remove interest and amortisation payments from the regular UN budget and place them in a special category.

The U.S. delegate, Arthur J. Goldberg, told the committee that any attempt to regard the bonds other than in accord with the regular scale of assessment "would constitute a major breach of faith, and raise serious questions about the reliability of the United Nations."

He said any change would require the United States "to take a very careful and hard look at the entire range of United Nation's finances."

The United States pays about 32 per cent of the regular UN budget, and has paid up to 50 per cent of special peacekeeping costs.

He recalled that the United States decided to give up its demands that voting rights be suspended for the Soviet Union, France and other nations which refused to pay for peacekeeping operations. This was done despite Article 19 in the UN Charter calling for such penalties. (Contd. on page4)

### Erhard Promises To Resign; **New Coalition Is Proposed** BONN, Nov. s. (DPA).-

West German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard Tuesday succumbed to the pressure of his own party and promised to resign as soon as a suitable successor has been found.

cratic Party nominated four politicians from which the parliamentary group of the party will chose the new chancellor on Thursday or Fri-Nominated were Christian Demo-

Late last night the executive com-

mittee of Erhard's Christian Demo-

cratic Parliamentary group leader Rainer Barzel, the speaker (President) of parliament Eugen Gerstenmaier, the Prime Minister of the state of Wuerttemberg, Kurt Georg Kiesinger, and Foreign Minister Gerhard Schroeder.

The parliamentary group will vote without discussion on the merits of the four nominees. It is expected that at least several ballots will be necessary until one of the four will receive an absolute majo-

After his election the chancellor and the committee set up last night for negotiations with West Germany's other two parliamentary parties-the Free Democrats, Erhard's coalition partners until they left the government last week and caused the present crisis, and the opposition Social Democrats—on forming of a new coalition.

The negotiating committee is headed by Erhard and includes representatives of the party executive committee and the parliamentary

No decision has been taken with whom the Christian Democrats should form a new coalition. The committee will talk with both, the Free Democrats and the Social Democrats.

The negotiations will centre on the distribution of cabinet posts and on the political course the new government will steer.

Both, the Free Democrats and the Social Democrats, have indicated that, in principle, they would be willing to form a coalition with the Christian Democrats after Erhard has resigned.

However, both have made it clear that a number of policy changes, especially in foreign policy and financial policy, would be necessary.

Once these negotiations have been completed and a new coalition partner has been found, Erhard will resign and the chancellor-designate will be elected by parliament.

### Venice Threatened By New Floods

VENICE, Nov. 9, (Reuter).-All able-bodied men were working feverishly Tuesday to bolster Venice's sea defences against the menance of of new floods in an area already devastated by one of the worst disasters in Italy's history.

In this sector of the Adriatic coast the situation remained critical after the worst storms in Italy's recorded history which ravaged and flooded more than one third of the country's

The loss of life is probably higher than the figures of 72 dead and 35 missing.

Venetians heaved a sign of relief yesterday when the sun shone for the second day. But if forecasts of more storms prove correct, the historic city and its lagoon may

ed agared against Tuesday, but a

spokesman said no details were yet

American and South Vietnamese

American infantrymen battled an

estimated 1,000 charging Viet Cong

for four hours in Tay Ninh pro-

vince Tuesday and reported 302

enemy bodies counted after the

The battle resumed at dawn for

troops of the U.S. 1st division who

lost contact almost completely Mon-

day with the tough Viet Cong force

that had battled American troops for

U.S. officers at operational head-

quarters told AP that 302 enemy

bodies had been counted after the

planes were pounding the guerrillas,

estimated at two battalions, as they

fell back into the jungle.

fighting ended.

four days.

Last pight's decision to designate a new chancellor follows a dramatic session of the West German parliament in which the combined opposition voted no-confidence in Erhard. Although the no-confidence motion, adopted with 255 against 246 votes of the ruling Christian Democrats, is legally not binding on Erhard, he obviously, and finally. has recognised that his position has

become untenable. Political observers in Bonn predicted today that coalition talks will begin in earnest at the end of this month at the earliest. Thus, it is likely that Erhard may remain in office until after the Christmas recess next January.

### Nanda Resigns; **Calm Returns** To Indian Capital

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9, (Reuter). -Indian Home Minister Gulzarilal Nanda resigned Tuesday after violent riots here Monday in which eight people died,

Nanda had been criticised within his own Congress party of weakness in dealing with the demonstrations by hundreds of thousands of Hindus demanding a ban on the slaughter of sacred cows.

Nanda, who has been criticised for his association with the Bharat Sadhu Samaj, an organisation of Hindu holy men, was not in Parliament and rumours persisted that his resignation was imminent.

Several members of the Congress parliamentary party are understood to have demanded Nanda's resignation at a meeting with Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi last night.

Defence Minister Y.B. Chavan flew back to Delhi yesterday morning from Bombay on Mrs. Gandhi's orders.

There are strong rumours he would be offered the Home Af-

fairs portfolio. Meanwhile police have arrest-

ed about 750 people in the capital since Monday's attempt by the Hindus to storm the parliament buildings-an attempt beaten off only after the police had opened fire and hurled tear gas bombs. Among these arrested are over

500 Hindu holy men, who led the demonstrations. Many were arrested as they formed up in groups and in various parts of the city and tried to march on parliament again in defiance of an official ban on meetings and pro-

The death of an injured demonstrator in the hospital Tuesday brought the casualty list to eight dead and 45 injured.

It was officially stated that there had been no incidents since Monday. The curfew imposed Monday afternoon was lifted at 7 a. m and is not reimposed. Shops and offices were opened again.

There were noisy scenes in the lower house of parliament when opposition members tried to press an adjournment motion over the

One right-wing Jan Sangh party member was ordered out, and there were shouted protests when Congress Party members accused the opposition parties of sparking the trouble.

Agitation over the killing of cows, which Hindus worship as a symbol of motherhood and fertility, has been mounting in recent months with pressure on Parliament to impose a nation-wide ban on their slaughter.

#### AIR CRASH RESCUE SEMINAR OPENS

BEIRUT, Nov. 9, (Reuter).-An international seminar on air crash rescue and search operations opened here Tuesday, attended by delegates of 26 coun-

India, Iran and Afghanistan are represented.

Two practical demonstrations of search and rescue operations will be organised during fourday conference.

The, seminar is held under the auspices of the civil aviation safety centre in Beirut in cooperation with the Internatnal Civil Aviation Organisation.

# Hanoi Says US Elections Won't Change Vietnam War

TOKYO, Nov. 9, (AP).-North Vietnam served notice Wednesday it was not interested in the results of Tuesday's U.S. elections nor in President Johnson's peace offers and would continue to seek a battlefield decision in Vietnam.

Viet Cong leaders, quoted by Hanoi's Vietnam news agency (VNA), also repeated the vow "to fight to the end even if it takes five, 10 years or more and even if the U.S. increases its aggressor army to 400,000, 500,000 or more."

"Whether the Republican or the Democratic party wins in the congressional elections in the U.S., it can in no way change the aggressive and war seeking nature of U.S. imperialism," a commentary of the 'Voice of Vietnam", quoted by VNA

The Hanoi commentary said President Johnson at his Nov. 4 news conference "exerted his efforts to misrepresent the Vietnam question in an attempt to mislead the Ame-

### Martin, Rapacki Agree On Need For Immediate Settlement

hint that Hanoi intended to carry on the war without asking for foreign volunteers.

list aggressors and to defeat them...

Reuter adds: Meanwhile, United ing to U.S. reports.

The bloody battle around Tay

Ninh city, about 65 miles (104 kilometres) northwest of Saigon, has been raging for five days. American and South Vietnam in-

fantry, operating at almost division strength, have engaged strong Viet Cong forces in pitched battles after locating a headquarters complex of underground caves and tunnels in an area which has long been a guerrilla stronghold.

As the U.S. troops advanced, they found more dead Viet Cong defenders they had expected. The known Viet Cong death toll rose from 446 at noon Tuesday to 758 at midnight, military spokesman said.

Overall U.S. losses are described as light, but there have been heavy casualties in three companies which

After a lull Monday, fighting flar-

found.

fighting ended, that large numbers of weapons, grenades and ammunition had been taken and that an 80bed Viet Cong hospital had been

Contd. on page 4

Senators Michigan-Robert Griffin over Mennen Williams. Texas-John G. Tower over Waggoner Carr.

rican electors and deceive public The commentary also included a

It said President Ho Chi Minh's appeal of July 17, 1966, and the Viet Cong appeal of Oct. 27, 1966 "expressed the Vietnamese people's determination to rely mainly on their own strength in carrying on their fight against the U.S. imperia-

States troops lastnight appeared to have won one of their biggest victories of the Vietnam war with 758 Viet Cong killed in a battle raging near the Cambodian border, accord-



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# **Improvement Of Communications**

The establishment of the centre in Yaka Tut, near Kabul, to train communications personnel is a welcome step. Admittedly one of the weakest spots in the country's development efforts was and has been lack of trained person-

The centre, established with the assistance of the Special Fund of the United Nations has a modern workshop, a laboratory and equipment needed for teaching principles of telecommunications. With the arrival of further equipment from abroad, the centre will be officially opened

There are 10th and 11th grades in the training centre. The 52 students presently studying there are graduates from the ninth grade. After completing their 12th grade the students at the centre will be qualified for employment by the Ministry of Communications at its different centres, including telephone exchanges.

Before automatic telephone exchanges were set up there were few telephones in the main towns of the country, including Kabul. The 5,000 automatic telephones now in Kabul are not enough to meet the demand. The new telephone exchange in Karte Char, which, it is hoped will be opened by the end of next year, will house 3,000 lines. The new exchange in Shah Rara, near Share Nau, will house another 3,000. The Ministry of Communications is also trying to expand telephone facilities in other towns.

With such rapid expansion of telephone exchanges alone one gets an idea of the need for more trained personnel. The provinces have already been linked by the channel system. The vast machinery needed to keep telephonic, telegraphic and channel contacts working calls for a great number of personnel.

It is also heartening to note that the new training centre teaches other aspects of communications-such as radio and telephone assembling and we hope the students of the centre after completing their training will be considered on a par with graduates from other schools.

The certificates given at the centre should be recognised by the Ministry of Education and Kabul University so that the graduates if they wish to, could apply to the University to continue their studies. Such an assurance will attract more students to enroll in the centre.

As is clear from the aims of the centre, and since it is established with the help of an international organisation such as the United Nations, we hope that the countries of our region will also send students for training here.

While appreciating the step taken by the Ministry of Communications we hope that the authorities will also adopt measures to improve what remains the most popular channel of communication—the post and telegraph. Most of the streets and lanes in Kabul and other main cities have no names. No maps of the cities have been prepared by the Ministry of Communications for division into postal areas. Most of the postmen lack adequate means of transport. In the atomic age bicycles are out of date. We do not have an "express delivery" system.

We propose that the Ministry of Communications, in collaboration with the Kabul municipality, form a committee to name all the streets and lanes in the city. After the completion of this task, postal maps should be prepared. The map should show the various areas of the city in which post offices exist. Every post office should be treated as a separate centre.

The Post office in the Ministry of Communications should be named the central post office and should remain open round the clock, while other post offices should work for eight hours. As soon as the mail arrives from abroad, it should be sorted according to the city's areas by the central post office. Vans should carry the mail to local post offices. The local post offices should employ deliverymen who know the area well. A training centre may be opened for postmen. With these changes we hope that the postal system will serve the public more effi-

### **Food For Thought**

Despair gives courage to a

## USSR Rejects 'Revolution Export' Theory

Editor's note: The following are excerpts from a speech made by Pelshe, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU, on the eve of the 49th anniversary of the October Revolution

in a Kremlin meeting. The Soviet Union will continue to provide to the Vietnamese peo ple the assistance necessary to repulse the aggression of the United States. What is the worth of the declarations of the U.S. rulers about their readiness to improve relations with the USSR and other socialist countries if the United States advancing further and further along the road of extending aggression against one

Actions splitting the ranks of the fighters against imperialism are "a great service to the common enemy-imperialism, world reaction. The heavy responsibility for these actions rests entirely with the Chinese leadership."

of the socialist states.

"Behind a screen of ridiculous fabrications about collusion" between the USSR and the imperialists of the US, about the 'restoration' of capitalism in the Soviet Union, the Chinese leadership is developing a political struggle against our country and the other socialist countries, intensifying its splitting activities movement." The Soviet Union resolutely sup-

ports the struggle of the peoples languishing under the yoke of colonial and racist regime, and comes out for concerted actions of all anticolonial forces.

The people will soon raise the banner of freedom in Angola, Mozambique and Oman and that the oppression of racialism will liquidated in Rhodesia and the South Africa Republic.

The USSR is successfully developing relations with the UAR, Algeria, Syria, Guinea, Mali and the Congo (Brazzaville). wish great success to these states which have made the choice in favour of the non-capitalist road of development."

Colonialism has left behind delayed-action which frequently lead to conflict and the imperialists are ready to make use of these conflicts. This was the case during the armed conflict between India and Pakistan. "It can be hoped that India and Pakistan will further adhere to the principles determined by the Tashkent meeting.

The Soviet Union will fight resolutely against any imperialist intervention in the affairs of other countries and peoples. At the same time we have no intenin the international communist tion of imposing our scheme of

things on others.
The CPSU rejects the theories of "exporting" or "prodding" the revolution. It invariably guides itself by Lenins injunction that the importance of communism should be demonstrated in practice, by giving an example.

Life is refuting the claims of the apologists of imperialism about the "rejuvenation" and 'transformation" of the capitalist society into some "welfare society." The fruits of technical progress and economic growth there are usurped by monopoly capital.

According to preliminary esti-mates the USSR will produce 97 million tons of steel, more than 260 million tons of oil and 550 thousand million kilowatt hours of electricity in the first year of the new Five Year Plan period (1966-1970).

This year the Soviet Union took in the biggest harvest of cereals in all the 49 years of Soviet power. By November the state purchased about 75 million tons of cereals. In 1966 the per capita real income was 37 per cent higher than in 1958. In the past year 10.5 million Soviet people moved into new flats and improved their living conditions. Huge sums will further be invested in housing construction. (TASS)

## Policy Of Non-Alignment And New Conditions

By Milos Marivonic

Stories according to which the policy of non-alignement has become obsolete as a forms of international action in harmony with the principles of active and peaceful coexistence are nothing new. In different forms and from different sides, this policy has been the target of attacks since its very first days. As in the past, the aim of these stories is to divert the non-aligned countries from mutual cooperation and oint action and include them in the orbit of those who spread such stories.

Imperialist interests justify their thesis that non-alignment has become obsolete by asserting that the international situation has changed, that conditions are now different, that the cold war is losing intensity and that differences between the newly independent countries which constitute a majority in the non-aligned world are sharpening. Let us see what these arguments really look like.

It is true that changes have ta-

ken place in the world, thanks to, among other things, actions of the non-aligned countries. But, what are these changes? The cold war has lost in intensity. Or rather the distribution of forces and the strategy and tactics in this war have changed. First of all, the blocs have begun to disintegrate. Relations between the United States and France, for instanec, are not much better than those between the United States and Poland. Those between the Soviet Union and China have deteriorated and are no better than relations between each of them and Britain. The monolithic nature of blocs no longer exists and this is a new element in the world situa-

It is indisputable that the dislocation of the blocs is a positive thing since it has opened up new possibilities for action by peaceloving forces in the world, including the non-aligned countries. Yet, is this fact sufficient in itself to remove dangers to peace from the bloc policy? Obviously not. What has been changed is merely the form of threats to world pea-

The danger from a direct confrontation of the great powers in the forms of general nuclear catastrophe has been replaced by the danger resulting from pressure, intervention and "local wars" waged in the name of this very same bloc policy and very likely to lead to general nuclear destruction. Berlin has given way to Vietnam. Does this change make it necessary to abandon the policy of non-alignment? The answer is- "no" on the contrary, the threat of world peace is even greater now than at the time of the Berlin and Korean crises.

What else has changed in the world over recent years? From the defensive, imperilism has turned to a counter-offensive. The new countries which have just freed themselves from the colonial yoke are presently faced with intensified pressure of imperialist forces which resort all ways and means to subjugate them again, but in a different manner. Does this new element in the world situation make the role of non-alignment and the need for it smaller and less significant than a few years ago? No, it does not. It is only through the unanimous resistance of the non-aligned countries supported by all peace-loving forces of the world that the freedom and independence of new countries can be ensured and the remaining colonies freed from imperialist op-

Greater internal difficulties in the newly liberated countries and the deterioration of relations between them which appear as consequences of the colonial heritage or new pressure exerted by imperialist powers, are also mentioned as factory which make nonalignement obsolete. However, are these internal economic, social and political difficulties a result non-alignment? Or. has nonalignment as a policy been aimed at removing the causes of these difficulties and creating condit-

ions for their speedy removal? It is difficult to believe that anybody could give anything but a negative reply to the former and a positive one to the latter.

Finally, a special element in the present day world situation is the gap between insufficiently developed and industrial countries. This gap has widened instead of narrowed down. Does this make non-alignment obso-(Contd. on page 4)

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial on the development of small industries in the rural areas. One of the factors, it said, which contribute to raising the living standards of the rural population is the development of small industries. The people in the provinces, while carrying on their agricultural work, can also work in certain local industries. The Government's programme of action envisages the further development of these industries.

The provincial Governors, acting in accordance with the government's programme, are urging people to take an even greater interest in the promotion of cottage industries. Giving an example, the editorial referred to the statements recently made by the Governor of Wardak to the people of Behsood urging them to help in setting up a carpet industry in the area. Behsood is famous for its rugs and brown felt called barak. But so far no carpets have been produced in the area, though the possibilities for this industry are great.

The Governor also said the area was suitable for the dairy industry. The people of Behsood in response, the editorial went on, promised to raise 1.5 million afghanis for this purpose. This development is to be welcomed and appreciated from many points of view. First of all it shows a growing sense of cooperation between the Government and the people. The people are growing conscious of the fact that the development plans launched by the Government are intended to improve their living conditions, but these plans cannot be all-embracing to include even the launching of cottage industries. This has to be done

by the people themselves. The favourable response of the people in Behsood shows that they are willing to play their part in the general construction of the country. The launching of small industries is commendable also because among other things it provides work and employment opportunities to a number of people who would otherwise

With the introduction of the dairy industry in the area a large part of the country's requirements for vital commodities will also be met.

Right now milk, cheese and butter are not available from local sources. They have to be imported under difficult foreign exchange conditions. This means that the average family cannot afford to buy them. Consequently they have to go without them, with the inevitable consequence of malnutrition and vitamin

The editorial went on to suggest that greater emphasis should be laid from now on upon the expansion and development of grazing land in order to raise a greater number of milch cattle. The Government can provide guidance as well as assistance to the people in promoting animal husbandry, it said. It also emphasised the need for other Governors and provinces to follow the lead given by the Governor and people of Behsood.

### WORLD PRESS

The Syrian news agency SANA quotes the Iraqi press as accusing U.S. agents of engineering the defection last August of an Iraqi Air Force pilot with his Mig-21 jet fighter to Israel. SANA said Baghdad newspapers

reported the Iraqi Government had seized documents giving evidence that "the defection was the outcome of a wide scheme carried out by a number of diplomats working in a leading Western embassy in Baghdad.

The papers said Iraq is to demand the withdrawal of these diplomats from Iraq. SANA also quoted the papers as

saying a series of sabotage acts launched by "foreign espionage rings" had preceded the defection of the Iraqi pilot.

The death of a Soviet trainer and an Iraqi pilot and the murder of two Air Force pilots who studied with the defecting pilot in the U.S. were cited.

The Soviet government newspaper Izvestia says that "extremist forces in Israel are apparently preparing for an armed attack on

It says that "Imperialist forces and foreign oil monopolies" are behind this. The Sunday Express of London

reports that an alleged Soviet plot

to spy out ultra-sercret Western preparations for anti-Missile-missile defence has been foiled in a concerted action by the West.

The newspaper, commenting on a series of arrests and expulsions of suspected spies in Britain, the United States, Canada, Australia, Greece and Italy, said this was the most successful joint action of Western counter-espionage to date.

Linking the recent arrest of German-born U.S. Air Force Staff Sergeant Herbert William Boeckenhaupt in California with the chain reaction of other arrests and expulsions, the newspaper said a Soviet spy ring attempting to sniff out the West's best-kept secret was smash-

The agents had been spying on a project code-named "defender," which was nothing other than an anti-missile-missile programme, the paper said.

The Times of India says in an editorial that the Ford Foundation's grants totalling over \$2 million "to curb and prevent the 'brain drain' from India" should provide a muchneeded stimulus to the Union Education Ministry's efforts to induce Indian scientists and technicians who are abroad to come back and work in India.

# Eden's Call For Return To Geneva Pacts

The man who played a key role in ending the war in French Indo-China, Anthony Eden, suggests in his latest book "Towards Peace in Indo-China," that the formula for a Vietnam solution lies in a return to the agreements reached at the 1954 Geneva conference coupled with a strengthened International Control Commission.

The suggestion is significant coming as it does from Eden, who with his Soviet counterpart V. M. Molotov, chaired that conference. For if the Geneva settlement failed to preserve peace in Indo-China the co-chairmen are as much to blame as anyone, and the sorry record of the ICC they created should provide a useful lesson for those who entertain the illusion that peace can be preserved without adequate polic-

The settlement that must come in Vietnam will have to safeguard the future interests of both sides to the conflict. Without this condition, there is no prospect but continued fighting, or at best an indefinite prolongation of an easily inflammable and costly stalemate. Whether this is called neutralisation or not is secondary to the substance of the settlement itself.

The 1954 conference was in fact an attempt to neutralise the Indo-China region as a flashpoint for world crisis, although it was never described as such by the men who participated in it, notably Eden, Molotov, Chou En-lai, John Foster Dulles and Pierre Mendes France.

Most significant in this respect was an unwritten assurance given Chou by Eden to the effect that Britain, as co-chairman of the conference, would ensure that Laos and Cambodia, two of the states that emerged from the conference, would remain free of foreign military Chou, in turn, assured Eden

that Peking would recognise governments of these states. The existence of this exchange has now been confirmed by both Eden and the Chinese. If adhered to, this informal agreement would have neutralised Laos and Cambodia, since the major preoccupation of the Chinese at Geneva was to prevent the establishment of an American military presence in Indo-China.

The agreement was not adhered to, however. Less than two months after the end of the conference, in September, 1954, Britain joined the Inited States in the Southeast Asia Treaty Organisation whose protocols defined Laos and Cambodia as countries covered by the terms 'of the treaty. The following year the United States had undertaken military aid programmes in both Laos and Cambodia without a word of protest from Britain, co-chairman of the Geneva conference. This was Britain's first failure of its responsibility and the first step away from effective neutralisation of the Indo-China flash-point.

Even more serious, Britain failed to enforce the written clause of the 1954 agreements providing for general elections to be held in the two halves of divided Vietnam in July, 1956. President Ngo Dinh Diem's stubborn refusal, for his own reasons, to discuss the elections with North Vietnam certainly made their likelihood a remote thing, but there was scarcely a whimper of ' protest from Britain as the election date passed almost unnoticed.

The co-chairmen's most important responsibility in peace-keeping under the terms of the 1954 agreements was their role of giving instructions to the ICC, composed of India, Canada and Poland, which had been assigned the task of policing the prohibitions against introduction of arms and foreign military personnel, the prevention of reprisals against war participants and other provisions. Here again Britain failed in its responsibility.

The entire history of international control in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, both under the 1954 agreements and under the 1962 Geneva agreement on Laos which resurrected the ICC there, has been a tale of frustration, immobility and ineffectiveness. Compared to the ICC in these countries, the multi-nation Military Amistice Commission in Korea has been a paragon of international peace-keeping.

The ICC had been set up in such manner as to represent the interests of both sides in the cold war of the 1950's. But right from the start it reveals a weakness that was to prove fatal. Investigations into allegations of violations of the cease-fire were abortive.

The ICC failed in its assigned task of keeping check on imports of war material, and the governments in Saigon and Hanoi found they could bamboozle the Commission with impunity because the ICC's reports to the co-chairmen produced nothing more than pious statements. Between 1956 and 1959, when the groundwork for the Viet Cong insurrection was being laid in South Vietnam, the ICC, which if it had taken its task seriously should have been out in the countryside reporting on terrorism, was restricted to the main roads between the larger towns where life appeared to be normal. Investigations into complaints by both sides were hamstrung. In 1957, under the nose of the ICC, Diem forced the North Vietnamese to close their liaison office with the ICC in Saigon. The South Vietnamese had never felt compelled to maintain a

office in Hanoi. contd. on page 4

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## ALB SERVICE

### THURSDAY

Ariana Afghan Airlines Herat—Mazar—Kabul Arrival-1410 New Delhi-Kabul Arrival-1615 Kabul-Mazar-Herat Depatrure 0730 Kabul-New Delhi Departure-0800

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

PIA Peshawar-Kabul Arrival- 1040 Kabul-Peshawar Departure-1100

- Aeroflot Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow Departure-1030

#### FRIDAY

Ariana Afghan Airlines Kandahar--Kabul Arrival-0845 Peshawar-Kabul Arrival-1140 Amritsar-Kabul Arrival-1400 Kabul-Peshawar Departure 0800 Kabul—Amritsar Departure-0800 Kabul-Kandahar Departure—1500 Kabul —Kandahar—Tehran—Beirut Departure-1030

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Bakhtar News Agency 20413 **Letter To Editor** 

There is much need for a Youth Hostel for the growing influx of young economical and student travellers to Kabul. The Benazir Hotel seems to have adopted the role of a substitute. It is always full to the brim with foreign hitchhikers and overland adventurers, caters to the simple needs of the economical travellers.

Its restaurant seats 300 and serves Afghan and European food, though salads and steaks have to be ordered

in advance. The affable manager also provides many services to travellers-

translators guides etc. Some of the most appreciative people have left a permament mo mento of their stay in the restaurant, four huge painted murals. All were painted by visiting ar-

The restaurant can, however, boast of at least one efficient waiter who even speaks English. The hotel has accommodation for 40 people in single or double rooms. This year 30 out of the 40 clients are from America, Canada, England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Japan, Pakistan, and India. A few days ago the hotel was filled so that 7 English and American tourists had to put their sleeping bags out on the balcony for the

What attracts these tourists? Economy, naturally, and after weeks and sometimes months of travelling, two showers with hot water available. Clean and comfortable rooms overlook the bazaar. Artists, writers, teachers, students, business people can be found among the cliental Although there are plans to extend the hotel to accommodate the growing number of economically minded "hostelers" Kabul might do well to provide further cheap but clean accommodation for the traveller who can't afford luxury

Muryl Anderson

#### GRANDPAS RACE 5,000 METRES

BAD BRUECKENAU, Nov. 9, (DPA).— 65-year-old Karlaugust Gruenewald of Kaiserslautern Sunday won the first grandfather 5,000 metre race. He was clocked at 18 minutes. A 61 year old competitor was even faster than Gruenewald, but he was two months too "young" to be eligible for the race. Thousands of onlookers watched as the 40 grandpas started on their race. the first ever to be held in this category in West Germany. It is to become an annual event and all competing grandfathers have already pledged that they will be back next year.

Astrology Grads

BANGKOK, Nov. 9, (Reuter).-Twenty-five people includin retired Air Vice Marshal Yen Than, graduated Saturday from Thailand's first astrology school.

The Air Vice Marshal said he had not believed in astrology until his studies of the stars accurately predicted the death of his son in a plane crash last year.

## Turkey's Magnificent Law Giver-Suleiman

Four monarchs—Charles V of Spain, Francis I of France, Henry VIII of England and the Turkish Sultan, Suleiman II-held the fate of Europe in their hands during the 16th Century. All the four were patrons of the arts and all the four strove to give their countries sound institutions. They were ambitious men, aspiring after power and glory, but vulnerable also as human beings: in short, they were Shakespearean characters before Shakespe-

The colourful events which marked their reigns have left lasting images in the memories of generations of schoolchildren. Every schoolboy remembers the pageantry of the meeting between Francis I and Henry VIII on the Field of the Cloth of Gold. The estrangement that followed caused Francis, who was anxious to check Charles V's "imperialism", to seek alliances in new quarters, this time with the Turkish Sultan, Suleiman,

This was a new departure in European politics, since up to then Christian monarchs had never conceived of, let alone concluded, alliances with "unbelievers", it was probably also one of the first attempts in the history of modern diplomacy to achieve a balance of power in Europe, and it marked Turkey's entry into the European scene otherwise than as an armed invader.

Turkey has just celebrated the 400th anniversary of the death of Suleiman the Magnificent, also known as Suleiman the Law-Giver. Succeeding his father Selim I in 1520, Suleiman extended the boundaries of the Ottoman Empire to Hungary and the gates of Vienna in the West, to Mesopotamia in the East, and Tripoli in Africa. He captured Rhodes from the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem and his admiral, Barbarossa, seized Tunis in 1534.

However, if Suleiman's reign represents a high point in Turkish nistory, this is due as much to the breadth, of his cultural achievements and legislative reforms as to his territorial conquests. It was a period of intense literary and artistic creation in which the Ottoman civilisation expressed its personality to the full.

### World Briefs

PARIS, Nov. 9, (DPA).—The General Assembly of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, (UNESCO), Monday elected 15 members of the 30 strong executive council at its meeting here. Countries newly represented in the UNESCO Executive Council are Costa Rica, Finland, Lebanon, the Netherlands, and Senegal. Re-elected were Argentina, Chile, France, Israel, Italy, Mali Nigeria, the United Arab Republic and Britain.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 9, (AP). The Japanese delegation to the Antarctic consultative meeting Monday offered Japan as the site of a meeting on Antarctic logistics to be held in 1968. The conferees spent much of Monday's session discussing the Japanese offer.

The meeting is being held to discuss the "housekeeping" details of scientific research in the Antarctic. The 1959 Antractic treaty provides for the 12 signatory nations to cooperate fully in all aspects of work in the region.

Delegates to the meeting said Japan would be a good place for the logistics meeting.

TOKYO, Nov. 9, (AP).-Japan plans to conclude new aviation agreements with Malaysia and Singapore shortly, informed source said Monday.

The source said officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Transportation will be sent to the two Southeast Asian countries late this month or early next month to

negotiate the pacts. The Japan-Malaysia aviation agreement was signed in Kuala Lumpur in January last year and went into force in November of the same year.

But Malaysia had notified Japan last May the annulment of the agreement when Singapore separated from Malaysia in August last year. The annulment takes effect next May, a year after notification.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 9, (DPA).-Prof. Walter Hallstein, President of the European Common Market Commission (executive) will be awarded an honorary doctor's degree by the French University of Nancy on Wednesday. Similar honours have already been extended to the West German economist by eight American universities plus the universities of Padua (Italy) and Liege in Belgium.

TOKYO, Nov. 9, (AP).—Son Sann, President of the National Bank of Cambodia, arrived here Monday as a guest of the Japanese government.

During his 20-day stay, Son Sann will attend the opening ceremonies of "Cambodia today" exhibition here Nov. 9 as representative of the Chief of State, Prince Norodom

Constantinople became the centre of Islam and acquired magnificent mosques, among them the wonderful Suleymaniye Mosque overlooking the Golden Horn which was built by Sinan, the greatest of all Turkish architects. Throughout Turkey today, fountains, aqueducts,

A poet himself, Suleiman recognised and encouraged talent in others, among them the famous poets Baki and Fuzuli whose works

schools and other monuments still

bear the stamp of Sinan and his

have become classics. As a legislator, he endowed Turkey with stable institutions and a legal system that remained unchanged for centuries. By this entactments, later brought together as a system of laws, he reformed and improved the administration of the army, the land tenure system and the collection of taxes.

He can be said to have made an institution of the Byzantine tradition which opposed the inheritance

of high positions, and thus prevented the establishment of separate fiefs within the State. His policy towards his Christian subjects-a curious mixture of "democracy" and "authoritarianism" that can only be judged in the context of the timeshowed a similar concern.

Extending the practice of taking Christian children from their parents at an early age, bringing them up in the Islamic faith and training them as soldiers (the famous janissaries), he schooled these children in more complex tasks enabling them later to take over some of the highest positions in the State.

The last years of Suleiman's reign were darkened by events that did not add to his glory. He countenanced the murder of his son Mustafa in 1553 in order to ensure the succession to the throne of his other son Selim, born of his marriage to Roxelana (a Christian by birth).

Suleiman was the last great ruler of the Osman dynasty. After his death in 1566, this family produced no other sultan of his stature.

### Gemini Astronauts Prepare For Last Orbital Rendezvous

clude its Gemini manned space flight programme with the fourday Gemini 12 mission, to be launched from Cape Kennedy. Fla., no earlier than Nov. 9.

Gemini 12, the 10th manned flight in the programme, will include rendezvous and docking with the Agena during the third spacecraft revolution, docking practice, extravehicular activity. plus 13 experiments.

A tethered station-keeping exercise is planned for the Gemini 12 flight to gain further knowledge of methods to save spacecraft maneuvering fuel while keeping two orbiting space vehicles close together.

Evaluation of the astronaut maneuvering unit (AMU) during extravehicular activities (EVA) has been deleted from the flight plan. Programme officials feel the series of repetitive EVA work tasks now scheduled for this mission will contribute more to the understanding of man's capabilities outside the spacecraft then a test of the AMU.

The Gemini 12 crew is Navy Capt. James A. Touvelle, Jr., command pilot, and Air Force Major Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr., pilot.

After the third revolution rendezvous at 185 miles altitude, the Agena primary propulsion system (PPS) will be fired to place the docked vehicles into a 460-by-185mile orbit. A second PPS maneuver in the 18th revolution, after Aldrin's first extravehicular activity, will return the craft to a 185-mile circular orbit.

The first EVA is planned for a two-hour-and-15-minute period, beginning about 20 hours and 20 minutes into flight. Aldrin will' stand in the open hatch and conduct a series of day and night photographic experiments.

The second extravehicular activity, about one hour and 45 minutes in duration, will begin about 43 hours into the mission. Aldrin will hook the Agena tether to the spacecraft docking bar and will carry out basic work tasks in the Agena target docking adapter (TDA) area in the spacecraft equipment adapter section.

The tethered vehicle stationkeeping exercise will follow the second EVA and will last about six hours. Gravity gradient stabilisation will be the primary technique used during this period.

Retrofire will occur about 94 hours into the flight. Gemini 12 will splash in the West Atlantic some 94 hours and 30 minutes after liftoff.

Gemini 12 reentry will be controlled by the spacecraft on board computer. The computer and inertial guidance system will feed reentry steering information into

command from any point in orbit. (Photo Tass)

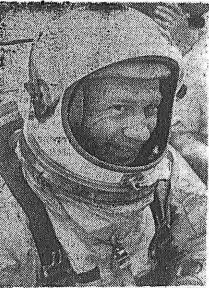
The National Aeronautics and spacecraft thruster electronics in Space Administration will con- place of manual crew inputs. The crew will set up the reentry and monitor the flight director indicator during reentry. The crew will assume control only if the need

The schedule includes some standard Gemini experiments, such as synoptic terrain and synoptic weather photography, ion sensing, the frog egg experiment, and meteorite collection.

New to the programme is the proposed viewing of a high-altitude sodium vapour cloud formed by the French Centaure rocket to be launched from Algeria. The experiment, designated S-51, will take place about 64 hours into the flight.

The next programme in the manned exploration of space is Apollo, designed to place two American astronauts on the Moon and return them to Earth by 1970, and to gain for the United States preeminence in all aspects of manned space flight.

The Gemini 12 mission will be note worthy in another way. For the first time, the holder of a U.S. doctorate in science will participate in a space flight. He is astronaut Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr., who earned a doctor of science degree in astronautics in 1963 from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge, Massachu-



Edwin Aldrin Jr.

Aldrin will become the 30th man to fly in space when he is launched together with Command Pilot James A. Lovell, Jr., on the four-day Gemini-12 flight, the last mission in the Gemini series.

For Lovell, who shares with another astronaut the distinction of having spent more time in space than anyone else, the forthcoming flight will his second venture into space. For Aldrin it will be the first experience with orbital flight, about which he has studied so much.

(Cantd. on page4)

### **Electric Battery Holds Solution** To Air Pollution

An electric motor car, with several clear advantages, seems to be around the corner with a new kind of battery. Its energy output is higher (15 times more energy per weight than a conventional battery), it is economic, light in weight and works with sodium and sulphur at high temperatures.

Quite a distance has been travelled by power technology since the Italian scientist, Alessandro Volta, discovered nearly two centuries ago that when pieces of copper and zinc are dipped into sulphuric acid the copper becomes negatively charged and the zinc positively charged, resulting in a stream of electrons being sent to the zinc and stripped from the copper, allowing to flow of electric current when these two terminals are joined by a a wire externally.

The new sodium-sulphur battery is in effect a refined version of that ancient Voltaic cell. It works this way: liquid sodium and sulphur are stored in a special vessel seperated by a ceramic electrolyte which allows only sodium ions atoms stripped of electrons) to filter through it and nothing else.

Positive sodium ions pass through the electrolyte and merge with sulphur to form sodium sulphide. Sodium electrons, which won't be allowed in through the electrolyte, are channelled into the electric circuit and become the current; they pass from the negative terminal, through the motor, to the positive terminal then into the sodium sulphide where they attract more positive sodium ions through the electrolyte.

In the conventional lead-acid battery, sulphuric acid reacts with lead oxide to create a positive charge; another reaction between the acid and lead frees the electrons which are attracted to the positive charge, powering the motor.

What are the advantages of the new battery? A high energy output, which means that an electric motor car is a feasibility. Recharging is easier (the terminals are merely reversed for this) and quicker than in a conventional battery. And the materials used in its construction are cheap.

But there are disadvantages too. The battery needs a high temperature to run and to keep the sodium and sulphur in a liquefied state. This poses a problem in cars that are garaged for a long period. The temperatures needed are in the region of 450 degrees Centrigrade. Complex engineering skills are required to prevent the dangerous sodium and sodium sulphide from escaping or spilling out during a collision. In spite of these drawbacks, however, it is believed that the sodium-sulphur battery will soon bevehicles.

Storing power, especially large power cheaply produced (hydroelectricity, for instance), is a major problem, and none of the many in-'genious devices evolved has been satisfactory.

One method of using reserve hy-

del power is to run motor-pumps to raise the level of the stored water and then use the potential energy to run dynamos and produce power; this entails a lot of waste but is considered better than merely throwing away power unused.

A distinct advantage of electric cars will of course be a highly desired reduction in air pollution. Burning fossil fuels (oil, natural gas, coal) is not only a waste of valuable chemical raw material, but also causes atmospheric fouling with carbon monoxide and many other poisonous, partially burnt hydrocarbons. The electric battery has no such dangerous byproducts. It is also silent, quick-starting, smooth, and gives swifter acceleration-if sufficient power can be stored in it.

Between the Voltaic cell and the sodium-sulphur cell there have been many attempts to produce energy by chemical, physical, nuclear and even biological methods. A fuel cell, in which hydrogen gas and oxygen gas combine through an intermediate process of hydroxyl ions and form water, has been developed.

### Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

The daily Pakthia published in Gardez of Pakthia province in an editorial on the law governing the relations between farmers and landowners says that because Afghanistan is an agricultural country it is essential to improve agricultural methods and to rectify relations between farmers and landowners. Farmers' rights should be guaranteed on a just and equitable basis.

The law, drafted by the government and soon to be referred to Parliament Pakthia says, has tackled one of the most important aspects of social justice on the country. The paper is certain that the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has given considerable attention to the new law and that when the law is finally applied it will bring about a marked change in the social and economic status of our

#### SMALL INDUSTRY

In another editorial, Pakthia claims that development of industries, both small and large, is a vital aspect for our national progress and economic welfare. Since we have placed on our national target industrial development second only to agricultural development, we hope that our people will launch a concerted effort to aid the expansion of industrial concerns. The newspaper refers to the need for the development of cottage industries in Pakthia and hopes that the Pakthia Development Authority will see that such industries as straw matting, weaving and carpentry are improv-

Referring to the news that more textile factories are to be set up in the provinces during the Third Five Year Development Plan, Sanahee of Ghazni hopes that along with this our people will refrain from using foreign imported textile and purchase local goods.

The daily of Baghlan in its editorial says that a basic element in raising the living standard of the people of a country is increasing. domestic production and attaining an economic independence The newspaper adds that the advent of mechanised farming methods has brought about a marked change in agricultural production.

#### MACHINERY

In reference to the government's agricultural programme, the paper says that at present in several areas of the country imported farm machinery has been distributed among the farmers. The newspaper also refers to the establishment of agricultural research centres in Nangarhar, Baghlan, Herat, Kandahar, Balkh and Kabul. These farms are essentially aimed at developing better seeds to be eventually used by farmers of each area.

On the subject of the new farm law Toloi Afghan of Kandahar says that farmers throughout the world play a key role in the fight against hunger. Improving the living conditions of these people is one of the basic requirements of life in our country since the majority of our population live on farms to begin with. The paper says that the law drafted by the government of Prime Minister Maiwandwal is aimed at establishing social justice in rural areas of the country and improving the economic standard of our far-

The paper hopes that the law will pay special attention to lifting the unjust pressures placed on farmers. It should also encourage farmers to increase the production level. Agricultural cooperatives should be help increase production and guarantee better prices for farm products.

### A Z00

The Kandahar newspaper also comments on the establishment of a 200 in Kabul. It says although Afghanistan has many kinds of wild life most people are unware of their existence or have never seen them. The 200 in this respect, will prove highly educational and provide a kind of amusement site which we have very little of, adds the paper.

Under the heading of "Our National Aim," Toloi Afghan asserts that mankind has continuously endeayoured to forge ahead. Following this natural trend, we too, says the paper, have resolved to improve the lot of our countrymen and embark on a course leading to democracy and social justice. Today we are working and living under a national government headed by a patriot who has already presented his people with a programme which can bring about great changes in all areas of our lives.

The Prime Minister's programme is directed national socialism and the abolishment of all racial, provincial and religious discrimination in the country. The paper concludes by urging everyone to resolve to carry out these reforms with patriotism and honesty.



The warhead of orbitting rocket shown inMonday's Moscow parade can attack targets on

### African Leaders Accuse UK Of Conspiracy With Smith

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 9, (DPA),-Leaders at the Organisation of African Unity summit meeting here late last night adopted a resolution bitterly condemning talks between Britain and the breakaway regime in Rhodesia.

The resolution was adopted at a private session of the heads of delegations to the summit conference.

The resolution described the British-Rhodesian talks, aimed at finding a solution to the Rhodesia problem, as "a conspiracy aimed at recognising the independence seized illegally by rebel settlers."

The resolution repeated previous African demands that Ian Smith, head of the rebel regime in Rhodesia, be toppled by any including the use of force.

But the resolution did not call for

#### Vietnam

(Continued from Page 2) Gradually, the co-chairmen came to look on their peace-keeping responsibilities in Indo-China as an embarrassement.

The escalating "little war" in Laos in 1961 compelled the big powers to reconvene the ICC which had been so summarily dismissed three years previously. But even then it was narrow limits of its mandate hammered out in long months of haggling at Geneva.

The sorry history of the ICC's ineffectiveness, begun a decade ago, continues to the present day. The ICC machinery in Laos has all but broken down, with the three members presenting separate reports to the co-chairmen and the latter powerless to enforce the provisions of the 1962 agreement. Since 1963, the Chinese and North Vietnamese have refused to pay their share of the costs of maintaining the Commission. In Vietnam the ICC has long since become a poor joke.

Yet it is clear that without some effective means of international control to ensure that its terms are respected by all sides any settlement in Vietnam today would not be worth the paper it is written on-As the common interest of the big powers lies in enforcing some kind of lasting settlement of the conflict, international control will sooner or later have to be accepted by all involved, even if the smaller states complain about lack of respect for their sovereign rights. Only with effective supervision can a settlement be guaranteed and a crisis are neutralised. (LOS ANGELES TIMES).

### Space Flight

(Contd. from page 3) His doctoral thesis was manned orbital rendezvous, that is the meeting in space of two indepen dently-launched craft for formaflying with each other.

Since the Gemini-12 flight plan calls for such rendezvousing, Aldrin will have the opportunity of seeing in action and applying the theories which he has explored in his academic studies.

The son of a retired U.S A.ir Force colonel, Aldrin following his father's example accepted an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. He was particularly interested in science, and in 1951 was graduated third in a class of 475 with a bachelor of science

He served as an Air Force engineer assigned to study the maneuvering capability of the Agena space engine with which se-U.S.Gemini spacecraft have rendezvoused and docked in recent flights. Among the tasks for Aldrin and his command pilot in the forthcoming Gemini-12 flight will be similar rendezvous and docking maneuvers with an

#### "Dolls" Sentenced To Jail, **But Get Suspension**

KABUL, Nov. 9, (BBC)-Gina Lollobrigida and actor Jean Sorel were given a two month suspended prison sentence on obscenity charges arising from their roles in "The Dolls" by a court in Viterba near Rome, a BBC broadcast monitored here said.

She appears in an episode in Le Bambole as a glamorous hotel keeper who seduces the young nephew of a bishop. In one scene, she is alleged to have appeared nude but she denies this.

### AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA At 2,4:30,7 and 9 p.m. Iranian film THE BRIGHT

PARK CINEMA: At 2:30,5,7:30 and 0:30 p.m. merican colour film in Farsi THE

VIKINGS At 1:30, 4, 6:30 and 9 p.m. BEHZAD CINEMA Indian black and white film CHANGHIS KHAN PAMIR CINEMA At 1:30, 4, 6:30 and 9 p.m.

Indian film GUHARA DAGH

a break in diplomatic relations with Britain by all African countries as means to force a Rhodesia solution. Such a demand had been made at the OAU Foreign Ministers' conference last year.

The adverse effects on Zambia of the two-year-old Rhodesian crisis came to light here yesterday when President Kenneth Kaunda reviewed the situation in his country.

Kaunda also gave delegates to the OAU summit detailed information on the situation in Rhodesia .

The afternoon summit session was held without UAR President Gamal Abdel Nasser and Algerian President Boumedienne, both of whom had to leave yesterday due to commitments at home.

Nasser, who went to receive Czechoslovakia's President Novotny in Cairo had a long meeting in the morning with a Guinean delegation led by Parliamentary President Leon Maka.

The delegation had been sent to Ababa to give President Sekou Toure's thanks to all Heads of State who backed Guinea in her dispute with Ghana, touched off by the arrest on October 30 of a Guinean government delegation while stopping over in Accra on its way to the Ethiopian capital.

AP adds: The Guinean mission arrived here Tuesday from Conakry but continued to boycott the summit meeting.

The boycott has been a considerable embarrassment to Ethiopia's Emperor Haile Selassie who, together with Nasser and Liberia's President Tubman, sent personal appeals to President Sekou Toure to

Their appeal coincided with their successful negotiations with Ghana's General Joseph Ankrah, for the release of the Guinea delegation detained in Accra.

Sekou Toure has sent messages to several countries thanking them for their support in the dispute. But Ethiopia and Liberia were pointedly omitted.

Tubman, Nasser and the Emperor have given Ankrah personal guarantees that Ghanans allegedly held in Guinea against their will would be released in return for the freed Guineans. To date, however, none has left Conakry.

Kenya's Vice President, Joseph Murumbi, a member of the OAU mission that went to Accra and Conakry to help settle the row, has reported that no Ghanan in Guinea expressed a desire to return home.

But the Ghanan delegation here said that they would have been unwilling to express such a wish unless they could have left immediately with the OAU mission.

### **Chileans Battle** Fleeing Mice

SANTIAGO, Chili, Nov. 9, (Ruter). Farmers and government agents joined battle Tuesday against a column of thousands of hungry mice which have marched from the Andes foothills to within kilomtres (19 miles) of here. Government officials thought the invasion started when an earthquake Sunday sent mice fleeing from their nests,

### Cars New Weapon In Lovers' Duel

TOKYO, Nov. 8. (Reuter) .-Two quarrelling lovers decided to end their fading affair with a duel. The woman chose the weapons, "Cars," she said. So before dawn on a highway near Kyoto, Western Japan, the couple pointed their cars at each other and revved

At the last moment the man's nerve cracked, werved and just clipped other car with his bumper.

Police declined to give the couple's names but said the 37-year-old man had left his wife and children to live with the 32-year-old woman in a restaurant that she owned.

Now police are trying to decide what charge to bringassault, dangerous driving, or failing to keep to the correct side of the road.

### Gemini-12 Mission Set For Thursday

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, (DPA) The launching of the U.S. Gemini-12 space mission is now rescheduled for 20:55 GMT tomorrow. Originally, astronauts

Lovell and Edwin Aldrin were scheduled to blast into space today. A fault in the auto-pilot system in the Titan booster rocket brought the 24 hour postponement.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) said the problem turned up during a pre-countdown check of the Titan.

Astronauts Lovell and Aldrin, will remain in space for four days. Their mission is regarded as the most severe test to date of mans capacity to work in space.

On the mission they will attempt to guide their Gemini craft to a rendezous and linkup with the Agena target within four hours of takeoff, then take pictures of the breadth of the United States and conduct 14 scientific experiments.

A major goal of the mission is to determine how well astronauts work outside a spacecraft. On two of the last three Gemini flights space-working astronauts had to cut short their activities because of overextertion.

Aldrin plans to spend nearly five hours exposed to the rigors of space. Twice he is to stand in the open hatch of Gemini-12 to take pictures.

Between space stands, on Saturday, he will go completely out of the cabin for two hours, during which he will try to make electrical connection, gate rings and hooks, and loosen and tighten bolts-all of it realistic practice for the day astronauts may have to make repairs in

The weather is expected to be satisfactory for the two launchings.

#### SEVERE EARTHQUAKES FELT IN IRAN

TEHRAN, Nov. 9, (Reuter).-Severe earth tremors occured in north and northwest Iran Tuesday morning, the Tehran Seismographic Bureau announced.

No deaths have been reported. The bureau said the tremors, of four degrees magnitude, occurred 70 kilometres (41 miles) from Tehran at 0315 Gmt.

The Iranian Red Lion and Sun said the earthquake shook the Ghazvin area.

Tremors were also felt in Shemiran, a northern Tehran summer re-Reports reaching here said they were also felt at Lahijan on the Caspian coast and Tuleghan, northwest Tehran.

### **UN Committee Discussions**

J.I.M. Rhodes, the British delegate, said that approval of the resolution would do lasting damage to the United Nations, "and jeopardise its future ability to borrow on acceptable terms."

It provided for payment and amortisation out of the regular budget. France and the Soviet Union have paid regular assessments but have withheld payment for the bond issue. They were not among the 64 nations which subscribed a total of \$169,905,679 in bonds, to be repaid over 20 years.

NON PROLIFERATION In the Political Committee British Disarmament Minister Lord Chalfont said Tuesday it would be tragic if the non-nuclear states damage a possible accord among the major nuclear powers on non-proliferation

over the interpretation of proliferation compound the problems of reaching an acceptable treaty at this

He referred to recent statements by India that proliferation includes continued production of nuclear weapons by the nuclear powers which should also be banned under any non-proliferation treaty.

The British Minister said the generally accepted primary aim of non-proliferation treaty is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to countries which do not now have them.

This he granted would be only a 'holding operation" and should be followed by other measures to halt production and reduce nuclear-stockpiles. However, an imperfect treaty would be better than none at all, he said

He disagreed with the idea of some non-nuclear states that they would be making a "sacrifice" by refusing to accept or manufacture nuclear weapons. Acceptance or manufacture of these weapons by one woulderet up a chain reaction

### Stomach - Smuggled **Diamonds Found**

KINSHASA, Nov. 9, (Reuter).-Qongolese airport police Tuesday detained an African alleged to have been carrying contraband diamonds in his stomach.

Later, the police alleged had recovered about they carats worth of diamonds packed in 66 small

Iya Fofana, from Liberia.

The General Assembly approved a \$208 million emergency bond issue in 1961 asked by Secretary-General U Thant to keep the United Nations from going bankrupt due to failure to collect peacekeeping assessments.

of nuclear weapons.

Lord Chalfont said that differences

Ceylon's representative, G.G. Ponnambalan, told the committee he agreed with India's interpretation of "proliferation", but stressed that the main concern now is to prevent "dissemination" of nuclear weapons to countries which did not have

The man, whose name was given as John Wina and who claimed to be of Rhodesian nationality, arrived at Kishasa's Ndjili airport from Luluabourg in the Congo's West Kasai province.

Suspicious customs police called a doctor who gave the man an anaesthetic and a laxative.

bags.

The police said two men travelling with Wina had also been detained. They were named as Bayayokou Jabikou, from the Ivory Coast,

### by the others. Reuniciation of nuclear weapons is the highest form

of security, he said. A.A. Roschin of the Soviet Union said that the United States continues to support West Germany's desire to obtain nuclear weapons and be cautioned members not to be "overoptimisic" about a non-proliferation treaty until the issue is settled to the satisfaction of his

He said the Soviet Union tried at the disarmament negotiations in Geneva to get the United States to say "whether it intends to yield to the demands of the military circles of West Germany."

"This is the crux of the matter," he added. "Therein lies the key to the solution of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. There can be no duplicity or ambiguity on that score."

He said also that there is a rapidly developing nuclear potential in West Germany "which remains outside any international control." posals by Czechoslovakia and Po-

He indicated, however, that proland to accept controls of the International Atomic Energy Agency if Bonn does likewise offer a basis for agreement

#### PAK PROPOSAL

The Netherlands joined the list of Western nations calling on Pakistan not to press to a vote its resolution for a non-nuclear power conference by next July.

H.F. Eschauzier, the Netherlands. delegate told the committee that a conference at this stage of negotiations would endanger agreement on a non-proliferation treaty.

Miss Faika Farouk of Tunisia said her country also had reservations about the Pakistan resolution but she pressed for action on a resolution on guarantees to non-nuclear countries.

George Coleridge-Taylor of Sierra Leone denied that a conference of non-nuclear powers would hinder agreement on a non-proliferation

Turkey's delegate said the resolution deserves careful consideration and his delegation would support it He said Turkey would also support the resolution asking for assurances against attack from the nuclear

In a letter to the President of the Security Council, reports Reuter, Yemen Republic protested against alleged continuing "terrible aggression on its territory by British forces based in neighbouring

A DPA report from Paris said Morocco has presented to UNESCO \$30,000, taken from its military budget, for UNESCO's world literacy fund.

LONDON, Nov. 8, (Reuter).-Henry Charles Dickens. ing grandson of Victorian novelist Charles Dickens and father of authoress Monica Dickens, died at his London home Sunday night. He was 88.

A barrister, he was the head of the Dickens family, but never knew his grandfather, who died in 1870.

### Non-alignment

(Contd. from page 2) lete? Absolutely not. Non-alignment means an organised and United efforts to bring the economic problems of the underdeveloped world into the focus of the world policy of peace and progress. This was the case yesterday and is today as well.

Consequently, the values of non-alignment and the needs which have given rise to it are not smaller but only bigger than in the past. What hopes can the developing countries nurse achieve quick progress if the world is dominated by the armament race and "local wars" such as the one in Vietnam, foreign intervention as in the Congo and the Dominican Republic, pressures and conspiracies organised by imperialists and their suppor-The key problems of peace and

development of the world in general and each non-aligned country in particular along acceptable political and economic lines can be solved only within the framework of international action in which the non-aligned countries inevitable play a vital role. Viewed in this light, the policy of nonalignment and active peaceful coexistence, as an alternative to and a negation of the bloc policy of pressure and force and as an expression of general aims of the international community, has lost nothing of its value and topical character. (TANJUG)

### Wallace, Maddox, Kirk, Rhodes Win **Governor Posts**

NEW YORK, Nov. 9, (Reuter). -Two segregationists — Lurleen Wallace who will follow her husband. George to the Alabama statehouse, and former restauranteur Lester Maddox-were elected Democratic governors Tuesday of the deep south states of Alabama and Geor-

In Arkansas, Republican throp Rockefeller, brother of the New York governor, was giving another white supremacist Jim Johnson, a run for his money in early returns.

In Maryland, a border state, Democrat George Mahoney, who ran on a platform of keeping Negroes out of all-white suburbs, was neckand-neck with Spiro Agnew, a Republican liberal who wants to let them move out of their ghettoes.

In Florida Claud Kirk, who ran on the same slogan as Mahoney in Maryland—"a man's home is his castle"-became the first Republican governor of that state since reconstruction days.

He ran against a liberal democrat who advocated open housing. In Ohio, the state called "the mother of presidents," Republican Governor James A. Rhodes won reelection handily over young Toledo democrat Frazer Reamy Jr.

Rhodes stressed prosperity, progress and no new taxes. There were as yet no reports from

New York or California Thirty-five of the 50 state governorships were being contested in this off-year election in which the results were being watched closely for Republican personalities who might be their party's choice in the 1968 presidential election.

Republicans stepped ahead in their races to wrest two Senate seats-in Illinois and Tennessee-from the democrats.

In a mild surprise, Howard H. Baker Jr., son-in-law of Senate Republican leader Everett M. Dirksen, was running well ahead of former Governor Frank G. Clement, Democrat. And Charles H. Percy, the pollsters' choice in Illinois, was out in front in his tangle with 74year-old Democratic Sen. Paul H. Douglas. The Columbia Broadcasting System, using its computer system, proclaimed Percy the winner. So did American Broadcasting Co.

Republican Edward Brooke, Massachusetts Attorney-General who is striving to become the first Negro Senator since reconstruction days after the civil war, was leading his Democratic opponent, former Governer Endicott Peabody.

Democratic command of the next Senate already was built in to an election which also chose all 435 members of a new House of Representatives.

Returned from weathervane house districts were mixed, and were hard to spot.

On the average, the party out of White House power has picked up 40 seats in the house in off-year elections over the past three decades.

Early returns gave Republicans a net gain of only one seat, but they were leading in 13 districts which elected Democrats last time.

### A Bigger Newspaper In Mazare Sharif

MAZARE SHARIF, Nov. 9. (Bakhtar).—The Bedar daily of Mazare Sharif, Balkh, has been appearing with an enlarged format from November 7, the anniversary of His Majesty the King's accession to the throne.

At a function held on this occasion in the Balkh public library, Governor Eng. Mohammad Hussain Masa expressed pleasure over the change in the format of the city's newspaper. He said during the reign of His Majesty the King Afghanistan has made progress in all walks of life and this development is clearly visible in our press and mass media.

Eng. Masa thanked Provincial Director of Information and Culture Gholam Habib Nawabi for his hard work in developing the paper and serving the residents of the province in other ways. He said the press had a great responsibility in enlightening the people.

Nawabi, editor of the 45-yearold Bedar, thanked the Ministry of Information and Culture and the Governor for their cooperation.

SECOND VOLUME The Government Printing Press has recently completed the printing of the second volume of the translation of the HOLY KORAN. It is on sale now at the Avicinna Ploranzai next to the building of the Ministry of Education-Mo-

hammad Jan Khan Road-Kabul.

## PIA SCHEDULE

Due to operational reasons our winter schedule which was to have come into effect November 1, 1966, will now be effective from November 16, 1966. Until November 15, 1966 the existing schedule will continue as follows:

DAYS-MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS Arrival

Departure 1130 Winter schedule effective November 16, 1966 will be as follows: DAYS-MONDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS

Arrival For reservations please contact your travel agent or PIA Office.

### Arthur Goldberg To Visit Southeast Asia munist aggression-indeed aggression

(Contd. from page 1) Military sources also said Viet Cong abducted an entire village of between 90 and 110 people 75 miles southwest of Saigon. They had no

South Vietnamese officials said a

Viet Cong squad, disguised as government military attacked a nearby camp, infiltrated a militia post near Hong Mon, about 11 miles (17 kms) northwest of Saigon. They were detected and driven off by the platoon stationed at the garrison. The defender suffered light

casualties but nine civilians were killed and eight wounded. Cong losses were unknown. In the continuing air offensive against North Vietnam, U.S. air force and navy pilots hit communications, storage and supply areas and military establishments around Hanoi and Haiphong, down the southern coast, in the strategic Dien

Bien Phu area and in the demilita-Four U.S. planes were brought down by the North Vietnamese army, two over Quang Ninh province on November 4 and 6, Hsinuha reports from Hanoi.

One more U.S. pilotless high-altitude reconnaissance plane was shot down yesterday over Hanoi, the agency adds. Canadian Foreign Minister Paul

Martins' talks with Polish leaders in Warsaw have not produced agreement on the Vietnam war question. A joint communique issued Tuesday merely said the Vietnam question had been the centre of discussions which Martin had with his

Polish counterpart Adam Rapacki and Prime Minister Josef Cyrankiewiez and that they had each explained their respective country's stand on the question. The communique also said that Martin and the Polish leaders had

expressed their concern over the developments in Vietnam. Martin said at a press conference in Warsaw that he regarded his talks as very useful although no agreement on the Vietnam question had been reached.

He said the talks had made it possible for each side to better understand each others position. Martin also said that Poland and Canada agreed that a peace settle-

ment should be found as quickly as possible. The Canadian Foreign Minister added that Canada would like to see the International Control Commission on Indo-China mediate and possibly achieve a calming of the

situation. In Melbourne, Australian Prime Minister Harold Holt said last night it was absurd to say his government's involvement in the Vietnam war had damaged Australia's standing in Asia.

Holt, making a policy speech for

the November 26 general election,

said in a nation-wide television

broadcast that foreign policy and national service training would be the central issues of the campaign. "It has been said that our policies in Vietnam have damaged Australía's standing in Asia," he said.

of any kind-must be resisted. In London, roving U.S. Ambassador Averell Harriman left for Morocco Tuesday night to discuss the results of the Manila conference

President Johnson's special envoy

said that Morocco was on his itine-

rary because it is one of 31 nations

with leaders in Rabat.

supplying humanitarian assistance in Vietnam. He is due back Washington Wednesday night. In United Nations, the U.S. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg will undertake a peace mission to southwest Asia-including South Vietnam-after the current UN assem-

bly session, a U.S. spokesman said

Tuesday. The U.S. administration's decision to reduce draft calls over the next four months eventually may solve two pressing army problems: huge backlog of untrained reservists and the failure to reach full combat readiness among U.S. based divisions.

Pentagon sources said Monday that the army should be able to slash the reservist backlog-133,100 as of last June to-60,000 by next summer. The army training bases, officials said, should be training as many as 20,000 reservists a month by early next year. Right now the army is scheduled to train only 1,000 reservists monthly.

Secretary of Defence Robert Mchalf the current levels.

Namara announced the cutback at a news conference Saturday. He said draft calls-barring unforeseen contingencies—should average less than 25,000 through March, about

"This is absurd. Most Asian countries share our belief that com-