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## Kabul Times (November 12, 1966, vol. 5, no. 191)

Bakhtar News Agency

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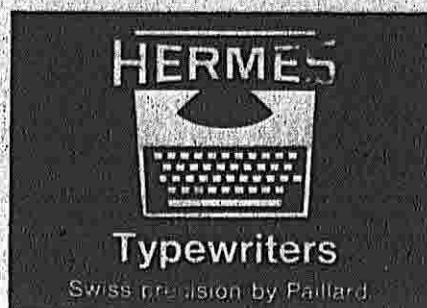
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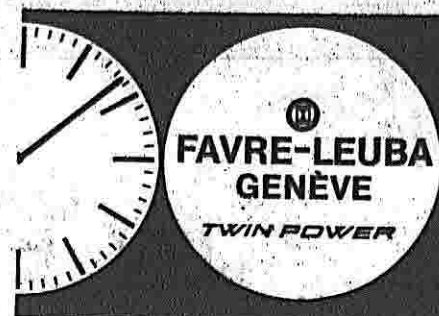
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# THE KABUL TIMES



Vol. V, No. 191

KABUL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1966, (AQRAB 21, 1345, S.H.)

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PRICE Af. 3

## HRH Prince Ahmad Shah To Open Highway

### Yefremov Here For Tomorrow's Inauguration

KABUL, Nov. 12, (Bakhtar).—His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah will inaugurate Sunday the 214km. Doshi-Sherkhan Bander highway, built at a cost of \$12,114,220 and Af. 511,254,148.

The road, which links Northern and Southern Afghanistan, has been built with Soviet assistance.

A Soviet government delegation, headed by Mikhail Yefremov, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, arrived in Kabul today at the invitation of the Government of Afghanistan.

Yefremov was received at the airport by Noor Ahmad Etemadi, First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Abdul Satar Shalizi, Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior; Eng. Ahmadullah, Minister of Public Works; the Governor of Kabul; the Mayor of Kabul; the USSR Ambassador and members of the USSR Embassy and Soviet citizens residing in Kabul.

After disembarking from the plane the Soviet guest was welcomed by Etemadi. The two later inspected a guard of honour.

Some children presented Yefremov with bouquets on behalf of the residents of Kabul.

Yefremov drove to the official guest house in Chilstoon while accompanied by Etemadi. His motorcade was escorted by motorcyclists.

Yefremov and members of his delegation will stay in Afghanistan for a week.

A.A. Kulev, Vice-Chairman of the State Committee on Economic Relations with Foreign Countries in the USSR Council of Ministers; A.I. Sosnov, Deputy Minister of Transport Construction; A.A. Andriv, Counsellor in the Middle Eastern Department of the Foreign Ministry, and A.A. Apehtin, Secretary to the Deputy Prime Minister, are the members of the delegation.

A press group consisting of representatives of Tass, Izvestia and two photographers are accompanying the delegation.

Earlier a Tass report from Moscow says the delegation was seen off at Nukovo airport by Ignaty Novikov, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and other officials, and also by the ambassador of Afghanistan, General Mohammed Aref.

### YEFREMOV'S CAREER

Yefremov was born on May 22, 1911, in the Kuibyshev region in a poor farmer's family. In 1931 Yefremov graduated from the power engineering technical school. He later held responsible posts in industrial projects and factories.

In 1938 he passed the examinations for the first course of the Kuibyshev Industrial Institute, learning on his own, without the help of attending lectures. He graduated from the institute in 1941.

Yefremov is a prominent statesman and is engaged in social and political activities. In 1932 he joined the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and since 1942 has been occupying leading party posts in the Kuibyshev regional committee of the CPSU, where he headed the departments of power engineering, and heavy industry.

In 1951 he was elected second secretary, and in 1952 first secretary of the Kuibyshev committee. In subsequent years Yefremov worked as first secretary of the Cheliabinsk regional committee, chief of departments of party bodies of the CPSU central committee for the Russian Federation and member of the bureau of the CPSU central committee on industrial management of the Russian Federation, and first secretary of the Gorky regional committee. In November, 1965, he was appointed Vice-Chairman of USSR Council of Ministers and member of the Presidium.

Yefremov was a delegate to five CPSU Congresses. At the 20th, 22nd and 23rd Congresses he was elected member of the CPSU central committee. He is a deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet of the seventh convocation and earlier was elected deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet of the fourth, fifth and sixth convocations.

For his services to the country Yefremov has received two Orders of Lenin, the Order of Red Banner of Labour, the Order of the Red Star and eight medals.



Yefremov, the Soviet Deputy Premier, with Noor Ahmad Etemadi, on arrival at Kabul airport this morning.

## Maiwandwal Asks Ariana To Buy Three-Engined Boeing

KABUL, Nov. 12, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal has instructed Ariana Afghan Airlines to take steps to buy a three-engined Boeing 727 passenger plane.

The Afghan civil aviation department had suggested that this type of plane would be the most suitable for operation here.

The plane, which is convertible into a transport carrier, is to be bought with foreign credit in accordance with the foreign credit regulations.

Studies carried out in the past few months by experts of Ariana Airlines in collaboration with Pan-American show that unless the airline buys the Boeing its economic structure will be weakened greatly in the next few years, an official of the Afghan civil aviation department said.

Two-engined jet planes are not suitable for a mountainous country like Afghanistan, and the operation costs of four-engined planes are high. The studies

show that three-engined jet planes are the best suitable for Ariana.

### Visitor Calls This Country Paradise

KABUL, Nov. 12, (Bakhtar).—Sadiq Tehrani, editor of Khorasan daily of Iran who came to Kabul three weeks ago at the invitation of the Ministry of Information and Culture, left Kabul Thursday for home.

"During my stay here," he told a Bakhtar reporter, "I was convinced that the people of Afghanistan, who have progressed under the guidance of His Majesty the King will achieve further successes."

The Afghan press, he added, has been able to keep pace with the world press.

When asked how much he thinks Afghanistan has progressed during the last 10 years, he said in a couplet:

She has travelled a century's journey in 10 years,  
Now she has become a paradise on earth.



Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal during a tour of Soviet Union last February visited some of the Soviet republics. On his trip to Yalta, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan the Prime Minister was accompanied by Yefremov.

Here Maiwandwal inspects a tannery in Uzbekistan. First from right is Yefremov, the deputy prime minister of the Soviet Union.

## Princess Honours 176 Graduates

KABUL, Nov. 12, (Bakhtar).—HRH Princess Bilquis Thursday presented certificates to 176 students of Rabia Balkhi High School who had graduated during the last two years.

The principal of the school, Humaria Noorzai, said she was happy that the school has played its share in the progress of education, which is advancing well under the guidance of His Majesty the King.

The Minister of Public Health, Kobra Noorzai; the Deputy Minister of Public Health, and principals of several schools also participated in the function.

A costume show was held after the distribution of the certificates. The students of the school also gave a concert and presented two short plays.

## HIS MAJESTY VISITS SHERKHAN BANDAR

### Work In Kunduz, Baghlan Provincial Areas Inspected

KABUL, Nov. 12, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King arrived in Khenjan Thursday. He went to Pule Khumri at 2:30 and inspected the work on the Pule Khumri-Sherkhan highway.

Colonel Abdul Wahab, the head of the project, explained details of the work, and His Majesty expressed satisfaction over the progress made.

Abdul Baqi Yousufzai, Governor of Baghlan; Faqir Nabi Alefi, Governor of Kunduz, and Lt. Gen. Mohammad Qasim, Commander of the Nahrin garrison, accompanied His Majesty.

His Majesty rested at the club of the sugar factory in Baghlan Thursday night and left for Kunduz Friday afternoon.

His Majesty was received in Kunduz by the Governor, the Deputy Governor of Takhar, the president of Spinjar Company and elders of the province.

His Majesty inspected Sherkhan Bandar later. The president of the River Ports Authority, Mohammad Azem Azimi, explained to His Majesty the activities of the port. His Majesty was accompanied by the Governor of Kunduz.

His Majesty stayed at Spinjar Company's club last night.

## UN Assembly Elects Five New Members To Security Council

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 12, (AP).—Five new non-permanent members—Brazil, Canada, Ethiopia, Denmark and India—were elected Friday to two-years on the UN Security Council.

The five will replace five other states for two-year terms on the key decision-making body of the world

organisation. The council has a total of 15 members.

The assembly also elected nine members Friday to the Economic and Social Council, which was enlarged last January 1 from 18 to 27 members. A third of its membership is elected each year to three-year terms.

Elected to the Council on the first ballot were Belgium with 114 votes; Turkey, 109; Guatemala, 106; Kuwait, 105; Sierra Leone, 99; France, 98; Tanzania, 97; and Mexico, 95.

In the General Assembly, anger and frustration prevailed among African delegates Friday on the first anniversary of Ian Smith's unilateral declaration of independence in Rhodesia.

Leaders of the African group expressed little hope that Britain will overthrow Smith's white minority regime and grant self-determination to the African majority.

"They have had a year and they have done nothing meaningful," said Nigerian Ambassador S. O. Adebajo, a leader of the moderate wing of the African group.

Fifty-four African and Asian nations sponsored a resolution in the General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee calling on Britain to use force if necessary to topple the Smith government.

African delegates, who had hoped that the General Assembly would ratify a new resolution against Rhodesia Friday, first anniversary of the colony's seizure of independence—agreed to a postponement until next Tuesday.

Britain vowed Thursday to honour its pledge to bring independence to South Arabia not later than 1968 and appealed to the United Nations for help to accomplish the task.

Lord Caradon told the General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee Britain was striving to prepare all the states in South Arabia to unite into one nation. "Our purpose is not to divide and rule," he said. "Our declared and determined effort is to unite and set free."

Jordan, which houses the bulk of Palestine Arab refugees, Thursday put its weight behind proposals for a UN custodian to take charge of refugee property in Israel.

The appointment of a custodian, who would remit the proceeds of the property to the displaced Arabs, would rescue these people from "the humiliation of international charity and alms," the Jordanian delegate, Dr. Mohammad el-Farra, told the special political committee.

The USSR lashed out at the United States, Britain, West Germany, Portugal, South Africa and the NATO alliance Friday in a sweeping indictment of their alleged transgressions of the UN charter.

The chief Soviet delegate, Dr. Nikolai Fedorenko, in a General Assembly debate on the prohibition of the threat or use of force in international relations said American aggression in Vietnam was a challenge to the purposes and principles of the UN charter.

### Arya Inspects Press In Jalalabad

JALALABAD, Nov. 12, (Bakhtar).—The Deputy Minister of Information and Culture, Mohammad Najim Arya, inspected the new building of the provincial department of information and culture and the installation of a new printing press there Friday.

He also inspected excavation work in Hadda, near here.

The Deputy Minister gave instructions to the president of the library, Gul Ahmad Farid, regarding the provincial library's building.

## HM Invites Sunay To Afghanistan

KABUL, Nov. 12, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King has invited the President of Turkey, Cevdet Sunay, to visit Afghanistan, the information office of the Foreign Ministry said Thursday.

The President has accepted the invitation with thanks, according to the Foreign Ministry source. The date for the visit will be fixed later.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, Nov. 12, (Bakhtar).—A telegram of congratulations on the occasion of the birth anniversary of King Gustav V of Sweden has been cable to Stockholm on behalf of His Majesty the King, the information department of the Foreign Ministry said.

KANDAHAR, Nov. 12, (Bakhtar).—A kindergarten will be built in Kandahar province with the help of the Federal German Republic.

Dr. Abdul Ghafar Aziz, adviser to the Ministry of Public Health, arrived here Thursday and met Dr. Anas, Governor, and members of the FRG Volunteer Workers Organisation and exchanged views on the proposal.

KUNDUZ, Nov. 12, (Bakhtar).—Richard Newell, deputy chief of the Asia Foundation in Kabul, arrived here Thursday and exchanged views with Governor Faqir Nabi Alefi on extension of help to the education library. He later presented 67 books to the library of Bilquis School.

KABUL, Nov. 12, (Bakhtar).—The National Federation of Women of China has presented Chinese embroidery and toys to the kindergarten run by the Afghan Women's Institute. The presentation was made by Mrs. Chen Feng, wife of the Chinese ambassador in Kabul, to Mrs. S.F. Etemadi, the president of the Institute.

KABUL, Nov. 12, (Bakhtar).—The Italian Ambassador in Afghanistan, Dr. Carlo Cimino, who had gone to Italy on leave, returned to Kabul Thursday.

KABUL, Nov. 12, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee has been appointed President of the Polytechnic and Khair Mohammad Arsal a vice-dean of the College of Medicine.

KABUL, Nov. 12, (Bakhtar).—Mohammad Yaqub Lali has been appointed vice-president of the Helmand Valley Authority and Mohammad Aman president of the technical department of the Authority.

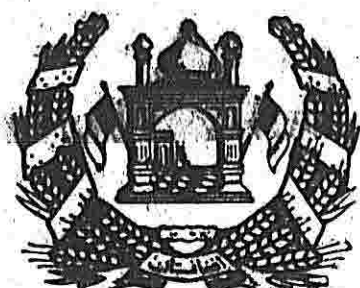
KABUL, Nov. 12, (Bakhtar).—An Afghan delegation left Kabul for Moscow Thursday at the invitation of Avto Export Company to participate in the opening of the international industrial exhibition there.

The delegation is headed by Abdul Kabir Seraj, the Vice-President of Government Monopolies. Painda Mohammad Manalai and Abdul Rahman Jahangir are the members of the delegation. Hafizullah, President of Kabul Bus Company, also left for Moscow to participate in the exhibition.

GARDEZ, Nov. 12, (Bakhtar).—A youth club has been established under the Rural Development Project in Dargai village near here.

STOP PRESS





## THE KABUL TIMES

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### Doshi-Sherkhan Bander Highway

The people of Afghanistan will score a new success in their determined efforts for the country's economic and social development, when His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, the eldest son of His Majesty the King, inaugurates the 214-km. highway linking Doshi with Sherkhan Bandar on the Soviet border.

Highway construction has been given top-most priority in Afghanistan's First and Second Five Year Plans as the most important prerequisite to effective planning in agriculture as well as industries. Being a landlocked country, both highway and airport construction had to receive due emphasis and the trend is likely to be continued in future development plans.

Although most of the important social and trade centres in Afghanistan are already linked with one another and with the capital, much work remains to be done, first of all by completing the great circle by constructing the Mazar-Herat highway and secondly by linking the capital with Herat through the mountainous terrain of Hazarajat in Central Afghanistan. Highway construction in the future will be less difficult since a large number of technicians will have been trained in this field and the equipment used in building other highways can be used, saving large sums of money.

With the completion of the Doshi-Sherkhan Bandar highway Afghanistan offers alternate trade routes between the Soviet Union and the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent. Since the Soviet Union has extensive trade and aid dealings with both these countries, Afghanistan can serve as a vital artery in the technical and trade exchanges between its northern and southern frontiers.

It should be mentioned that work is progressing at full speed on the construction of another vital highway link between Herat and Islam

### Food For Thought

States, as great engines, move

slowly.

—Bacon.

Kala on the Iranian border. With the completion of this work the eastern and western extremities of the country will be joined by an all-weather highway, making it possible for Afghanistan to resume its historic position as the crossroad of East-West trade.

The role of highway construction in the promotion of national unity and the easy flow of culture and trade between various parts of the country itself hardly needs any emphasis. As the main economic arteries progressively start pumping new blood into the nation's economy, the need to build subsidiary roads becomes all the more acute. The Government is not expected to play any effective role in this connection as it will have to concentrate for a long time to come on heavy industrial and agricultural projects which are beyond the capability of the private sector. It is the duty of private concerns and individuals to play their part in improving the subsidiary road links between agricultural and industrial centres and with the main highways. The lead given by the Gulbahar textile mill and the cement factory in paving the road between Jabul Seraj and Gulbahar should be followed by other organisations.

In congratulating the Labour Corps and the Ministry of Public Works for their success in the timely completion of the Doshi-Sherkhan Bandar highway, we express appreciation for the selfless efforts of the Soviet technicians and experts who have taken part in this great work, as also the Soviet Government in rendering unconditional assistance for the implementation of this project. We welcome His Excellency Yefremov, the Soviet Deputy Prime Minister, who is here to attend the inauguration of the highway, which may be considered the best example of fruitful cooperation between two neighbouring countries with different social and economic systems.

### HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

"Goodbye Tablets, Goodbye Smuggled Medicine", was the title of an editorial in Thursday's *Anis*. It welcomed the enforcement of new regulations regarding the import, production and distribution of medicine. According to these regulations only items of medicine included in a prepared list of formulas can be imported.

The editorial expressed delight that one of the campaigns in which the paper had taken part for the past three years was bearing fruit. The daily had on many occasions carried editorials and main articles explaining the chaotic situation in the drug market and the need for enforcing more strict regulations.

The editorial quoted the Public Health Minister's statement at a meeting announcing the enforcement of the regulations that pharmacies here were dispensing drugs which could not be found anywhere else in the world. This, the paper said, is a very bitter truth with unimaginable consequences. The regulations also specify the manufacturers which are considered trustworthy and ban import of medicine manufactured by firms other than those mentioned. This, said the editorial, should stop the sale of medicine under a fake name or trademark.

The editorial emphasised the need for all-round cooperation in the proper enforcement of these regulations, by doctors, patients, drug merchants and dispensaries.

Friday's *Ishtah* carried an editorial note condemning a parasitic way of living. The editorial opened with a couplet saying one may not eat bread without first earning it. One may not eat one bite of food that he has not earned. The bread earned by others should not be touched even if it means the only way of survival. The editorial made a dramatic appeal to all to work with enthusiasm and make themselves useful members of society.

Today's *Ishtah* came out with an editorial on highway construction in Afghanistan. Another vital highway link, 214 km. long, will be opened Sunday by His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, joining Doshi with Sherkhan Bandar on the

Soviet border. With the completion of this link the capital will be joined to the commercial port of Sherkhan Bandar by an all-weather highway.

The editorial referred to the fact that the general policy in highway construction is to establish a ring of asphalted roads around the country. To this end the next step will be to construct a similar highway between Mazar and Herat. Work is already progressing rapidly on the construction of a highway between Herat and Islam Kala on the Iranian border. With the completion of this highway the eastern and western ex-

remities of the countries will be linked by an all-weather highway, facilitating domestic as well as regional trade.

The editorial paid tribute to the Labour Corps for its excellent performance in highway construction throughout the country under adverse climatic conditions. It also praised the work of the Soviet experts who have worked side by side with Afghan workers in the completion of the Doshi-Sherkhan Bandar and other highways. Appreciation for the unconditional assistance of the Soviet government was also expressed in the editorial.

### WORLD PRESS

"The Burmese press writes that now the position of Burma's national currency, the kyat, will be more stable. The country will be able to preserve her own reserves of gold and hard currency and will have freedom of action in the foreign market."

The campaign of pressuring Rangoon inspired by British monopoly circles is a campaign against new Burma, an attempt to hinder her struggle for the strengthening of national sovereignty and the liquidation of the grim aftermaths of colonial oppression."

Barry Goldwater, the 1964 Republican U.S. Presidential candidate, has tried three times, without success, to get a temporary flying assignment in Vietnam, says *Newsweek* magazine.

Goldwater is a Major General in the U.S. Air Force Reserve and a qualified jet fighter pilot.

Another *Newsweek* report says the United States got a "good look" at China's recent test shot of a nuclear-tipped missile by using new supersecret radar and "sensing satellites."

The U.S. learned, as a result, that China's atomic warhead was bulky and relatively unsophisticated.

Experts think that Peking's nuclear weapons-packaging abilities

have advanced little since the first Chinese A-Bomb was exploded two years ago.

They suggest that the Chinese effort may be aimed at developing missiles of limited capability for deployment on submarines in five years, the magazine says.

Tass reports many papers have carried summaries and commented on the report by A.Y. Pelshe at the Kremlin meeting on the eve of the 49th anniversary of the October Revolution.

The Rumanian paper *Scinteia* frontpaged the report under the heading "Victorious Advance of Soviet Economics". The Czechoslovak paper *Rude Pravo* gave a summary of the report and stressed that the Soviet Union sets an example to all peoples. The Yugoslav paper *Borba* carried a summary of the report under the headline "Soviet Successes Insuperable from Successes of Other Socialist Countries."

The *New York Times* and the *New York Daily News* frontpaged reports on the meeting in the Kremlin and summaries of Pelshe's report.

Commenting on Monday's riots in New Delhi, the *London Times* and *The Guardian* linked them to the coming general elections in February.

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## World Bank's Help To Developing States

Industrial production in developing countries has doubled in the last decade. The manufacture of steel in these countries has tripled. Electric power capacity has more than doubled.

None of the 103 countries which form the membership of the World Bank suggest developing countries are on the point of a breakthrough to prosperity. In fact, the reverse is true. George D. Woods, the Bank President, put it thus: "The end of the Bank's 20th year is an appropriate juncture at which to take stock of the international development effort." Referring to "long and sombre shadows on the development scene," he said:

"Most of the world still lives in deep poverty. The developing countries must labour against severe handicaps—among them, excessive dependence on fluctuating and slow-growing earnings from exports of a few primary commodities, debt service obligations that place a heavy claim on available foreign exchange, and, in many countries, rates of population growth that offset many of the gains in production. Of particular concern is the failure of food output in many countries to gain ground in the race with growing population."

But, Woods adds, there have been accomplishments—striking, in some cases. This is the positive side of the picture, as he described it:

—In one-fourth of the 80 developing countries included in the Bank's membership, there has been an average annual growth rate of 5 per cent or more since the 1950's in terms of output of goods and services. This is fast enough to double per capita income in a gene-

ration.

—Installed power capacity in developing countries—a basic requirement for future expansion—more than doubled in the decade 1953-1963. Production of electrical energy in these countries is now more than two-thirds of the amount produced in Western Europe and North America before World War II.

—Mining production in developing countries has risen in the past 10 years at almost 10 per cent yearly, compared to 2 per cent in the industrialised regions.

—Developing countries have also been forging ahead in industrial production. This has doubled in the last decade, while manufacture of steel has tripled. Annual cement production has more than doubled and is now higher than the amount that Western Europe and North America were producing before World War II.

—Transportation has also made rapid advances in developing areas. The number of miles of all-weather roads in Africa, South America and Asia has more than doubled in the last 10 years. Freight moved by rail has been growing by 10 per cent yearly in Africa, and nearly 12 per cent in Asia.

"The most important single accomplishment" in the development effort since World War II, Woods told the experts, "is that the peoples of the developing world have acquired skills, adopted attitudes and built institutions that greatly increase their ability to achieve further development and to use capital productively." He added that education facilities have been expanding at a faster rate than population growth, with growing emphasis on

engineering, agriculture and other technical subjects oriented to economic development.

The World Bank and its subsidiaries over the last 20 years, has given loans of nearly \$10 million to finance 459 projects in 79 countries all over the world—most of it for electric power and transportation projects in the developing countries.

The Bank, today the most successful institution of its kind on the world scene, started at Bretton Woods, as a cooperative effort to rebuild a war-torn world and to provide loans for the economic progress of the developing countries then emerging to independence.

The Bank continues to grow and expand its operations. During the past 20 years, its membership has grown from 28 nations to 103. When it opened its doors 20 years ago, the Bank had total capital of only \$700 million in capital funds. In the Bank's last fiscal year alone, it and its sister institutions made commitments more than that—a total of \$1,160,000,000.

The Bank will continue to face up to the challenge of the future. President Woods summed it up in this fashion:

"It is certain, I think, that the last third of the 20th century belongs to the problems of the two-thirds of mankind which are economically the least well situated. There is plenty in the record to show that these problems can be met. But meeting them will require strenuous effort and new thinking by the developed and the developing countries alike."

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)

## Is There A Johnson Doctrine For Asia?

Is there a "Johnson doctrine for Asia" on the lines of the now defunct Monroe doctrine for the Americas? Despite White House denials and Senator Mansfield's protests, there is a strong Congressional fear that President Johnson has been thinking of just such a doctrine in the solitude of his study.

There is evidence, both direct and indirect, to support the view that the U.S. is assuming vast, unilateral responsibility to maintain the integrity of whole new regions, particularly in Asia. This is different from its posture of the 19th century when it played practically no part in European politics and only a marginal role in Asia.

What is happening, some people in Washington contend, is also a reversal of American post-war policies in which the U.S. became the main pillar in the defence of Europe with a relatively small interest in Asia.

U.S. interest in Europe, they say is on the decline. Its role in Asia is in the ascendant. The pro-European group is aflutter. To it Europe is closer, culturally and otherwise, and deserves undiminished attention. Asia is strange and distant.

They are opposed to an extension of U.S. responsibilities, unassisted by its major allies. The spearhead of opposition to Johnson's Asian policy is Senator Fulbright. He has rallied round himself quite a few liberals to give him momentum and strength.

That he is no longer a negli-

gible entity is proved by the manner in which he made mincemeat of aid programme this year. His ire can be devastating even if it is irrational. His target was President Johnson's Asian doctrine.

The President's stand on Vietnam where he is now totally committed, lends itself to the assumption that nothing short of an Asian doctrine is brewing in his mind. How else could one ultimate military logic, must take into account the possibility of China and the Soviet Union joining the war? As days pass, President Johnson's opponents fear that margin between what can happen and what might happen narrows inexorably.

Expanding U.S. responsibility is traceable also in President Johnson's recent speech in which he defined Asia as "the crucial arena of man's striving for independence and order" and declared "the determination of the United States to meet our obligation in Asia as a Pacific power."

What incensed the President's critics is the contradiction in his claim to be Pacific power trying to act as a policeman in Asia. Their anger is inflamed by the memory that in Europe the U.S. has acted in concert with her NATO allies, in Korea under the umbrella of the UN but in Vietnam it is fighting virtually alone and yet it is prepared to take on further undefined and almost unlimited additional responsibility. President Johnson's opponents

draw on Hubert Humphrey who has unwittingly fanned their misgivings. In a recent television interview, it was the Vice President who described the Honolulu declaration, resulting from President Johnson's meeting with General Ky, as "a Johnson doctrine for Asia." To him it was a "pledge to ourselves and to posterity to defeat aggression, to defeat social misery, to build viable, free political institutions and to achieve peace."

Acknowledging that these were "great commitments," the Vice President went on to say: "I think there is tremendous new opening here for realising the dream of the Great Society in the great area of Asia, not merely here at home."

Against this bold assertion, the White House contradiction sounded very pale, particularly after President Johnson's close friend and writer, Mr. White, had told the world that the Asian doctrine was really conceived by the President five years ago when he made a trip to Asia as Vice President.

At the time of the Honolulu declaration no one suspected that it was anything more than a statement dealing with U.S. policies and programmes in Vietnam. It was felt to Humphrey to discover, several months later, that "if studied carefully... it has as much of significance for the future of Asia as the Atlantic Charter had for the future of Europe."

(To be continued)

## Why Dr. Erhard Lost The Chancellorship?

Why Professor Dr. Erhard fell from office is one of those topics which political observers are keen to know.

There is agreement that the fall of the Chancellor, who has been called the father of the Federal Republic of Germany's post-war economic boom and prosperity, had much to do with the break of the coalition government formed with the help of his own party—the Christian Democrats and the Free Democrats.

On his return from Washington recently Erhard was confronted with the problem of providing funds to meet the cost of the United States troops stationed on W. German soil since Washington did not agree to meet all the cost.

Erhard had two alternatives: either increase taxes or cut down government expenditures. It was not feasible to cut the expenses of the government to an extent that would cover the cost of supporting these troops. So he had no choice but to accept the second alternative. This is why the elections held in the state of Rhine Westphalia sometime ago showed a drop in the popularity of his party.

The "generals' revolution" in September also severely harmed the prestige of Erhard's government. More than 60 Starfighters of the West German air force have crashed since 1961 resulting in the death of more than 45 pilots. The parliamentary committee appointed to investigate the causes of the crashes came out with a detailed report. The report blamed the purchasers of the planes.

Although Von Hassel, Erhard's Defence Minister, via good political maneuvering solved the immediate crisis by replacing the ge-

nerals who had resigned, the affair did damage the image both of the Christian Democrats and the Erhard government.

When the proposal to increase taxes was put forward to the cabinet by Erhard, the cabinet members who belonged to the Free Democrats did not approve of it. The showdown resulted in the break up of the coalition government formed by the two political parties.

This is the explanation for the ultimate resignation of Dr. Erhard.

But an undercurrent of political and economic turmoil have been active during the past year. Though not yet conspicuous, the combined force of these events did exert an impact on the Erhard government.

The rising cost of living in West Germany in the last year also changed much of the people's confidence in Erhard as an economic miracle worker. Further, his attitude of rather too often consulting Washington on everything he thought was important did not boost his prestige.

One does not know to what degree France-German relations have affected the popularity of the West German government but it is sure that the cordiality between the two countries has been decreasing since Dr. Konrad Adenauer's stepping down from office. British interests in joining the European Common Market and the backing of the Erhard government for the policy as well as withdrawal of France from NATO are major causes for the cooling of ties between these two neighbouring states.

The increase in popularity of some other West German leaders

may also have influenced the downfall of Dr. Erhard.

Dr. Barzel is one of those young West German politicians, who after delivering a major speech on the German unification issue in New York, has been much in the news.

Willy Brandt, the West Berlin mayor, and one of the staunch political rivals of Dr. Erhard has been increasing his part on the political scene in the Federal Republic.

What Willy Brandt said to the ambassador of Soviet Union during his lunch visit to East Berlin at the invitation of the former is known to the German Federal Government. But the very meeting points to the sincerity of Brandt to pursue his political ideal.

A successor will be confronted with some of the problems which Erhard was facing. He will have to deal with France, the problems of NATO, the problems of the entry of United Kingdom to the Common Market, and domestic problems, particularly the rise in prices of essential commodities.

What makes solution of these problems difficult is the need to form another coalition government. How long a coalition can last is something that no political observer can be sure of.

The formation of a coalition is the most sensitive deal in the whole range of political practicalities. The coalition partners will have to sacrifice much to each other to keep the marriage, which offers wide avenues for divorce. It is in this context that one does not know whether the successor to Dr. Erhard will have to call for another general elections or not.

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**W. German Record Helps Neuroses**

Many people today suffer from neuroses—nervous illnesses that are not caused by an organic malfunction. The number of persons who could help these people is small. West German Professor Alred Brauchle, a pioneer in this field for decades, has found a way out of this dilemma. In a Berlin publishing firm, phonograph records are now being made by Brauchle in the same way that he has treated more than 50,000 patients in individual sessions.

The records contain relaxation and suggestive exercises in which the calming, monotonous voice of the experienced doctor gives his instructions for the 16 courses offered. "Everything today is taught, and practised in courses," Professor Brauchle stated, "Gymnastics, swimming, dancing and speech. But so far, nothing has been done in the psychological sector that could help the patient within his own four walls."

The professor's voice can now be heard in talks to combat nervous disturbances, sleeplessness, headaches, stuttering, inferiority complexes, circulatory ailments, overly high blood pressure, bronchial infections and ailments of the stomach, intestines, liver, gall-bladder and kidneys.

Brauchle's method is founded on suggesting thoughts to the patient while he is in a half-awake, hypnotic-like state. Relaxed, the listener takes in the words that pass his consciousness and enter the depths of the sub-conscious where they have a considerable influence on the body's functions. Thus even stuttering and bed-wetting children can be cured by promptings made while they sleep.

Pre-requisite for the healing effect of the spoken suggestive word is systematic relaxation. All practical details of relaxation are stated by the doctor on the phonograph. Accordingly, the patient should lie totally undressed on a bed (legs and arms parallel to one another). The eyes should be closed and the patient should remain motionless. The record then follows: "Now listen to the soft sound that is made in your nose while breathing in and breathing out... Now follow your thoughts through your body and remain in thought where I lead you. Now think: 'My face relaxes, my tongue rests entirely relaxed in my mouth.'"

It is best to have another person change or repeat the records. The more often the spoken words work on a person, the more effective the process is. It is hoped that the patient will fall asleep while listening. According to Professor Brauchle's estimates, nearly 95 per cent of all patients can reach this stage of relaxation whereas only 20 per cent are fit for deep hypnosis. Thus the suggestion made during sleep immediately enters the sub-conscious: "Dormant powers can be awakened in people while they sleep". And the neurotic patient can make use of the doctor's voice at any time. He need not first make the detour of a crowded doctor's office or a sanatorium.

**Snakes Kept To Get Their Venom**

The first nurseries for venomous snakes, serpentariums, were set up way back at the end of the last century. They can be found in Brazil, India, African countries and other states.

In the Soviet Union venomous snakes have been kept for the purpose of obtaining their poison, since 1934 at the Tashkent Zoo. Serpentariums have also been organized at the Uzbek Institute of Experimental Medicine and then at the Tashkent Institute of Vaccines and Serums.

Now cobras, steppe adders, sand eels, and Pallasov rattlesnakes are kept in three serpentariums in Russia (Tashkent, Frunze and Tvermez). They live in small cages both winter and summer. The top of the cage and the front wall have the form of twin doors made out of metal mesh, the other walls and the bottom are made of plywood. Shelves line the entire length of the back wall. That is where the snakes usually lie.

The cage is heated by electric lamps. It has enamelled reservoirs where the snakes bathe and drink. In addition, pyramids made of planks have been put up there, and that is what the snakes creep over during skin shedding. In winter the temperature in the cages fluctuates between 21 to 37 degrees C.; in the summer it is close to that outside.

The snakes spend a lot of time lying immobile. After absorbing their food, they frequently lie for 20-40 hours without changing their position. Hungry snakes slowly creep on the cage floor, climb up the walls, sometimes getting into water troughs and bathing in them several hours at a time.

Snakes feed in open enclosures, only in warm weather, usually from March to November. Those in cages are fed every 3-4 days. In this period large gyurzas (vipera libetina) get 750 grammes of live food a month. The rest of the time 250 grammes

of food is sufficient for them. Such a ration has been developed experimentally, taking into account the quantitative and qualitative composition of their food in natural conditions. Snakes taken into captivity continue to preserve a definite rhythm of life, and the intensity of feeding drops in autumn. The electric bulbs in the cages cannot replace solar radiation, and that is why the snakes' digestion in captivity is worse.

The snakes in the nurseries are mostly fed white mice and little rats. Gyurzas readily gobble up chicks. Therefore, in the summer,

**Lawyer Proposes Theory To Predict Natural Events**

The North German lawyer and "amateur earthquake researcher", Dr. Theodor Landscheidt of Bremen (Federal Republic of Germany), believes to have discovered that natural events are caused by a certain constellation that includes our "star", the earth, the largest planet—Jupiter—and a strong source of energy in space. In May 1966, Landscheidt first risked making the predictions for the "critical dates" to come. His prognoses were right. He had predicted: The days around May 18 and 26, June 4 and June 20 to 24, July 1 and 5, July 9 and 13, exactly, the earthquake in the Congo, the storm in Brazil, the floods in East Serbia, the earthquake in Tashkent, the earthquake and floods in East Asia and finally the same in Turkey on August 20, did take place. Dr. Landscheidt is now trying to work together with scientists from all over the world who have contacted him—and above all with geophysicists, in order to gain an exact scientific prediction of natural catastrophes.

**Great "Brain Drain" To US Affects Developing Nations**

Nigeria, with one-fiftieth as many doctors per person as the United States, graduated 19 physicians in one recent year from its one medical school.

At the same time, 16 Nigerian doctors were serving as residents and interns in United States hospitals—where there is a shortage of such professional help.

The Philippines, with health conditions much worse than the United States, graduates 1,010 doctors a year. Yet there are 2,108 Philippine doctors serving in U.S. hospitals.

Between the years 1956 and 1963, 2,858 scientists and engineers from Latin America moved permanently to the United States. In the same period, 4,114 from Asia did likewise.

The United States is embarrassed by the situation, and caught in a dilemma. It recognizes that this brain drain, as it is called, is a serious loss to developing countries, which need to muster all the national skills available. Yet the United States lays itself open to severe criticism if it tightens up its immigration laws, particularly for Asians or Africans. The critics brand such moves a reversal of traditional U.S. policies, which have in past generations made this nation a unique "melting pot" of peoples from all over the world.

The dilemma is illustrated by the way the new immigration act, passed in 1965, has worked out. The law, now in force for one year, gives a new preference to professional and technical workers and their families. In the year before the law was passed, 54 workers in this classification came from India, and 51 from S. Korea. In the 12 months following passage of the law, 1,750 Indians, or 32 times as many, sought admittance, along with 400 South Koreans. Both, of course, are classified as developing countries.

Officials in Washington point out that the brain drain is not the result of U.S. foreign aid training programmes. Many of these programmes bring foreign students and technicians to the U.S. for training. The statistics show that more than 99 per cent of participants in these programmes return home when their training is completed. Indeed, they are required before leaving their homeland to pledge to work there at least two years, putting their new knowledge to work.

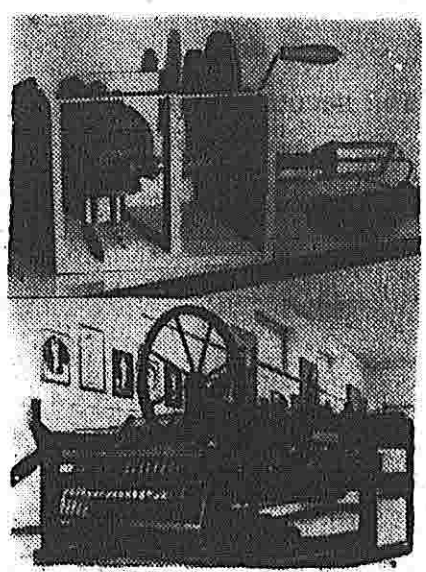
The foreign aid agency is taking a hand, however, in attempting to get overseas students to return home after completing their education in American schools. It recently helped finance a pilot mission by the Kenya Government which toured U.S. college campuses and signed up more than 60 Kenya students for government jobs. There are plans for similar missions from other developing countries and for a survey of the thousands of foreign students enrolled in U.S. educational institutions, so that their governments will be able to keep in touch with them.

The brain drain problem is also being considered on Capitol Hill. One legislator, Senator Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota, told the Senate recently that the United States must take urgent steps to make sure that foreign students return to their homelands, to make

their skills available in nation-building, rather than remaining in the U.S. One proposal by Mondale is that the U.S. negotiate bilateral agreements with developing countries severely affected by the brain drain, to modify the effect of U.S. visa and immigration policies. He noted, as an example, that 30 per cent of Asian students who come here on student "F" visas have adjusted their status to permanent residents. In the period from 1962 to 1964, Mondale told the Senate, 8,151 students from Asia, Africa and Latin America changed their status to permanent U.S. residents.

Mondale also suggested that U.S. colleges and universities reshape their programmes for foreign students "to make these programmes more relevant to the needs of their homelands."

The U.S. should also give more attention to helping developing countries make effective use of the skilled people they have, Mondale said. He quoted one educator here as saying: "I find it difficult to advise an engineer from India who is offered a \$10,000 a year job here to go back to his country, where there is a high risk that he will be a clerk-typist for the next 10 years."



This wooden hand spinner was invented nearly 500 years ago by Leonardo da Vinci. The ingenious Italian left behind a sketch on which a model of the wing spinning machine on display in the textile museum in Neumünster in the Federal Republic of Germany was made. Leonardo was at least 300 years ahead of the times with this invention. The design reveals such excellent drawing precision that the text, written in mirror writing was not even needed to carry out the construction of the cog-wheel barrel mechanism. The spinner worked perfectly after two wheels were transposed. It is believed that da Vinci made this error on purpose due to the lack of patent protection then. A second object of interest in the North German Textile Museum, which contains an original replica of the "Spinning Jenny" (lower photo), the first spinning machine that worked with more than two spindles namely with eight and which was invented by James Hargreaves in England in 1765.

when incubators are functioning, they are given the waste of poultry production. Central Asian cobras and sand eels receive toads and frogs in addition to mice. The cobras readily swallow their brethren—innocuous snakes. The steppe adders are also given locusts.

In outdoor enclosures the snakes partially find their own food. Gyurzas lie in wait for hours at a time near ripe grape clusters for sparrows to settle there. It is frequently seen how sparrows, turtles, shrikes, spotted flycatchers and even magpies fail to get away from the fast leap of the adder, which at first sight appears to be sluggish and immobile.

The snakes in the enclosures find themselves almost in natural conditions and bear up against captivity better than in cages. They spend the winter in the same enclosures, in special shelters built for them.

The longevity of Central Asian snakes in captivity is not alike. The adders bear this state best of all. Even when kept in cages, they live two and more years. The steppe adders adapt themselves to the cages very poorly, rarely living more than three or four months. However, there are steppe adders in the open enclosures in Tashkent which have been living there for already more than three years. The Central Asian rattler holds second place for longevity in captivity, then comes the Pallasov rattler and the sand eels.

How is poison obtained from snakes? The most ancient method was simple enough: the snake's head was cut off, dried and then pounded in the mortar. Later people began to extract the poison glands from the head of the killed snake and get the venom out of them.

Since 1961 new methods have been used. "Venom is now obtained with the aid of electric current. Two electrodes, to which 6-volt current is brought from the electric network through a transformer, are brought to the mouth's mucous membrane. This method is safe. In addition, it takes only one-third of the time necessary to extract venom from a snake, and causes less harm to the animals. With the aid of electric current, poison can be obtained from 60 gyurzas or 225 steppe vipers in an hour.

The venom obtained from the snakes is dried in special calcium chloride exsiccators or in vacuums under low temperature. The amount of poison isolated depends on many factors: the snake species, its size, and the frequency of venom extraction from them. From among the Central Asian snakes the biggest amount is yielded by the gyurza (an average of 84.8 milligrammes, and the limit is 400 milligrammes of dry poison). It accumulates again within 20-30 days.

(APN)

**Rats, Mice Eat 33 Million Tons Of Grain Every Year**

Thirty scientists from 16 countries discussed in a recently concluded seminar at WHO headquarters in Geneva, how to fight the menace to human health caused by rats, mice and other rodents and the parasites that live on them.

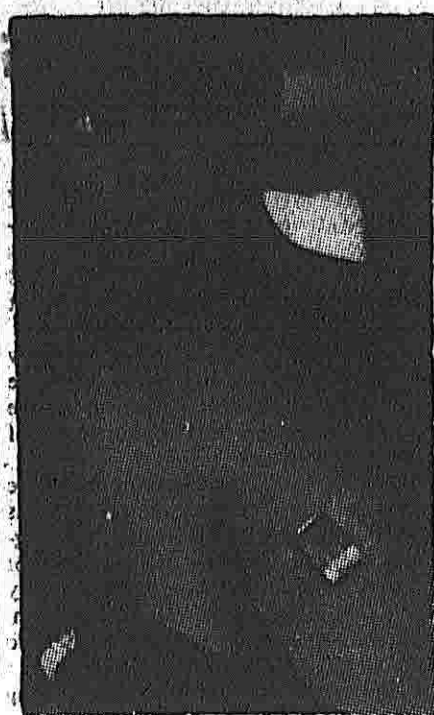
Disease spreads from rodents to man by way of these parasites (as in the case of the rat-fleas that carry plague and also murine typhus) and through the rodents fouling with their urine and faeces the food of man when they go foraging in grain-stores, shops and houses. In this way, for example, the ordinary house mouse can pass on to humans the Salmonella organisms—with which many mice are infected—resulting in bacterial food poisoning, with its distressing symptoms of diarrhoea or dysentery.

Plague is the greatest danger, among rodent-borne diseases, in the world today. In 1965 11 countries reported to the World Health Organisation 1,326 cases of plague and 120 deaths, the highest number of cases being in Vietnam (377). For 1966, the total number of cases reported to date is 3,293, with 211 deaths.

The world today faces a growing menace of explosive outbreaks of human plague. The main reasons are rapid urbanisation and lack of appreciation of the danger. There is a permanent reservoir of plague among the sylvatic rodents—that is, rodents that live in the fields and do not normally enter the dwelling of man.

Though it is doubtful if man can ever eradicate plague from the wild rodent reservoir, he can at least contain it. One thing is necessary: at all costs the rats of the fields and the commensal rats (those that live with man), must be kept apart. But, with the great world surge of people to big towns and cities, man is pushing his homes, his shops, his warehouses—and his slums—further and further out into the wild rats' territory. And the commensal rat, that shares his shelter and his food, goes with him. Its numbers increase with the growing populations of the cities and man is failing to keep it under control.

Anything that can be done to control rodent activities will serve a double purpose: it will help pro-



The small apparatus stuck to this girl is capable of picking up conversations and retransmitting them up to a distance of one hundred kilometres. It is a French device. (From Paris Match)

**Law Commission Favours Divorce By Joint Consent**

LONDON, Nov. 12. (Reuter).—Divorce by consent was urged by a government-appointed law commission here today in a report expected to be attacked by many British churchmen.

Five legal experts, headed by 55-year-old divorce court judge, Justice Scarman said if both man and wife wanted a divorce they could have it after a two-year separation, providing the courts were satisfied that there was no hope of reconciliation.

After a longer period apart—perhaps five or seven years—either party could get a divorce even if the other partner did not agree, the commission suggested.

It recommended that the present law banning divorce within three years of a marriage should be retained as should the present matrimonial offences—adultery, cruelty, and desertion for which divorce can already be granted.

Britain's divorce rate—about 40,000 a year—was lower than in many countries and there was no evidence of any decline in moral standards or a breakdown of family life, the commission said.

Its aim in recommending divorce by consent was to avoid the unnecessary rancour of the present divorce system, in which intimate details of matrimonial offences are detailed in the courts and newspapers are free to report the judge's often colourful summing-up.

The present system encouraged hypocritical evidence, and even perjury, the commission said.

**Provincial Press**

By A Staff Writer

**CHARIKAR**

Parwan, published in Charikar of Parwan province, in an editorial discussed the activities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation in introducing better seeds and chemical fertilisers in Kapisa and Parwan provinces to increase the production of wheat as part of a government effort to make the country self sufficient in food production. Along with this, many small-scale irrigation projects have been introduced in Ghazni, Kunar, Farah, Parwan and Reza Kohistan.

Four kinds of wheat seed have been distributed among the farmers of Kapisa and Parwan provinces. The paper says it is good that teams from the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation are helping the farmers to use the new seeds and fertilisers.

The cooperation of the public is a very important and effective factor in the success of government plans to increase the production of food in the country, the editorial includes.

**JAUZJAN**

Municipal elections in the country have been called off because the parliament rejected the new law governing these activities. Elections in each new city are to take place on the basis of the old law when the time comes for such elections.

However the provincial newspapers which have reached us have carried advertisements for candidates for municipal election. Deewa published in Jauzjan of Sheberghan province carried an advertisement for Mrs. Latefa.

She promised to work for the following projects if she is elected: making use of deep wells dug by the Department of Oil Prospecting for drinking water; starting a campaign to clean the city; issuing regulations to keep prices down in accordance with supply and demand; providing better plans for newly built private houses; forming cooperatives so that handicrafts are supplied to markets under set regulations; opening a maternity hospital with the help of the Ministry of Public Health; negotiating with authorities to supply more electric power for the city; providing an ambulance for the hospital of Jauzjan; improving the present theatre house and also the Sheberghan Park.

**HERAT**

Inteqa'i Islam, published in Herat, in an editorial commented on the recent atomic test by the People's Republic of China. It said that such tests by any country, wherever they take place, are dangerous to civilisation. The newspaper reviewed efforts made by the United Nations to urge nuclear powers to refrain from tests.

It said that although the 1963 test ban treaty called on all nations to refrain from all tests other than underground atomic explosions, China and France refused to sign the treaty.

The paper expressed the wish that China will soon acquire membership in the United Nations and governments opposing Chinese membership will review their policy in this connection.

**FAIZABAD**

The daily Badakhshan, published in Faizabad, published an article by an official of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation in that province about plans to increase wheat production there.

The Department of Agriculture and Irrigation of Badakhshan has undertaken two programmes. The first one is that "micro-plots" have been created in several areas where one plot of land has been cultivated with new seeds but no fertiliser, while on an adjacent piece of land chemical fertiliser was used. This is to show the farmers the practical results of chemical fertilisers.

The second programme is to select experimental areas which are typical of various water, weather and soil conditions in the province.

The official said that six areas were selected for the first programme and 20 areas for the second. The article also says it is hoped that, as a result, in five years time there would be a 25 per cent increase in the production of wheat in the province.

**MAIMANA**

Faryab, published in Maimana, said in an editorial that no matter what kinds of progressive laws are introduced in the country, the good things expected from the laws cannot come about until the provisions of the laws are applied sincerely by authorities responsible for enforcing them.

The paper says Afghanistan has enacted a very progressive constitution and it hopes that all those responsible for the application of the principles of this national document will work with each other to make it effective document.

**KANDAHAR**

Toloi Afghan, published in Kandahar, in an editorial called for further efforts in the countryside and in villages to improve the position of women. Among other things the paper mentioned forced marriages in villages and called for a reform in this connection.

The newspaper also said more opportunity should be provided to girls in the countryside to go to schools. Their parents should forget about various prejudices they may have because of long-standing traditions, the editorial said.

(WHO)



## Gromyko Urges US Halt Bombing N. Vietnam; American Casualties Increase; Hanoi Calmer

MOSCOW, Nov. 12 (Combined Wire Services)—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko repeated Soviet demands Thursday that the United States halt bombings of North Vietnam as a condition for starting peace talks.

It was also understood that Gromyko told Canada's visiting Minister of External Affairs, Paul Martin, that Moscow has no mandate from Hanoi to negotiate peace terms for North Vietnam.

Gromyko demanded a withdrawal of American forces from South Vietnam. But it is not clear whether he set this as a pre-condition for peace talks.

Canadian delegation sources declined to report Gromyko's remarks during the 21 hour meeting with Martin.

They said, however, that "virtually all aspects of the Vietnam problem were discussed."

Martin stressed in his talks with Gromyko that Canada hopes to close the gap between the parties to the Vietnamese conflict in the search for a common ground that could form the basis for peace talks.

Canada urged the Soviet Union to assign a new peace-probing role to the three-nation international control commission in Vietnam.

Meanwhile American casualties in the Vietnam war have risen steeply after intense fighting in which the United States claimed one of its biggest victories yet. Figures issued Thursday for the week ending on November 5 showed a toll of 127 killed, 605 wounded, and eight captured or missing. The Viet Cong and North Vietnamese lost 893 dead and 199 captured, according to U.S. calculations.

The U.S. figure of 127 dead compares to 66 killed during the previous week.

The latest figures cover the first

two days of the weeklong battle of Tay Ninh near the Cambodian border which the Americans said was one of their biggest victories and may have checked part of a Viet Cong winter offensive.

The United States Friday threw more men into a big battle near the Cambodian border, making it the biggest U.S. military operation of the Vietnam war.

A U.S. military spokesman here said another infantry brigade was sent into operation Friday, bringing U.S. strength in the sweep of the Viet Cong stronghold in Tay Ninh province, 65 miles (105 km) northwest of Saigon, to nearly two divisions.

In Saigon, a single Viet Cong attack Friday claimed 46 victims—all but five of them women and children.

The attack was launched by a Viet Cong band before dawn against a dependent housing compound at Di Thanh, 168 kilometres southwest of Saigon in the Mekong Delta province of Chuong Thien.

According to figures made available now, Viet Cong terrorism for the week ending November 5 took 241 victims, including 36 killed, 107 wounded and 98 abductions.

This was roughly equivalent to the Viet Cong terrorist toll of the week before, which showed 248 casualties made up of 56 killed, 81 wounded and 117 kidnapped.

On the political scene three cabinet ministers who resigned last month in a dispute over alleged

regional discrimination will return to the South Vietnamese government, Prime Minister Nguyen Cao Ky said in Saigon.

The Prime Minister told a meeting of the 80-member People's Army council, an advisory body, that three other ministers who stepped down will not rejoin his cabinet.

Air Vice Marshal Ky has frequently denied there has been a cabinet crisis in his Military Junta centred around allegations that he has favoured exiles from North Vietnam for plum cabinet posts.

Friday, he denied there was any such discrimination, and said: "I would resign if any of you could prove I have been creating separatism."

In Hanoi, a report from a correspondent of the Hungarian News Agency Thursday said "there are certain indications pointing to preparations for peace" in the North Vietnamese capital.

He cited as preparations for peace the fact that, unlike some weeks ago, roads and sidewalks have been rebuilt, public buildings are being redecorated, in the promenade around a small lake in the middle of Hanoi a favourite spot for strollers has been paved.

Beer and coffee shops have been opened anew, theatres and movie houses advertise new programmes, more literary works are being published and a new holiday resort is planned on the seaside.

Hanoi is a much calmer place than some months ago, he said.

## Kiesinger Becomes FRG's New Chancellor Designate

BONN, Nov. 12, (DPA).—

West Germany's ruling Christian Democratic Party Thursday took the first step to end the present government crisis caused by the withdrawal of the Free Democratic Party from Chancellor Ludwig Erhard's coalition government which robbed it of its parliamentary majority.

The parliamentary group of the Christian Democratic Party nominated 62-year-old Kurt Georg Kiesinger, state Prime Minister of Baden-Wuerttemberg, as Erhard's successor and requested him to start immediately talks on the forming of a new coalition government, commanding a parliamentary majority.

Kiesinger was elected chancellor-designate on the third ballot with 137 votes. His closest competitor, Foreign Minister Gerhard Schroeder, received 81 votes. 26 votes were cast for Christian Democratic parliamentary leader Rainer Barzel. A fourth candidate, European Economic Community Commission President Walter Hallstein, was eliminated on the second ballot.

After his election Kiesinger told reporters he had been entrusted with the difficult task to form a new government capable of leading West Germany out of the present crisis.

Kiesinger's nomination as Chancellor Ludwig Erhard's successor climaxes two weeks of dramatic developments in Bonn. Chancellor Erhard's government, criticised for indeterminacy and weakness for many months, was thrown into a crisis when the Christian Democrats junior partners, the Free Democrats under Vice-Chancellor Erich Mende, refused to go along with Christian Democrat plans to balance next year's budget by tax increases. Instead they demanded that social benefits and subsidies, especially to agriculture and the mining industry, be cut back sharply. They also insisted that defence spending could be reduced by 2,000 to 3,000 million marks.

When Erhard and the Christian Democrats refused these requests, the Free Democrat ministers resigned after an all-night session and withdrew from the coalition.

For a week or so Erhard, although he had lost vital support in his own party, tried to cling to his position, obviously in the hope that concessions on the budget issue would induce the Free Democrats to

return into his cabinet.

He had to recognise that his position had become untenable when the Free Democrats and the opposition Social Democrats joined force against him. Last Tuesday they tabled a motion of no-confidence which was carried in parliament with 255 votes against 246 votes of the Christian Democrats.

At a meeting of the Christian Democratic Party executive committee the same night Erhard agreed that time had come to resign at once. The executive committee nominated four men—Kiesinger, Schroeder, Barzel and the President (speaker) of Parliament Eugen Gerstenmaier—who, however, refused the nomination.

Erhard will resign as soon as Kiesinger has succeeded in forming a new government. Parliament then will formally elect Kiesinger new chancellor.

## Mrs. Gandhi May Take Over Foreign Ministry Post

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12, (Reuter).

Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, may take over the Foreign Ministry in a cabinet reshuffle provoked by the sacred cows riots here last Monday, informed circles said Friday night.

The present Foreign Minister, Swaran Singh, Friday met Mrs. Gandhi and later the president of the Congress Party, Kumaraswamy Kamaraj. It was understood the possibility of Singh taking over the Defence Ministry from Yashwantrao Chavan was discussed.

Chavan is Mrs. Gandhi's choice for Home Minister to replace Gulzarilal Nanda, who resigned in the wake of last Monday's riots outside parliament. Mrs. Gandhi herself took this Ministry over temporarily after Nanda stepped down.

Gandhi's father, the late Jawaharlal Nehru, held the external affairs portfolio up to his death in 1964.

Police here Friday arrested more than 100 Hindu holymen and their followers who tried to start fresh demonstrations here against the slaughter of sacred cows.

Police, who banned all public meetings in New Delhi after the Hindu-led riots last Monday in which eight people died, quickly moved in Friday when saffron-robed Hindus carrying staves and tridents tried to start a protest procession.

The arrests brought to about 2,400 the number of Hindus who have rounded up since Monday's riots.

The Indian Press Friday had little sympathy for dismissed Home Minister Nanda but many editorials were openly critical of Mrs. Gandhi and urged her to restore unity in her "divided house" as a first step towards tackling the deteriorating law and order situation.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Gandhi has sent a telegram to all chief ministers asking them to deal firmly with any outbreaks of violence in their states.

She pledged strong support by the central government to maintain law and order in face of the recent wave of unrest and violence which has swept the country, authoritative sources said.

Kamaraj, Congress Party president, said Friday he would appoint former Home Minister Gulzarilal Nanda to some organisational work—interpreted by informed sources as a post as one of the Congress Party's general secretaries.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12, (Reuter).

Saboteurs struck the Indian railways today killing 12 soldiers and two train crew when they derailed a troop train in northern Bengal.

BELGRADE, Nov. 12, (DPA).—

The economics ministers of the UAR, India and Yugoslavia will meet at the beginning of December to discuss the possibilities of improved industrial, technical and financial cooperation.

## Gemini-12 Makes Rendezvous; Orbiter Now Circling Moon

CAPE KENNEDY, Nov. 12, (AP).—

The 64,000-mile cosmic chase a success, the Gemini 12 pilots caught a speed Agena rocket Friday night, and prepared to hitch to it as they charged deeper into the four-day final of project Gemini.

Astronauts James A. Lovell Jr. and Edwin E. (Buzz) Jr. nudged close to the 26-foot target high over the Indian Ocean, racing out of darkness into sunlight at 17,500 miles an hour.

They planned to start the volatile rocket about midnight (0500 GMT) to shove them into a high-flying orbit 460 miles above earth so Aldrin can get pictures of the United States during an excursion outside the spaceship Saturday.

"We've got visual," said Aldrin as he gazed about 35 miles into the distance at the speeding rocket.

However, much of the communications between mission control and the spacecraft was choppy and garbled.

"You're go for docking," said mission control as the spacecraft passed out of range of one tracking station.

The astronauts also had some difficulty keeping their radar beam firmly locked onto the target in a swap of signals. They tried several means of checking to see if the units worked properly, then finally decided to skip the radar, and perform the rendezvous with their own navigation.

Smudgy windows, a nuisance which troubled previous spacemen, is apparently not bothering the orbiting Gemini 12 crew—thanks to new precautions taken on earth.

The windows aren't bad...we can see pretty good, "command pilot James A. Lovell Jr. radioed to flight controllers.

The Gemini-12 flight had suffered two frustrating days this week—a total of 48-hours but Friday's countdown went off without a hitch.

Meanwhile camera-carrying Lunar Orbiter II began circling the moon Thursday on a mission to search for potential landing sites for American astronauts.

Picture taking will not start for a week.

It was the second successful American moon-circler and joined three USSR spacecraft in lunar orbit.

Space agency officials said the orbit of the spacecraft had been carefully arranged so that there was no chance of a collision with one of the USSR probes.

Lunar Orbiter I, which in August sent back the first pictures ever taken by a spacecraft circling the moon, was purposely ordered to crash into the moon last month to avoid interfering with the new project.

Luna Orbiter II was blasted into space last Sunday night at 2321 GMT, and travelled along an arc over the 240,000 miles between the earth and the moon.

## World Briefs

PARIS, Nov. 12, (Reuter).—Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin is to make a state visit to France from December 1 to 9, official sources said here Thursday.

GENEVA, Nov. 12, (AP).—There are still 11 million leprosy victims in the world of which fewer than two million are under treatment, the World Health Organisation (WHO) reported Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, (DPA).—U.S. Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey regards the time as right for a "regional arms agreement which would bar nuclear arms race from our Hemisphere."

BOSTON, Nov. 12, (Reuter).—A four-engined United States air force constellation with 19 crew aboard was believed to have gone down in the Atlantic about 125 miles (200 kms) east of Nantucket island early Friday, the coast guard reported.

YAKUTSK, Nov. 12, (Tass).—A 106 carat diamond has been found in Yakutia and given the name of Maria Konenkina, a woman worker of the concentration factory who found it.

The "Maria" diamond is the biggest crystal in the history of the diamond industry in the USSR. A month ago another large diamond 86 carats was found in Yakutia. Yakutia, lying in the north of East Siberia, is the main diamond producing area in the Soviet Union.

ALGIERS, Nov. 12, (Reuter).—Algerian Foreign Minister Abdel Aziz Bouteflika is to pay an official visit to Baghdad, starting on November 13, at the invitation of the Iraqi government, the Algerian news agency announced here.

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 Avicenna Plozanzal next to the building of the Ministry of Education-Mohammad Jan Khan Road-Kabul.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB  
Is holding its 'tennis ball' on Thursday, November 17 at 8:30 p.m. presentation of trophies, Door Prizes, Special Menu: Band in attendance, the 'BLUE SHARKS' accompanied guests: Af. 200

## OAU Summit Ends In Disappointment

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 12, (DPA).—The longest and most dramatic summit meeting of the Organisation of African Unity ended here Wednesday amidst pessimism and disappointment.

Only 16 of the 38 member states were present when the conference opened. Only eight heads of state were left when the conference closed Wednesday night.

President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, in a television interview openly voiced his disappointment over the lack of interest shown by many of his colleagues.

The various African liberation movements were also disappointed because they were criticised instead of given additional financial aid.

One delegate told reporters that the lack of money was preventing the African states from implementing what they thought was necessary and what they had resolved. The summit meeting decided to cut the OAU secretariat's budget by one third to \$1,700,000. In addition expenditure for the liberation committees of the OAU are to be curtailed.

With the exception of the dispute between Ghana and Guinea the talks at the summit meeting centered on the Rhodesia question. The Rhodesia resolution finally adopted after heated debates is much less harsh in tone than that adopted by the foreign ministers at their meeting last December. Last year's resolution demanded the rupture of diplomatic relations with Britain while Wednesday's resolution is limited to an appeal to the British government to topple the Ian Smith regime by force in necessary.

Also discussed was the South-west African issue. A five point resolution appeals to all nations to refrain from supplying the former trust territory with oil and weapons. The resolution states that the continued administration of Southwest Africa by South Africa should be regarded as military occupation of the territory. guerrillas activities against Southwest Africa should be increased.

Another resolution appeals to Spain to give independence to her last colonies in Africa. The summit meeting also condemned all countries supply Portugal with weapons and ammunition. All OAU members were requested not to establish diplomatic or consular relations with Portugal.

## AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA

At 2.4.30.7 and 9 p.m.  
Iranian film THE BRIGHT HORIZON

PARK CINEMA:

At 2.30. 5. 7.30 and 9.30 p.m.

American colour film in Farsi PIRATES

BEHZAD CINEMA

At 1.30. 4. 6.30 and 9 p.m. Indian film.

APNE HOYE PARAI

KABUL NANDHREI

At 2. 4.30. 7.30 p.m. Indian colour film.

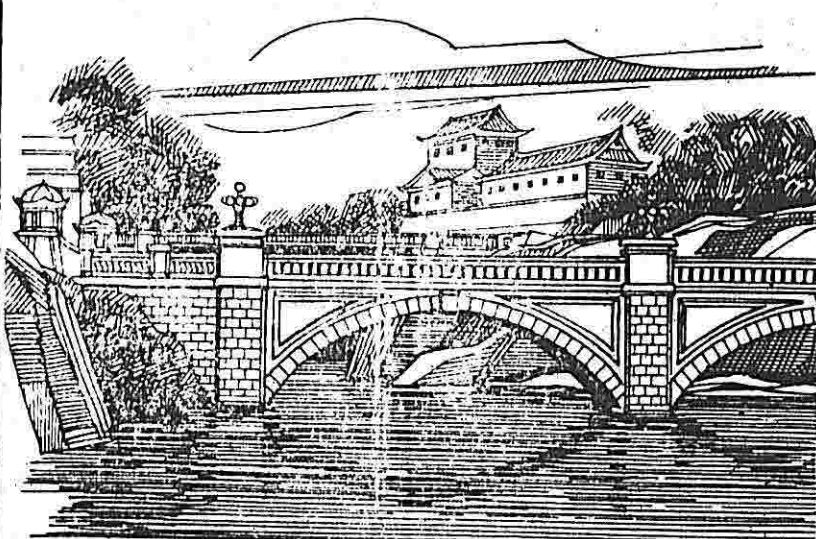
MUMTA

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## Tokyo



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## POLISH PILOT BREAKS GLIDER RECORD

WARSAW, Nov. 12, (Reuter).—Polish pilot Stanislaw Jozefczak has broken the world two-seater glider climbing record with a climb of 12,550 metres (41,174 feet) over the Tatra mountains, the Polish news agency PAP reported Wednesday.

The previous record—10,493 metres (34,425 feet) in 1952—was held by the United States.

Jozefczak, climbing above the mountain slopes after release from two plane was accompanied by a passenger.

## EXHIBITION

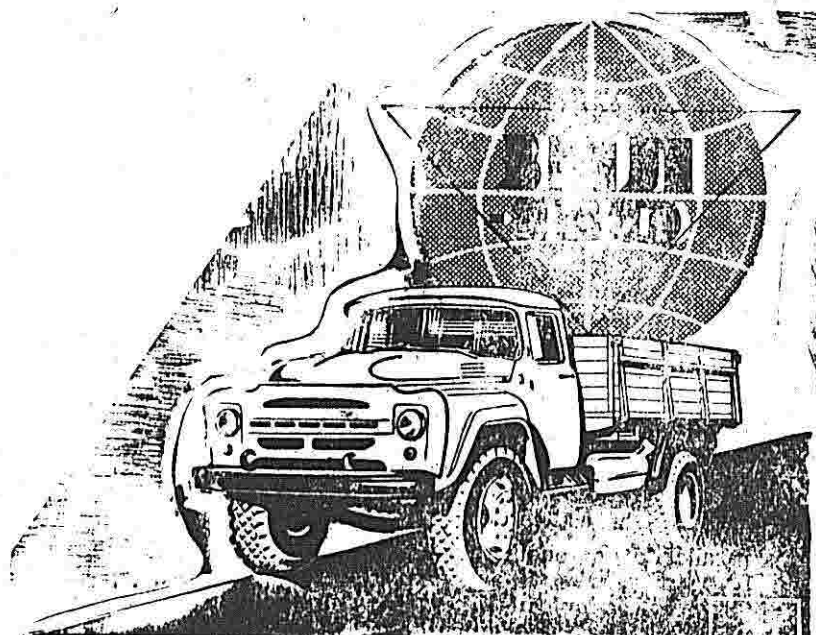
Tomorrow is the last day of Mr. Shahrani's show of paintings at the Exhibition Hall of the Ministry of Information and Culture on Mohammad Jan Khan avenue. 173 works depicting life in Afghanistan in varying styles are on display between 2 and 5 pm. Admission free.

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