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THE KABUL TIMES



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Price Af. 3

JABUL SERAJ STEEL BRIDGE TO BE MOVED

Takhar, Badakhshan Get Link Across Keshm River

By A Staff Writer

KABUL, Nov. 23 —

The Jabul Seraj steel bridge will be dismantled and installed on the Keshm river to provide a permanent link between Takhar and Badakhshan provinces.

Some other bridges in the past have been dismantled in other areas, Deputy Minister of Public Works Engineer Ghau-suddin Matin told a reporter of the Kabul Times this morning. The present Jabul Seraj steel bridge weighs 32 tons and to import a new bridge of the same type will cost the Ministry at least 25 million afghanis, Matin said.

Earlier this year, the bridge in Keshm was destroyed by floods and a new one was built. But this is also in great danger as the water of the river is rising, he said.

There is a bridge hardly 70m. from the steel bridge in Jabul Seraj, and it is felt that this will be adequate for Jabul Seraj traffic.

During the past four years the Girishk and Doshi steel bridges had also been removed and installed at new sites, the Deputy Minister said.

"But old steel bridges are removed to new sites only after we construct new concrete bridges to serve the areas concerned," he said. When the steel bridge in Girishk was dismantled two bridges were built—one in Jaghorie, Ghazni province, and the other in Imam Baqri, Balkh province.

The Jaghorie bridge links the capital of the province with Malsitan.

The Balkh bridge connects the province with Aqcha, Maimana and Darai Suf, Matin said.

When the Doshi bridge was dismantled three bridges were erected: one on the Kokcha river, linking the area with Yangi Qala and Rostaq, and the other two in Faizabad.

When asked if the Ministry had any further plans, the Deputy Minister smiled and did not answer.

A Bakhtar report from Taloqan said 5 km. of the 21 km. road which will link Taloqan with Khwaja

Jirgah Approves Police Budget

KABUL, Nov. 23 (Bakhtar).—The Wolesi Jirgah yesterday approved with a majority vote the budget for the police and gendarmerie department. The proposed budget for the Ministry of Education was also discussed.

The credentials of Ghulam Bahaudin and Shamsul Haq, who were elected to the House by elections in Jabul Seraj, Parwan, and Qarghayee, Laghman, were approved.

The meeting was presided over by Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Jirgah.

The Complaints Committee discussed a number of petitions referred to it.

The Meshrano Jirgah Legal Affairs committee submitted amendments to the draft law on political parties to the secretariat of the Jirgah.

COLLEGE OF NURSING TO BE OPENED SOON

KABUL, Nov. 23 (Bakhtar).—A meeting at the Public Health Institute yesterday discussed graduates from girls schools to the profession.

Their Royal Highnesses Princess Bilquis, Princess Maryam, Princess Khatoal and Princess Lailuma were among those present.

Public Health Minister Miss Kubra Nourzai said women in this country are making rapid progress under the guidance of His Majesty the King and the policy of the Government of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal and it is felt that more of them should enter the fields of social, economic, and cultural activities.

She said today Afghanistan is on the threshold of a great movement with democracy, social improvement as its mainstems. The woman's role in the movement is of paramount importance.

The Public Health Ministry, Miss Nourzai said, is making all out efforts to improve and popularise nursing, and our success in these attempts to a large extent depends on the principals of girls' schools, who should explain to the students the humanitarian aspects of this profession.

She said the Ministry values highly the gesture of Their Royal Highnesses Princess Maryam and Princess Khatoal, who spend some of their valuable time in nursing and helping in the Maternity House Nursing School. This example should be followed by other Afghan girls, she said.

The Minister said in the near future there will be great changes in the manner and scope of nursing education. Her Ministry, in cooperation with the Red Crescent Society, which has rendered valuable help under the guidance of His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, has prepared the ground for establishing a nursing training college.

At the end of the meeting Their Highnesses and the principals of girls' schools present inspected the blood bank of the Public Health Institute.

3-Day Educational Jirgah Ends

MAZARE SHARIF, Nov. 23 (Bakhtar).—An educational Jirgah which opened three days ago in Sultana Razia High School to acquaint teachers of Balkh province with new developments in teaching methods ended yesterday.

It was conducted by Prof. Mohammad Yasin Azim, president of the Institute of Education, and other members of the institute, members of the U.S. Columbia University team and UNESCO specialists.

Virtually all teachers in the province took part in the Jirgah and it is expected more such conferences will be held.

Last night the Mazare Sharif municipality gave a reception in honour of the visiting delegation. It was attended among others by Governor Mohammad Hussain Masa.

CAIRO, Nov. 23, (DPA).—A representative of President Gamal Abdel Nasser of UAR, Hassan Sabry Elkholy, will take a personal message from Nasser to President Abdullah Sallal of the Yemen republic today. Kholy will stay in Sanaa, the Yemeni capital, only one day. Nothing has been revealed about the contents of the message.

President Ayub Received By Scots

Dundee East Scotland Nov. 23, (Reuter).—President Ayub Khan swept in from Edinburgh Monday to a tremendous reception in the country of Fife, and the jute town of Dundee, which has many links with Pakistan.

Earlier, on his way northwest from Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland the President was given the warmest reception yet of his tour of Britain in Glenrothes.

At a luncheon given in his honour by the Glenrothes development corporation the President compared the efforts of Scottish town builders with those of the architects of Islamabad.

Planning on this scale, designed to last centuries was vital to all countries of the world. But it was "an expensive exercise and there are bound to be mistakes," he said.

President Ayub Khan will have luncheon talks with General de Gaulle at the Elysee Palace during a private visit to Paris from November 28 to 30.

He is due in Paris in the evening of November 28. He will meet General de Gaulle the next day, presidential palace sources said. The two presidents last met here in 1962.

Before lunching with the French President, Marshal Ayub Khan will present French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville with the Hilal-i-Pakistan, Pakistan's highest award. The presentation will be made at the residence of the Pakistan ambassador here, Ikbāl Athar.

The Pakistan President will leave Paris for home on November 30.

Asian Development Bank To Open Officially Thursday

TOKYO, Nov. 23 (DPA).—

The first general meeting of the Asian Development Bank will open here Thursday with some 600 delegates and guests from 30 member nations plus Indonesia and Switzerland, which have applied for membership.

Besides, many observers will attend from international organisations, such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE).

The three-day parley will be declared opened by U Nyun, executive secretary of ECAFE, Jiji press reported.

OECD To Study Economic Growth

PARIS, Nov. 23, (DPA).—Ways in which industrialised countries can help developing nations expand economically will be studied this week at the meeting of the council of ministers of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

At their conference in Paris on Thursday and Friday the ministers also will pay particular attention to the possible consequences of the rapid growth which has been forecast for worldwide food needs.

The ministers from the 21 member nations will consider ways to implement policies to promote the scheduled, collective 50 per cent growth target for this decade. They hope to avoid such pitfalls as inflation and too large a deficit in international payments accounts, such as occurred in the first half of the decade.

The ministers will also consider the narrowing of the gap between national interests rates as well as the work OECD has done on improving capital markets in member countries. The role of savings in financing investments and the possible consequences on international investments of technological disparities will also be studied.

Eugene V. Rostow, Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs, will head the U.S. delegation.

Then, election of the Bank's first president, the highlight of the day, will take place.

Thailand, the Philippines, India, and Canada will cosponsor a resolution for appointing Takeshi Watanabe, adviser to the Japanese Finance Ministry, as the Bank's president. Since there is no other candidate for the post, his election is considered certain.

Yesterday a set of resolutions for placing the Bank headquarters in Manila and regarding the management of the Bank were approved. The conferees will hear speeches by governors (chief delegates) of member nations.

The main task on the second day, Friday, will be election of the Bank's 10 board of governors.

Prior to this, the participants will vote on two resolutions one for increasing the Bank's authorised capital from \$1,000 million to \$1,100 million, and another for giving a membership to Switzerland.

Of the 10 board of governors, seven are to be chosen from among the Asian member nations and three from the non-Asian members.

Japan, which has subscribed \$200 million, is assured of a seat on the board, which will be assumed by Masaru Fukuda, former minister at the embassy in Britain.

UN CONCERNED AT GROWING FOOD SHORTAGE

NEW YORK, Nov. 23, (Reuter).—The United Nations General Assembly yesterday expressed "grave concern" at the growing food shortage in developing countries.

It did so by adopting a resolution, called up from the Economic Committee, requesting Secretary-General U Thant to submit "as soon as possible" study on the best means for large-scale international action to combat hunger effectively.

The Assembly said it was "gravely concerned" both at the growing food shortage in the developing countries, which is due to a decline in their production of food-stuffs accompanied by a high population growth rate, and at the reduction of surplus stock of food-stuffs in the exporting countries.

It said international food aid should be the subject of concerted and planned measures designed to make available a more regular flow of food to developing countries.

After the resolution was adopted, Senator Gustavo Polit Ortiz of Ecuador told the Assembly that millions of bananas were rotting in his country, though they could be used most effectively in relieving hunger in the world.

Senator Polit said unused bananas

rot in Ecuador mainly because of the lack of opportunity to export them.

He said the bananas could be turned into highly nutritious flour and shipped to areas of food shortage.

CHINA DEBATE

Meanwhile the debate on the China question continued. France yesterday called for the admission of China to the United Nations, declaring its presence was necessary in the search for peace in Southeast Asia—"and current events prove it clearly."

Roger Seydoux, the French delegate, rejected as unrealistic a proposal that the General Assembly should set up a committee to study the question of Chinese representation at the UN.

The only solution was to restore Peking to its rightful place in the organisation, Seydoux added.

France thus joined the Soviet Union in opposing the idea of a committee, submitted by six states in a draft resolution.

Taiwan also objects to it, but the United States accepted the proposal, provided it does not affect its com-

mitments to Taiwan.

Seydoux said that the presence of Peking could cause certain difficulties in the UN. But the French delegation prefers it to the present fiction, he said.

PAKISTAN'S STAND

Pakistan, the only speaker in the debate in the Assembly's afternoon session, complained that the issue was beset with "persistent attempts at obstruction," report AP.

Ambassador Syed Amjad Ali said that in reality the question is "nothing more than the question of having a founding member of this organisation represented here by its own government. That this essentially uncomplicated question has been subjected to so much confusion, surrounded by so many irrelevances, distorted by so much artifice has been a great tragedy for mankind. It is also a sad commentary on the lucidity of the General Assembly's deliberations."

Pakistan is a sponsor of the resolution calling for the seating of China and the expulsion of Taiwan. Amjad Ali said the question before the Assembly is representation of a country, not its admission. For

this reason, he said, it is not an "important" matter in the technical sense that it would require a two-thirds majority vote, as the United States contends. He also rejected any "two Chinas" solution to the problem.

This proposal, he said, "means that we should give representation to a second China, a second China which nowhere exists."

The official Chinese news agency attacked Tuesday the idea of seating two Chinas in the United Nations. It called the idea a U.S. scheme to prevent China from resuming its lawful place.

Hsinhua, in a broadcast commenting on the UN debate, said, "This fresh US criminal activity was immediately exposed and condemned by many countries."

It attacked the Italian resolution calling for study of the problem. It claimed the United Nations is "manipulated and controlled" by the United States, and the Soviet Union.

In Tokyo, reports DPA, Japanese Foreign Minister Etsusaburo Shina said Tuesday Japan was prepared to join the proposed special committee on the Chinese representation.

(Contd. on Page 4)

HM Greets Lebanon President

KABUL, Nov. 23 (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King has congratulated the President of Lebanon on the occasion of Lebanese National Day, the information department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced.

Franco Presents New Programme To Cortes Session

MADRID, Nov. 23, (Reuter).—General Franco drove through double lines of troops Tuesday to present to an extraordinary session of the Spanish Cortes (legislature) a long-awaited programme of liberation.

Franco began his presentation at 4:08 p.m. (GMT).

Wearing the uniform of Spain's highest military rank, Franco began his discourse by recalling that the referendum of 1947 which approved the law of succession ratified his powers as chief of state.

Before announcing his new organic laws for Spain, he launched into a resume the history of Spain under his rule.

He then declared that "genuine orderly and effective democracy" excluded political parties.

But this "in no way implies the exclusion of the contrast of opinions," he added.

The new law creates a National Council of the Movement which will "channel the contrast of opinions as to political action."

This Council will be able to propose constitutional measures and advise the government and thus will act as a sort of upper chamber of parliament, although the law does not use this phrase.

The National Council of the Movement will be enlarged to include 40 members appointed by the head of state and others chosen by the Prime Minister and the Cortes, as well as one member elected in each of Spain's 50 provinces.

The Council of the Realm, a cross-section of political power, will be made more representative.

SV Teams Sound Out Public Opinion On New Constitution

MOSCOW, Nov. 23, (Reuter).—The plan of British Foreign Secretary George Brown, was diverted to Leningrad yesterday when thick fog made it impossible for his plane to land in Moscow. Now he is on his way to Moscow by train.

His chartered Comet airliner was within 30 minutes of landing at Moscow when officials said landing conditions were not suitable due to poor visibility. Brown, who will discuss Vietnam and disarmament with Soviet leaders, was originally due in Moscow for a 48-hour visit on Monday.

In Saigon, four teams representing South Vietnam's constituent assembly have begun sounding out public opinion in the country on what form the nation's constitution should take.

The assembly, which was formed following the nation-wide elections on September 11th, is charged with writing a constitution for the country.

The teams are contacting political bodies, local leaders and ordinary people in all areas of the country except the Mekong delta, after leaving here on their assignment Monday.

A team is expected to visit the Mekong delta area, known as fourth corps, later. The South Vietnamese government announced at the weekend the replacement of Lieutenant General Dang Van Quang as commander of this area.

An officer of the North Vietnamese high command said U.S. attacks on the demilitarised zone between South and North Vietnam could be a prelude to an attack on North Vietnam, the Hungarian news agency (MTI) reported Tuesday from Hanoi.

The officer, identified as Colonel Anh Vu, told the (MTI) correspondent that "some months ago American statements indicated that such an attack against the Vietnamese Democratic Republic was being considered. There was even a concrete plan to invade the southern provinces," he added.

He said the North Vietnamese government and army "cannot ignore this and will do everything to repel any further aggression and defend the fatherland."

His statements were made in an interview on the demilitarised zone's status.

Meanwhile, the International Court against the Vietnam war crimes, set up on the initiative of British philosopher Bertrand Russell is to meet in March next in Paris.

The court, "will indict U.S. President Lyndon Johnson and other leading Americans."

French author and philosopher Pean Paul Sartre has declared himself ready to preside over the court, it was announced at a press conference of the Association of Friends of the "Russell Foundation" in Paris.

A spokesman said the investigation commissions of the court would go to Vietnam to collect evidence for reported or suspected American war crimes.

Haiti Invasion Plans Reported

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, (Reuter).—There were rumours of a planned invasion of Haiti here yesterday.

The Haitian ambassador to the U.S., Andre Theard, said he had heard nothing about any invasion.

While discounting the reported invasion, diplomatic sources emphasised that the regime of president-for-life Duvalier—known as "Papa Doc"—was constantly manoeuvring against opposition plots.

The sources said a successful revolt—with help from within the President's personal security force, was always possible.

A CBS report, quoting underground sources, came a few days after the Haitian dictator had dismissed about 20 army officers, some of whom are believed to have sought asylum in Latin American embassies.

The correspondent said he had been told of an invasion near Cape Haitien, Haiti's second largest city. He said there was no indication of the strength or political affiliation of the invaders.

He said the Haitian army strength was concentrated in the grounds of the presidential palace. The correspondent added that reports had been circulating for weeks in Port Au Prince about a possible invasion by a group based in Miami, combined with infiltration from the Dominican Republic.

One Third Japanese Dislike Chinese Test

TOGYO, Nov. 23, (DPA).—People's China's nuclear test last month has caused more than one-third of the Japanese people to feel increased danger to the defence of this country, according to the latest monthly opinion poll by Jiji press.

When asked if the nuclear test had increased danger to Japan's defence, 35.9 per cent said "yes" while 27.5 per cent said "don't think so," and 36.6 per cent said "I don't know."

STOP PRESS



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Danger Of Shifting Headquarters

Talk of moving the headquarters of the United Nations from New York and the headquarters of the Organisation of African Unity from Addis Ababa is in the air. Some members of the United Nations General Assembly think New York is not the right site for the world organisation. The recent attack by some young Zionists on the office of the delegation of Syria in New York gave point to this view. The representative of the Saudi Arabian government complained about the scanty dress, sometimes topless, of the waitresses in New York. Other members noted the difficulty of getting visas. Some indirectly hinted at the cost of living and transportation.

Despite murmurs for shifting the world organisation's headquarters from the United States, the plan suggested by U Thant, to build an annex to the main building was approved. A Swiss firm will construct the annex at a cost of \$5 million. The firm will receive payment in five years. And U Thant hopes to raise funds to meet the expenses by the sale of UN bonds.

To talk about shifting the headquarters of the United Nations without giving due consideration to the problems involved is nothing short of indulging in triviality. Replacing the present structure would be a gargantuan project. The 121 members of the United Nations are each allowed, according to the terms of the Charter, to send up to five delegates to any one meeting of the General Assembly.

Food For Thought

No thing is given so profusely as

advice.—La Rochefoucauld

A building much bigger than even the present one is needed. In another decade the number of members will rise to at least 130.

Any UN headquarters building will have to offer facilities for simultaneous translation of speeches which under the United Nations Charter are English, French, Chinese, Spanish and Russian. A grid of electric wiring and equipment have been installed with meticulous care and at great cost at the New York building.

At a time when the United Nations is confronted with a financial crisis and finds it difficult to finance peacekeeping and other vital operations, would it be in a position to invest millions of dollars on the construction or even purchase of new premises?

Some members of the Organisation of African Unity who attended the recent Addis Ababa meeting expressed dissatisfaction over having the headquarters of the OAU in Addis Ababa. The Nigerian and Tanzanian delegates wanted it moved to some other part of Africa. The reason these countries gave was that after the time of Emperor Haile Selassie the city will no longer be a suitable site for the OAU meetings. Whether their arguments are substantial or not is something that all the members of the OAU should decide.

The danger of shifting the headquarters from one area, in which an organisation has been established for some time is that members may again make demands for further changes.

Challenge To Indian Congress Leadership

It is a curious phenomenon that whereas foreigners have concluded from the riots in Delhi on November 7 that Indian democracy is in danger, political thinkers in India believe that the shattered image of the ruling party has raised the hope that the democratic process may help to save democracy. Of special interest are the next general elections in India to be held in February.

The ruling party concedes that it may lose its hold on some states and that its majority at the centre may shrink considerably. The opposition parties have already begun to count their chickens before they are hatched. They guess that the Congress Party may be defeated in as many as six states. Only a fortnight ago even optimists put it at two states. What is more, the opposition hopes to capture a hundred more seats from the Congress in the Lok Sabha (Lower House), thereby reducing the ruling party's capacity to change the Constitution as and when it likes.

The opposition parties realise, however, that no single party may get a clear majority in any of the states where the ruling party is defeated and that horse trading after the elections could frustrate their hopes of displacing the Congress Party in some states.

The General Secretary of the Swatantra Party's optimistic estimate does not exceed 100 seats in the Lok Sabha and 300 seats in the Vidhan Sabhas (state assemblies). If the Swatantra Party, in spite of the support of the intellectual and moneyed classes, has failed to offer a country-wide challenge, the plight of the other parties can well be imagined.

Anyway, there is less talk now of settling India's fate at the barri-

er and more talk of the ballot box being the arbiter. Perhaps nowhere is this conviction more apparent than in Kerala. The communists are posing as the guardians of law and order because they believe they can capture power through the ballot box.

Two factors have helped to change the political climate. The weakness and indecision shown by the Congress leadership at the centre and in some states have shaken the faith of many people in the capacity of the ruling party to provide a stable and competent government and has therefore brightened the prospects of its rivals.

Even more helpful to the opposition is the in-fighting in the ruling party for top positions. Factionalism in the Congress is really traceable to the attempt of the leadership at the top to buttress its own position. The party ticket for elections is being given not on a candidate's merit or on his pull with a constituency, but depending on whether he or she will vote for a particular individual when the leader of the ruling party at the centre or in the states is elected.

There is evidence that Congress leadership at the top has become conscious of the challenge it is facing and is worried at the prospect of reverses in the general elections. Some Congress leaders even fear that in the present mood the electorate may throw the party overboard.

The threat of famine in Bihar and U.P. and the fear that starvation deaths on a large scale may affect the electoral fortunes of the ruling party has made the chief minister of states pay greater attention than before to the need for a national food policy. The chief ministers were told plainly last week that de-

mocratic institutions will be endangered if the famine situation is not controlled through the willing sacrifice of the people in surplus areas.

Unfortunately, President Johnson is sitting tight on the proposal for two million tons of food to meet the current emergency, even though it has been supported by the departments concerned. It is not known whether he is waiting for the Food Minister to pay court to him before he unfreezes or whether he thinks that India should be taught a lesson for failing to honour the Indo-U.S. collaboration deal in regard to the production of fertiliser. An attempt to get emergency supplies from the overflowing granaries of Russia has also miscarried.

The feeling in the rank and file of members of Parliament is that the Congress can improve its image only if the top leadership gives up personal rivalries and joins hands to place the interest of the country above personal political ambitions. It is also felt that the demand on the states to give up the policy of "playing safe" can only succeed if the top leaders give proof of solidarity in their own ranks.

In other words, the rank and file want Kamaraj, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Morarji Desai, Chavan, Sanjiva Reddy, Atulya Ghose, S.K. Patil and Krishna Menon to get together and form a new cabinet, presenting a united team determined to fight poverty, the present economic malaise and the growing lawless elements. Such a team could even declare that the Fourth Plan in its present form be put on the shelf until the economic crisis has been tided over. The country's strength could then be concentrated on growing more food and increasing industrial production (INFA)

Two Views On The Vietnam War

Editor's note: A book published in the U.S. examined the Viet Cong's tactics in South Vietnam and a document published in Hanoi reports on what it calls U.S. war crimes in Vietnam. A review of the book and a summary of the document are given below:

Douglas Pike, in a 582-page book entitled "Viet Cong: The Organisation and Technique of the National Liberation Party of South Vietnam," says the United States, in greatly intensifying its effort in defence of South Vietnam, thwarted the decision of the Viet Cong for a quick military victory in 1965.

The book is reviewed in the November 20 edition of the Washington Post by Malcolm W. Browne, a winner of the 1964 Pulitzer Prize for international reporting and the Associated Press chief correspondent for Vietnam and Cambodia from 1961 to 1965.

Pike's book "is likely to stand as the definitive study of the Viet Cong," says Browne. "An American official who worked at the joint U.S. Public Affairs Office in Saigon, Pike has read virtually every significant Viet Cong document that fell into American hands. He has sorted the daily outpouring of propaganda from Hanoi, Liberation Radio (the Viet Cong's station), Nhan Dan (the official organ of the North Vietnamese government), and many other Vietnamese communist outlets, and has used it to study the enemy's policy shifts, tactics, housekeeping, foreign relations, and so forth.

"There is no question that a tough, often (but by no means

always) brutal, aggressive enemy is seeking to bring down the Saigon government, install a communist regime, throw out the American presence, and ultimately make Ho Chi Minh President of both Vietnams.

"Pike's documents point up the superb tactics the Viet Cong had used to build up a political and social base for its struggle, which placed them at least three years ahead of allies before the military warfare began. By 1963, the South Vietnam army was close to defeat and even closer in early 1965. At this point, according to Pike, the National Liberation Front made the fatal decision of trying for a quick military victory instead of continuing its political warfare.

"The shift produced an almost automatic American response: the escalation of its effort in February, 1965. Pike contends that this change in strategy to that of a semi-conventional war has given the advantage to the United States and doomed the long-range prospects of the Viet Cong. He argues that the Viet Cong cannot de-escalate again to the level of political warfare because this would shatter its morale."

A Hsinhua report summarises a document entitled "U.S. in Vietnam" published by a North Vietnamese commission in Hanoi.

It says in South Vietnam, 8,000 miles away from the U.S., a 330,000-strong expeditionary corps assisted by some 50,000 South Korean, Australian, New Zealand, Filipino and Thailand troops, is operating with the cooperation of 3,400 planes and helicopters, 2,000

pieces of heavy artillery and thousands of armoured cars. Never before was aggression so brutal and cynical. No war was ever conducted with more ferocity. It is reminiscent of Hitlerite crimes.

The U.S. poured 250,000 tons of bombs on Vietnam in 1965. According to USIS, McNamara (U.S. Defence Secretary) said that the monthly average in the second half-year of 1966 surpassed the quantity of bombs released each month all over Europe and Africa during World War II.

Apart from these air bombardments, we have to mention wanton poundings of villages by heavy guns of the artillery and units of the Seventh Fleet.

Worthy of special notice are Guam-based B-52 super-bombers for carpet-bombing of localities. After air and artillery bombardments U.S. troops begin to mop up villages, destroy what remains, blow up underground shelters in which the population have taken refuge, set fire to paddy stocks, arrest, put to torture and kill the inhabitants. This is the "burn all, kill all, destroy all" policy.

From 1954 to 1965, the number of victims amounted to: 170,000 killed, 800,000 wounded or disabled by torture, 400,000 detained in jails, five million people herded into concentration camps.

In South Vietnam, the U.S. has been resorting to methods that Hitler himself did not dare to use: chemical warfare has been waged daily on an increasing scale.

The areas sprayed with noxious chemicals increased sharply from year to year: 1962: 11,000 hectares; 1963: 300,000 hectares; 1964: (Contd. on page 4)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Anis* carried an editorial entitled "After U Thant?". Ever since U Thant made his intention to refuse another term as Secretary General of the United Nations known, the question of who could possibly succeed him has kept people's minds busy, said the editorial. Although his term ended at the beginning of November, the Security Council decided that he should continue in office until the end of the present session of the General Assembly. U Thant's final decision and his possible successor have once again become lively issues for speculation. The fact that a majority of nations are trying to make him change his mind gives rise to hope that he will continue in office.

The editorial then listed a number of world problems such as Vietnam, the question of white minority rule in Rhodesia, the problem of South-west Africa, Israeli aggression against Jordan, etc; the solution of which the UN Secretary-General can play an effective role. It also mentioned the mild and agreeable personality of U Thant and expressed the hope that he would find it possible to carry on the good work in the world body.

One of the letters to the editor in yesterday's *Anis* complained that textile company sales shops do not observe uniform prices. The same material which in one shop is selling at Af. 20 is sold at another at Af. 20.50 and still another at Af. 18. This is not a satisfactory state of affairs. The company should see that all its sales shops carry official price lists and, what is more, abide by them.

The same issue of the paper carried a report on the Hindu Kush written by the Czechoslovak mountaineers who climbed some peaks in 1965. The report was entitled: "The Peak Over Which Birds Cannot Fly."

Yesterday's *Ishlah* carried an editorial on the need to strengthen the blood bank. The other day, it said, a number of humanitarian students from Isteqal High School went to the Public Health Institute and donated their blood. The editorial stressed the importance of a well-stocked blood bank to save the lives of those who are in urgent need of blood transfusion.

It also explained that blood donated is quickly replaced in the body without inflicting any harm whatsoever to the donor. It then

appealed to all readers to contribute to the blood bank at the Public Health Institute and hailed the voluntary and free donation of the Isteqal students.

The same issue of *Ishlah* also carried a number of letters to the editor, including one signed Mainawar complaining that some offices are closed for lunch only at 1 p.m. This is a very awkward time. For one thing nothing much in the way of hot meals at reasonable prices is

available at that time and secondly the appetite which begins to be felt at 12 noon is killed by 1 p.m. The 1 p.m. lunch break regulation should be changed, suggested the letter.

Another one, signed Abdullah Arab, complained that some bus conductors refuse to allow small children into the bus, though they are the ones who cannot do without transport. The grown-ups can walk. Can something be done to change this practice, it asked.

WORLD PRESS

The *New York Times* said Monday that "Grotesque" plan to "try" President Johnson for his Vietnam policies is running into trouble that it deserves. It pointed out editorially that four African governments have resigned from the sponsoring Bertrand Russell peace foundation, pointing out that they were never consulted about the use of their names in connection with the so-called trial.

The paper quoted President Nyerere of Tanzania: "Lord Russell may not object to his name being used for other people's purposes. I do object to my name being so used. I also object to a serious matter like the Vietnam situation being dealt with by trickery and dishonesty."

The success of West Germany's far right National Democratic Party (NPD) in Bavaria was registered by the public in the U.S. with shock, and New York newspapers gave banner headlines to the results.

The sensationalist-inclined *New York Daily News* used heavy type to report the success of the "neo-Nazis" of Bavaria.

In an objective analysis of the election results the *Boston Globe* said the NPD had gained the most votes in small towns and among the Protestant population.

The German-language *New York Staatszeitung* asks: "Are there in Germany really so many impetuous or was the Bavarian election result a passing campaign of protest against the deadlocked policies of the Bonn government?" The *Washington Post*, comment-

ing on the Indian cabinet reshuffle, says: "After a series of extraordinarily clumsy false starts Mrs. Indira Gandhi has finally succeeded in reshuffling her cabinet. By far the most significant change is her elevation of able Defence Minister Y. B. Chavan to the key position of Home Minister. His appointment inevitably strengthens his claim to the succession and was thus bitterly resisted by political rivals."

"If Mrs. Gandhi had backed down on her announced plan of naming Chavan to replace ousted Home Minister Nanda, as she seemed to be on the verge of doing, her authority as Prime Minister would have been seriously eroded. The fact that she has prevailed restores the image of her government as a going concern on the eve of a national election campaign."

The French newspaper *Nation*, commenting on the visit of Michel Debre, the Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance, to Moscow, says: "Cooperation between the two countries reached a new important stage as a result of Michel Debre's journey to Moscow." The newspaper notes the steady increase in the number of French enterprises interested in the expansion of economic, scientific and technical contacts with the USSR.

Debre's talks in Moscow, says the *Journal Du Dimanche*, a Paris Sunday newspaper, were part and parcel of the policy of French-Soviet rapprochement inaugurated in June last during General de Gaulle's visit to the Soviet Union.

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Questions Remain On Warren Report

As the third anniversary of the assassination of U.S. President John F. Kennedy was marked yesterday, questions about the adequacy and accuracy of the Warren Commission report continued to be asked.

Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat-Georgia, a member of the Warren Commission said that the assassination of John F. Kennedy, still is not fully satisfied.

Russell did not want to serve on the Commission and objected privately to Chief Justice Earl Warren of the Supreme Court serving as chairman.

Russell's adamancy while he did serve apparently resulted in significant alterations of key findings in the final report. The senator said he prepared dissents to three points.

Russell objected to the original wording that stated categorically there had been no conspiracy involved in the assassination. He insisted the report should go no further than a finding that Lee Harvey Oswald fired the shot that killed President Kennedy and wounded Texas Governor John Connally.

"Warren was determined he was going to have a unanimous report," Russell said. "I said it wouldn't be any trouble just to put a little asterisk in the text and then down at the bottom of the page say that Sen. Russell dissents to this findings as follows. 'But Warren wouldn't hear of it. He finally took that part and rewrote it himself.'"

Russell, himself a lawyer and longtime chairman of the Senate's

Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Oversight Committee, said he was concerned about two points:

1. He did not feel assured that the Soviet Union had provided all the information available on Oswald's 1959-62 stay in Russia.

2. He was not satisfied that all facts were brought out about Oswald's Cuba-related activities. Oswald had dealing with the Fair Play for Cuba committee and about eight weeks before the assassination said that he wanted permission to visit Cuba en route to Russia.

Russell disagreed from the outset with the theory that the first bullet fired in the Dallas assassination wounded Kennedy then Connally.

Russell said he agrees with Connally, a deer hunter, in rejecting the one bullet theory.

The Senator also had strong criticism for the questioning of most witnesses before the Commission.

His own interrogation of Oswald's widow brought out the testimony from her that she believed her husband was trying to shoot Connally, not the President. When pressed, she said: "I have no facts whatsoever. I simply express an opinion, which perhaps is not logical at all."

Smith, a reporter for United Press International (UPI), has been covering the White House for more than 25 years, and is the dean of the White House press corps. He was travelling in the Kennedy motorcade November 22, 1963 "in clear view of" President Kennedy's car when Kennedy was shot.

In an article in Sunday's Washington Post, Smith takes note of the "variety of books and articles" concerning the assassination and the report of the Commission.

The Commission is not without its defenders, however.

Smith, himself a hunter and rifle marksman, sums up the major arguments of the critics in the article, also presents his own view their validity.

Many critics doubt Oswald's rifle and its telescopic sight were capable of the assassination shots.

"To a serious amateur shooter" Smith says, "many of the questions raised about the ease or difficulty of making the shots attributed to (Lee Harvey) Oswald are ignorant, and even silly."

"Even sillier to thousands of serious shooters is the matter of the sight being defective. It would have been an optical miracle if the sight had been truly accurate at the time it was tested—many days after the assassination—much of the literary furor over whether Oswald could have made the shots and whether his weapon had the capability is, to put it charitably, uninformed."

Contd. on page 4

AIR SERVICE

THURSDAY

Ariana Afghan Airlines

Herat—Mazar—Kabul
Arrival—1410
New Delhi—Kabul
Arrival—1615
Kabul—Mazar—Herat
Departure—0730
Kabul—New Delhi
Departure—0800

Iran Airlines

Tehran—Kabul
Arrival—0830
Kabul—Tehran
Departure—0930

PIA

Peshawar—Kabul
Arrival—1020
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

Telephones

Fire Brigade	20121
Police	20507
De Afghanistan Bank	20045
Radio Afghanistan	24585
Pashtany Tejaraty Bank	22092
Airport	22316
Ariana Sales Office	24731
	24732
New Clinic	24272
Bakhtar News Agency	20413

Exchange Student Finds US Different

Khuaja Hashmatullah Siddiqi of Afghanistan, the 18-year-old American Field Service exchange student in Pueblo, Colo., intends to use his experiences in the United States to help his own country.

Upon his return to his home in Kabul, capital of Afghanistan, Hashmat (as his friends at Central call him) intends to finish high school there, then go on to the university to become an engineer.

"Engineers are needed very much in my country," he said.

He said that, to prepare for his U.S. visit, he read everything about the United States in his family's encyclopedia. "After I got here, I wrote them not to believe what it said, everything was different. Maybe that was how it was years ago, but not now."

But despite his admiration for the high development of American culture, Hashmat is very proud of his homeland.

"We are a very old country—older than you would believe," he says. "The capital, where I live, is larger than Pueblo, but has a similar climate. My country is much more mountainous. The mountains there are so dangerous that there is no skiing such as you have here."

The second oldest of five children, he remarked that "in Afghanistan I was in a family of seven and am in another family of seven in the United States."

His father is chief inspecting officer with the Red Crescent, Afghanistan's equivalent to the Red Cross.

Although Hashmat had three years of English in school and speaks it fluently, his accent and habit of talking rapidly gave him some trouble during his first weeks here. "I still have difficulty understanding the teachers sometimes," he said, "but often, when I raise my hand, by the time she notices, I have forgotten what I wanted to ask because I was listening to what she was saying."

"The co-educational system here has helped my English, because boys and girls have different voices and listening to both helps me understand," he said.

A fan of the Central High football team, Hashmat said soccer is the big school sport in Afghanistan. Other sports include volleyball, field hockey, cross country, track and field and a form of baseball played with a tennis ball.

He also likes most American food. He said most of the foods are the same as those used in his country, except that the methods of cooking are different.

One new experience for Hashmat is television. "I don't watch it very much because I must study. My favorite programmes are Batman and the many good movies," he said.

"I love Central High School," he said. "The boys and girls here are very friendly and helpful and the teachers and other people are very good."

"Schools hold classes six days a week in my country, with the holiday on Friday. There I took 12 subjects, six each day. We have a shorter day there, just from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m."

Czechoslovak Mountaineers Conquer The Hindu Kush



An impressive glacier sweeps a path through the imposing, snow-capped peaks of the Hindu Kush, the world's second highest mountain range. Here, high in the Pamir, a 13-man team of Czech climbers scored many firsts during their 1965 expedition, as related by Dr. Jaromir Wolf.

Last year a Czechoslovak mountaineering expedition explored the Hindu Kush Mountains, one of the few ranges in the world with still virgin peaks. Climbers made their mark in the history of conquest and were able to fill in some of the blank spots on the map of the Wakhan. Extending along the upper reaches of the Amu Darya, (Oxus) along the Khandut, Ishmurkh and Qala Pandja valleys, there are an unknown number of peaks, nearly 23,000 feet high, remaining to be challenged.

After lengthy preparations—during which experts from the Czechoslovak Union for Physical Training, the Academy of Sciences and other institutions selected equipment and gear, planned special diets, compiled scientific material and studied geographical literature—the long-awaited day came.

On June 19, 1965, a thirteen-member expedition and three-and-a-

half tons of equipment took off from Prague Airport for Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan. They left Kabul in a fully loaded lorry and crossed the Salang Pass by a well-made asphalt motorway. The road leading from Kunduz eastwards to Faizabad was dusty and rough, following the wild rapids of the Kokcha river.

LAND OF ARABIAN NIGHTS

At Faizabad, whose picturesque streets and bazaars evoke memories of Arabian Nights, the party was received by the governor of the province, Nesar Ahmad Sherzai, and camped in one of his magnificent gardens. Farther east, the road became more and more difficult, soaring above ravines and climbing over old bridges made of tree-trunks.

From Zebak the party headed north-east, reaching Iskasheem across a flat saddleback. Here the mountaineers had their first, unforgettable glimpse of the 23,000-foot high peaks of the Hindu Kush range and the Pamir. At the village of Ishmurkh seventy bearers and twenty horses were hired. From Ishmurkh the way led southwards, towards the glacier descending Mount Lungho on the Pakistan-Afghan frontier.

The base camp was built at an altitude of nearly 13,000 feet. Comfortable tents, a well equipped kitchen and adequate supplies, a radio transmitter and a tape recorder with popular tunes turned this inhospitable spot on a moraine into a refuge and home for two long months. About 1,800 feet higher up, two advance bases were built, one under a breathtakingly steep trapezium peak, the other under Lungho Peak—the main targets of the expedition.

The conquest of these peaks was achieved at the cost of tremendous strain, physical and mental exertion and moments of suspense and frustration, compensated by flashes of triumph and joy.

The trapezium peak was tackled

by a team consisting of Radovan Kuchar, Jozo Psotka and Milos Matras. Twice, after a very strenuous climb, they had to capitulate to bad weather conditions—resembling the Himalayan monsoon—and advance base.

Then, having in the meantime climbed the highest mountain of the whole area, which they called Kohe Heywad (Fatherland, almost 23,000 feet)—the first ever to do so—they made a final and successful attempt on the trapezium peak. After a six-day ascent up an exposed, rocky, and ice-bound western ridge necessitating the constant use of pitons, the team reached the summit, 20,598 feet and gave it the name of Kohe Uparisina—The Mountain No Bird Can Fly Over, the ancient name of the Hindu Kush range. These names were given in accordance with the wishes of the Afghan royal family, without whose support the expedition could not have worked in Wakhan.

SYMMETRICAL PYRAMID

Mount Lungho was the goal of a four-man team: Ivan Galfy, Ivan Urbanovic, Miroslav Jaskovsky and Jan Cervinka. These climbers, accompanied by Rudolf Antonicek and Vilem Heckel, our photographer, conquered the symmetrical pyramid east of Lungho and gave it the name of Kohe Ariana, the ancient name of Afghanistan. Having thoroughly reconnoitred the possibilities of conquering the peak, the team decided to ascend along the northern ridge.

This entailed a two-kilometre difference in altitude between the advance base and the summit. The climbers started in fairly favourable snow and ice conditions after a period of bad weather but they were unlucky. About half-way up the ridge, the team was hit by an avalanche and one of the party was hurled 270 feet. He was rescued unscathed but Lungho remained unscathed.

After their dramatic adventure on

Lungho's northern ridge the team returned to base for a rest. Together with several others, they later climbed one of the virgin peaks, Qala Pandja. During their acclimatisation period, members of the expedition had scaled some lower peaks, two of which were given the names of Kohe Academia and Kohe Spartakiade. Two Afghan mountaineers took part in both ascents. One Afghan friend, Akram, a postman, participated in the Czechoslovak attack on a 20,000 feet-high peak, which was named 'Kohe Meena—the Friendship Mountain, as a symbol of Afghan-Czechoslovak friendship.

In addition to mountain-climbing and exploration, the expedition had a scientific programme. Milan Daniel of the Parasitological Institute of the Academy of Sciences conducted systematic research on about 200 small mammals and their

(Contd. on page 4)



Descending the ice-fall below Lungho Peak.

AFS EXCHANGE PROGRAMME PROMOTES UNDERSTANDING

The international scholarship programme was started in 1948 by the American Field Service, a volunteer ambulance corps founded during World War I, because the AFS feels that the best defence against war is to give young people a chance to "practice tolerance and live together in peace as good neighbours." Accordingly they took a group of foreign students to the United States to live and study for a year.

In 1950 the programme was expanded to send North American students overseas. Year by year, the programme has grown; it now includes students from 59 countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, South and Central America, and Australia, as well as from the United States.

The students come from all kinds of backgrounds. Some live on a farm in the lake region of Finland. Alicia comes from cosmopolitan Buenos Aires; Daniel, from high in the mountains of Ethiopia. Joyce grew up on a cattle ranch in Texas, and Tony comes from Philadelphia's fashionable Main Line.

Almost every student lives with a family that has a child close to his age to help him adjust to life in his adopted country. Most teenagers have a lot in common with each other even though their interests may not be the same. A foster "sister" or "brother" often can sense a misunderstanding that may escape an adult's notice.

For the students from the United States who go abroad the adjustment is just as great. Probably nowhere else in the world do teen-

agers have the freedom they have in the United States. Used to voicing their opinions freely and to having their wishes respected, they may feel they have been demoted to childhood in the stricter atmosphere of other countries.

Before going overseas the students receive bulletins which list the subjects foreigners can be expected to want to discuss with them. Some of the topics included in the list given to American students are: status of the arts in American life; social and dating customs, courtship and marriage; U.S. immigration policy, including recent legislation; Negro life in the United States; status of the American Indian; trade unionism. Most students soon learn to handle questions without embarrassment.

One reason for the tremendous growth of the programme is that participants become eager participants. Most returning students find time to talk to school assemblies and small groups about their experiences and to work with other students to keep interest alive locally.

Foreign students visiting the United States finish their year with a bus tour of a part of the country they have not seen. Those who have been in the Southeast, for example, may spend three weeks touring New England and the Middle Atlantic States. All along the route the youngsters are fed, housed and entertained by communities interested in the programme. The final stop is Washington, D.C., for a rally whose size grows every year.

The Making Of James Bond

The following article is a review of the book, *The Life of Ian Fleming*, by John Pearson.

James Bond novels are an international fashion and hold a striking place in the complex, underdocumented history of modern taste and the way it works. Questions of directly literary merit aside (they aren't, in terms of prevailing literary-critical standards, of much merit, but prevailing standards are showing real uneasiness with such phenomena) their success in tapping a variety of levels of taste has been remarkable.

How was it done? The best parts of Mr. Pearson's biography, a sometimes ponderous, sometimes glib but, well-documented and fascinating book, tell some of the story. Fleming was a materialist and moved in taste-making quarters; he was a strategist and plotted success carefully, while protecting himself against the loss of personal prestige involved in failure; he was also a fantasist about adventure who had something to offer a society of cofantasts.

He came of wealthy background and was well-connected (his grandfather was a banking millionaire, his father a Conservative MP killed in the First World War); he had intellectual pretensions and read widely, but dreamed of a life of action. After the abortion of various hopes, he settled down in the 1930s to a stockbroking man-about-town life, as a bachelor and an amorist with a handsome profile and an engaging melancholia.

Pearson compares him to Byron; a closer analogue would be Waugh's Basil Seal. Like Seal, the war suited

him perfectly; he was important administratively in Naval Intelligence, successful by virtue of his well-placed contacts and permanent adolescent enjoyment of plots and adventure. Projected into the post-war world, he looks a little uneasy, but there was Jamaica, where pre-war society continued, and here he built a house named Goldeneye. On becoming an executive of Kemsley newspapers he gained the rare privilege of a two-month annual holiday to go there; here, annually and efficiently, the Bond books were written.

In 1952, aged 43, just before his marriage to the former Lady Rothermere, Fleming wrote in nine weeks his very first book—"Casino Royale," a daydream founded on some of his war experiences, its hero, James Bond, a glamorised version of himself, a Basil Seal amid such status-giving technology as the post-war world could offer.

The book was written for profit, but was also, as Pearson establishes, closely involved with Fleming's own fantasies, values, and attitudes, which seemed at first not very saleable; by mid-1954, with two Bond books out, he had made no more than £2,000 in spite of his careful exploitation of his intellectual, journalist, and taste-making friends.

Pearson sees two events as crucial to Bond's upswing of sales and status. Sir Anthony Eden went to Goldeneye to recuperate from illness after the Suez crisis; later Fleming met Kennedy and "From Russia, With Love" subsequently appeared in a list of Kennedy's 10 favourite books.

(Contd. on page 4)

Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

The newly appointed editor of *Sanayee*, published in Ghazni, in an editorial outlines his aims and what he expects to do during his tenure in office. Ahmad Seddiq Haya was the editor of the paper 12 years ago when it was founded. This is his second term in this post. He praises the changes that have occurred in 12 years in Ghazni. He says that no mission or job can be completed if there is no unity of action and thought among the people of a society. It will be wrong to become impatient if at times things are not moving fast or the way we wish them to move. Work should be done through legal channels.

He says the newspaper will try to fulfil its vital and important mission in enlightening the public and providing them with information. All educated and enlightened groups must cooperate by sending their views on public affairs for publication.

In another editorial *Sanayee* refers to the report that in the past four years the people of Ghazni have donated more than four million afghanis for the development of education in their province. It says this proves that the people of Ghazni appreciate fully the value of education for their children. The paper is confident that the people of this central province will, whenever required, contribute to other public welfare projects also.

Ittefaqi Islam, published in Herat, says in an editorial that during the past 35 years a great deal of work has been done for concentration of capital, which is the only way to develop industry and promote the cause of economic welfare. Such a trend has not only helped in the development of industry but also encouraged town building activities in the country and the establishment of specialised banks.

But the paper says that this does not mean that all people are now depositing their capital in banks and public funds. Our people have to get into the habit of depositing their money in the bank instead of hoarding it in their houses.

In *Faryab*, published in Maimarshah to invest their capital in little attention is being paid by the authorities to a proposal to build a new town in Qiasat in Faryab. The area is important and famous for its products such as karakul, carpets and wool. The writer says that several years ago the then Governor persuaded the people to provide materials for new buildings to be erected when the plan for the proposed town was ready. The people spent money on providing building materials, but nothing has been done to draw up the plan for the town.

In an editorial the newspaper praises the move among Afghan merchants to invest their capital in industrial projects and factories providing consumer goods to our people. It says Herat merchants have expressed their readiness to build a textile factory. In Balkh province too the people have agreed to build a textile mill, a tannery and some small factories under the guidance of the Mines and Industries Ministry.

Beidar, published in Mazare Sharif of Balkh, is appearing in a larger format. In an editorial, the newspaper says that it had to increase its size because of the increase in the material available for printing. Local, national and international news and advertising are increasing, the paper says. The paper, which is 36 years old, says that it is a matter of pride and pleasure to notice that under the leadership of His Majesty the King special attention has been paid to the development of newspapers. The paper has thanked the Government Press for agreeing to enlarge the format.

In another issue, *Beidar* devotes several articles to the 1000th anniversary of the renowned poetess, Rabia Balkhi, who died under tragic circumstances. She was killed by her brother because she was in love with a slave of the household. Her tomb was recently discovered and it is for the first time that a big function has been held in Mazare Sharif to honour her. Several women writers and journalists from Kabul also took part in the memorial meeting in Mazare Sharif.

A letter to the editor in the daily *Parwari* complains about the shortage of water, particularly for irrigation, in Bagram woleswali.

After giving a short account of how water plays a vital role in the life of the farmers and people, Mohammad Farouq Javed recalls that sometime ago in the same column he brought this problem to the attention of the authorities concerned and urged they give their serious attention to this problem. But, claims the writer, so far nothing has been done to end the shortage which is mainly due to unjust distribution. The people of Bagram are again threatened by a grain shortage.

The writer sincerely hopes that the authorities will take appropriate steps and help the people of Bagram to raise their standard of living.

Czech Climbers

(Contd. from page 3)

parasites. The spread of certain contagious diseases by small rodents and their parasites is at present being investigated as one of the natural foci of infectious diseases.

The Hindu Kush flora was also studied and some new alpine species were probably discovered. Examples of mineral and rocks collected will help to extend knowledge of these hitherto little explored regions. Maps have now been completed and altitudes corrected. A documentary film and a large number of excellent photographs were made.

The expedition's doctor made physiological observations of climbers and bearers and of the local population, which after evaluation will be an interesting contribution to the study of high-altitude efficiency. Results obtained so far indicate that the acclimatization period for climbs to altitudes of over 20,000 feet cannot be shortened to less than three weeks. Local bearers, on the whole, showed a higher degree of resistance to the shortage of oxygen than members of the expedition during the acclimatization period.

Many products were tested, such as new types of mountaineering boots, special clothes, cookers and miniature transistor transmitters, through which radio communications were maintained between the climbing teams and the base camp even during the most strenuous climbs.

Many types of specially prepared high-altitude foods were also tested. At high altitudes, water has to be obtained from snow and ice. As it contains practically no mineral salts, special tablets with a high mineral content were added to all beverages, tea being the favourite.

The Czech team spent three months in Afghanistan. Three months of work and hardships in the inclement weather conditions of the mountains and the country's tropical climate. They were also months of unforgettable experience and adventure.

Two Views

(Contd. from page 2)

500,000 hectares, 1965: 700,000 hectares.

In 1965, 150,000 persons suffered in various degrees from poisoning symptoms after these sprayings.

Toxic gas, is now the U.S. soldier's "routine equipment" in South Vietnam.

All the weapons and toxic supplied gases by modern technology are also used on an experimental basis by the Americans in Vietnam.

On August 5, 1964, aircraft from the Seventh Fleet bombed a series of coastal locations in North of Vietnam.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA

At 2: 5:30 and 9 p.m.
American Cinemascope film in colour *The Fall of Roman Empire*

PARK CINEMA:

At 2:30, 6 and 9:30 p.m.
American Cinemascope film in colour *The Fall of Roman Empire*

KABUL NENDARY

At 2 p.m.
Indian film in colour *GANGA JAMNA*

BEHZAD CINEMA

At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9:30 p.m.
Indian film—*PANJ RATAN*

Russia, France Oppose Moves On UN Peace Operations

(Continued from Page 1)

tation issue, if so requested. In the UN Special Political Committee, reports Reuter, Britain and Canada joined yesterday in urging action to overcome the financial and political deadlock over peace-keeping operations.

Lord Caradon, the chief British representative, asked all member states to follow Britain and a few others in making voluntary contributions to get the organisation out of its fiscal mess.

Paul Martin, Canada's External Affairs Minister, tabled a resolution to gear the UN for more prompt and effective response to future needs for international police action.

The resolution included an invitation to member states to inform the UN of the strength of military units they were in a position to put under UN authority on request.

The Canadian resolution, which was also sponsored by Argentina, Chile, Iran, Italy, Nigeria and Norway, suggested a special scale of assessments could be laid down under which economically less developed nations would pay a total of 5 per cent of police action costs. Other member states would pay the rest.

It also urged the Security Council to authorise a study on ways of improving preparations for UN police action.

The seven nations said the UN should be in a position "to respond promptly and effectively to the need for duly authorised action to maintain international peace."

SOVIET, FRENCH VIEWS

According to AP, the Soviet Union and France strongly opposed both the Canadian and the earlier Irish resolution and urged that they not be pressed to a vote.

The French delegate said that action to maintain peace was the "exclusive right" of the Security Council. The General Assembly could only make recommendations.

The Canadian and Irish resolutions were against this principle, Seydoux said.

Taking an almost identical position on the interpretation of the Charter, Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Fedorenko said the resolutions aimed at "short-circuiting the Security Council."

He said the United States and other powers have used UN forces "as a blanket to cover anti-peoples and colonial adventures." The two resolutions would increase the opportunities for such abuse, he stated.

Fedorenko was particularly critical of a paragraph in both resolutions which calls on member states to inform "the United Nations" what forces any state could make available for peacekeeping operations.

He said securing and deploying forces was the exclusive right of the Security Council and the language in the paragraph was made "deliberately rebusculous to transfer that right to the General Assembly."

Secretary-General U Thant yesterday sent letters asking 14 nations to nominate their representatives on the special committee to consider UN takeover of Southwest Africa's administration from South Africa, reports Reuter.

The countries were announced yesterday by General Assembly President Abdul Rahman Pazhwak of Afghanistan.

They are: The United States, the Soviet Union, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Senegal, the United Arab Republic, Japan, Pakistan, Mexico, Chile, Canada, Italy, Finland and Czechoslovakia.

The Security Council yesterday postponed for 24 hours its debate on

the Middle East crisis.

It was understood members wanted more time for private discussions on various proposals to settle the dispute between Israel and Jordan.

Jordan has demanded economic sanctions against Israel following the November 13 raid on Jordanian territory. Israel contends it was a reprisal for Arab terrorism and frontier intrusions.

A report from Tel Aviv, said the Israeli authorities have suspended train services from the Israeli sector on Jerusalem after dark to prevent possible sabotage.

According to usually reliable sources, the suspension of the rail service is one of the defensive measures being taken to combat infiltration of commandos from neighbouring Arab countries.

James Bond

(Contd. from page 3)

By 1960 the Bond boom was on, supported as much by chance and changes in taste as by Fleming's own deliberation. Bond's mastery of technology and the operative status-symbols, his simple patriotism and his sadism, his capacity to find the up-to-date exotic his exploitative style in sexual relationships—it all showed that the world of post-war disenchantment could be made just sufficiently palatable for the Basil Seals, the upper-middle-class romantics whose last fling had seemed to be the war and for whom there had appeared nothing but unconditional surrender.

Bond's world has a certain consonance with that invented by writers like William Burroughs and Terry Southern, satiric and technological for other reasons; and when the Bond films injected some mild irony into the romantic dream Bond could become profitably "camp."

(MANCHESTER GUARDIAN)

ARIANA AND PARK CINEMAS

THE FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

With Sophia Loren, Stephen Boyd, Alec Guinness, and James Mason.

Both theatres are now equipped with projectors with magnetic heads making it possible to enjoy all magnetic films in both the original language and Dari translation.

Ariana—

2:00 and 5:30 in Dari

9:00 in English

Park—

2:30 and 9:30 in Dari

6:00 in English

Tickets, 30,20,16 Afs.

Warren Commission Report

(Contd. from page 2)

Some critics say more than three shots were fired at the motorcade.

"I was only a few hundred feet from John F. Kennedy when he was shot," Smith says. "I would swear that there were three shots and only three shots fired at his motorcade... I had not the slightest doubt from the front seat of our car that the shots came from a rifle to our rear... We remarked about rifle fire before we knew what had happened to Kennedy. Even before Kennedy's body reached the hospital, I reported from the car by radiotelephone to the UPI Dallas bureau that three shots had been fired at the Kennedy procession. The secret service agent who raced... to shield the fallen leader and his shocked wife, heard only three shots. Malcolm Kilduff of the White House press staff, who was seated beside me, heard only three shots. I heard only three shots."

"Now, who knows more about it," Smith continues, the critics "or the trained professional observers who were there?"

Smith notes that some of those who rushed into print with assassination critiques make actual misstatements of fact about the circumstances of the presidential motorcade and other sidelights of the assassination.

"It becomes difficult," Smith notes, to accept "other material as gospel" when easily-checked facts are misstated.

In a taped television-radio interview with Westinghouse Broadcasting Co. on the eve of the third anniversary of the assassination, Kilduff dismissed as "pure garbage" the rash of speculation that questions the Warren Commission's basic conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald alone killed Kennedy.

Kilduff declared: "I have absolutely no doubt... the action was on his own and that there was no conspiracy involved, as has been insinuated in many books."

However, Kilduff does disagree with the Commission's finding that the first bullet that struck Kennedy and passed through his neck was the one which wounded Texas Gov. John Connally. "In my mind," Kilduff said, "there were three shots."

Noting that the bullet that wounded Connally passed through the Governor's shoulder, ribs, wrist and thigh, Kilduff went on:

"The Warren Commission report shows a bullet, a perfect bullet. I have talked to ballistic experts, who say that it would not be possible for a bullet to travel through that much mass and come out in such a perfect condition."

Kilduff said he had talked to Connally who agrees he was hit by a separate bullet, that the governor said he heard the first shot and was turning to look back when he was

hit. Connally was sitting in the jump seat in Kennedy's car.

"As a matter of fact," Kilduff said, "I have on the highest authority that parts of that bullet are still in Gov. Connally's leg, so, therefore it is not possible, as the Warren Commission states, that the bullet came out as clean as it did."

In connection with the forthcoming publication in *Look* magazine of excerpts of William Manchester's book, "The Death of a President," written with cooperation of the Kennedys, Kilduff said Manchester is violating a written agreement with the Kennedys.

It was agreed, Kilduff said, that the text would not be published before Nov. 22, 1968, unless Mrs. Kennedy designated a prior date and it shall be published at some date thereafter as shall be mutually agreeable to the contracting parties.

Radio President Accepts Asia Foundation's Gift

KABUL, Nov. 23.—Radio Afghanistan's President Sabahuddin Khushtaki accepted one of the eight tape recorders presented to the radio by Asian Foundation yesterday from the organisation's president, Lindley S. Sloan.

The tape recorders will be used by the reporters which the radio plans to send to provincial centres soon. As a national institution, the radio must give news from all parts of the country rapidly and accurately, Khushtaki says. Stationing reporters in the provinces will help to do this more effectively. Until now reporters have visited the provinces to prepare reports but none have been stationed there. A course will be held to train these new reporters.

Asia Foundation earlier this year provided the Kabul Times with a camera and developing equipment.

UAR Medal For Sulaiman

KABUL, Nov. 23 (Bahar).—UAR President Nasser has given the Jamhuri I medal to the former Afghan ambassador in Cairo, Ghulam Mohammad Sulaiman, who now serves in Pakistan. The medal was presented to Ambassador Sulaiman by the UAR ambassador in Pakistan.

EAST BERLIN, Nov. 23, (DPA).—An East German government delegation left here Tuesday for the United Arab Republic where it will negotiate goods exchange between the two countries in 1967, the East German ADN news agency reported.

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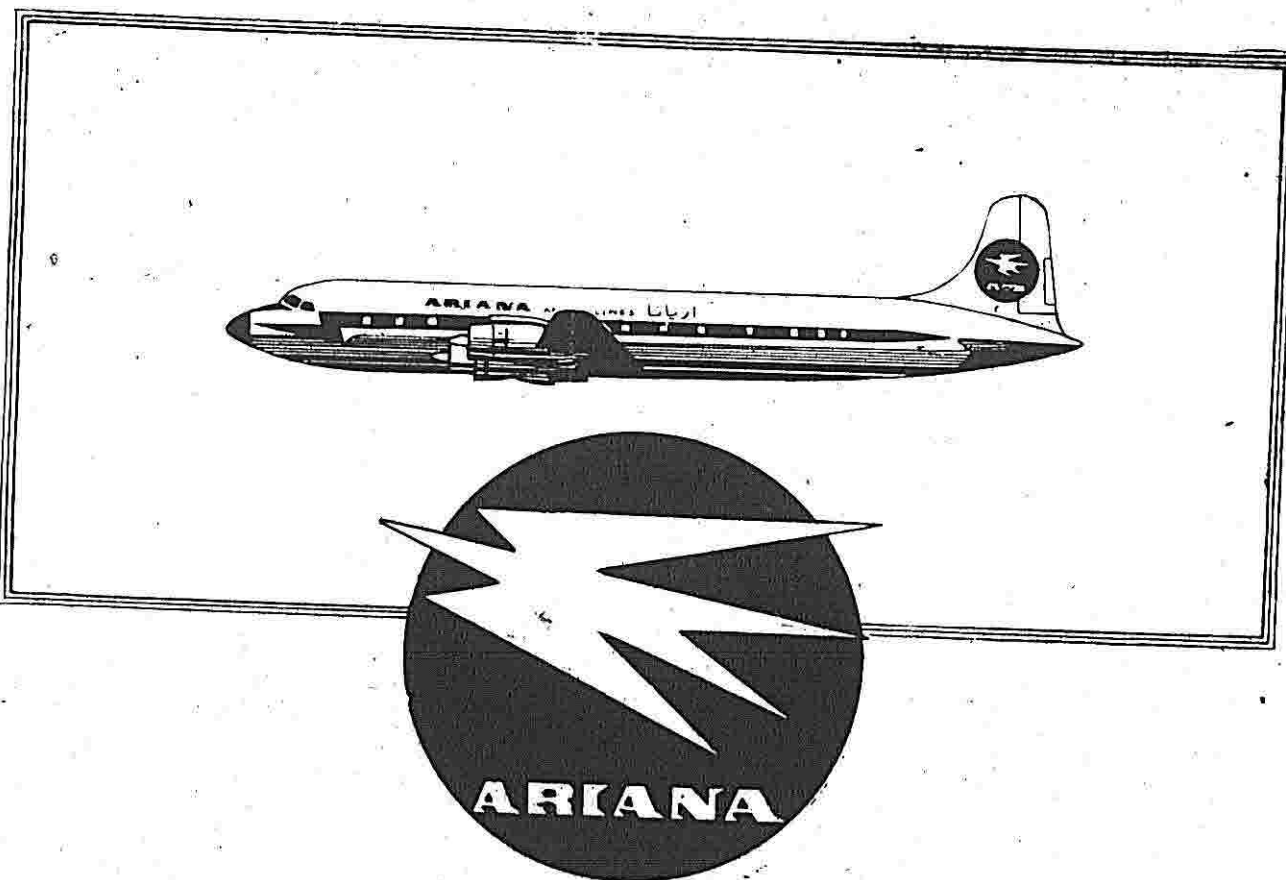
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