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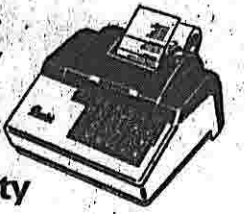
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The watch you must have

# THE KABUL TIMES

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VOL. VI, NO. 148

KABUL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1967 (SUNBU LA 31, 1346 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 3

## SWEDEN APPEALS TO US TO TAKE FIRST STEP FOR PEACE

**UNITED NATIONS, September 23, (AFP).—**Swedish Foreign Minister Torsten Nilsson appealed in the United Nations General Assembly yesterday to the United States, the "most powerful party in the Vietnam conflict," to take the "initial step" of stopping the bombing of North Vietnam.

"We address this appeal," he said, "to a nation whose ideals of liberty, shown during the two world wars, the nations of Europe have particular reason to remember with gratitude."

### Thant Plans Big Power Meeting

**LONDON, Sept. 23 (AFP).—**The announcement that United Nations Secretary General U Thant is to hold a working dinner with the foreign ministers of the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union next Tuesday was linked with a Vietnam peace bid by observers here late Thursday.

The observers saw the meeting as of great importance and said that perhaps for the first time a real chance of peace seemed to exist.

"They stressed that Thant's decision came at the same time as American ambassador Arthur Goldberg's key speech on Vietnam in the General Assembly, also boosted hopes of a peace move."

This speech, the observers said, indicated that the United States would consider halting bombing North Vietnam if it received an assurance from Hanoi that this halt would lead to negotiations.

### Conference Urges Israel Return Occupied Areas

**AMMAN, Sept. 23 (Reuter).—**A joint Islamic-Christian conference held here has asked that—the west bank of River Jordan and Jerusalem, occupied by Israel as a result of last June's Arab-Israeli war, be returned to Jordan.

The demand was made in a telegram to the president of the U.N. General Assembly, heads of muslim states and Pope Paul, published here Thursday night.

The telegram said the World Islamic Congress, meeting in an emergency session in Amman to discuss the Palestine question, held with Christian church leaders in Jordan a joint meeting which announced Moslem and Christian denunciation of Israel's occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan and other Arab territories.

The telegram said: "the joint Islamic-Christian conference urges that the West Bank including Jerusalem brought back as an integral part of Jordan with the same political and constitutional status as before the Israeli aggression on June 5, 1967."

### India, Ceylon Urge Mideast Peace

**COLOMBO, Sept. 23, (AFP).—**The Prime Ministers of India and Ceylon declared Thursday that peace in the Middle East was vital not only for world peace but also for peace and the economic wellbeing of developing countries in Asia and Africa.

In a joint statement Mrs. Indira Gandhi of India and Dudley Senanayake of Ceylon agreed that any solution of the Middle East problem must ensure return to peaceful conditions and withdrawal of forces to the positions of June 4, 1967.

The statement, issued at the end of Mrs. Gandhi's official visit to this country, emphasised that occupation of territory by means of military action must be vacated without conditions.

The two Prime Ministers agreed that a satisfactory solution should seek to deal with this problem on a long-range basis, take into account the legitimate aspirations of people and respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in this area.

## USSR Wants UN Definition Of Aggression

**NEW YORK, Sept. 23, (Tass).—**The Soviet Union yesterday asked the UN General Assembly to consider the need to speed up the drafting of a definition of aggression "in the light of the present international situation."

In a letter to President of the General Assembly C. Manescu, Soviet Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko said that there has of late been an increase in the cases of armed forces being used to commit acts of aggression and to suppress nationalist movements against colonialism.

In a draft resolution on this question, the Soviet delegation proposes that a clearcut and generally accepted definition of aggression be worked out as soon as possible. It suggests that special committee be set up for this purpose and asked to submit a draft definition to this session.

The Soviet delegation also proposes that a special item—"report of special committee on definition of aggression"—be included in the agenda of the next General Assembly session.

## USSR PRESENTS DRAFT ON NUCLEAR ARMS TO UN

**NEW YORK, Sept. 23, (Tass).—**The Soviet Union yesterday submitted to the 22nd session of the United Nations General Assembly the question of concluding a convention banning the use of nuclear weapons.

In a letter to the President of the General Assembly C. Manescu, Soviet Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko said now that tremendous stockpiles of nuclear weapons have been accumulated in the world and the international situation has been aggravated as a result of the aggressive actions of certain states, the solution of the problem of banning the use of nuclear weapons acquires particular urgency.

In an effort to facilitate the earliest solution of this problem, Gromyko's letter said, the Soviet government is submitting to the General Assembly a draft of a convention, the adoption of which, in the Soviet government's opinion, will serve the cause of world peace and security and meet the interests of all nations.

The draft convention says that every signatory solemnly undertakes not to use nuclear weapons, not to threaten to use them and not to instigate other states to use such weapons.

Moreover, the draft points out, every signatory of the convention undertakes to make utmost efforts to reach early agreement on stopping the manufacture of nuclear weapons and destroying all accumulated stockpiles or such weapons.

### Maiwandwal To Rest A Few Weeks

**KABUL, Sept. 23, (Bakhtar).—**Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal will spend a few weeks recuperating at home.

This was stated in a Medical bulletin released by the Ebni Seena Hospital. It also noted that the Prime Minister's progress was satisfactory and his blood pressure and pulse and the working of the intestines were normal.

The Prime Minister spent over three weeks in the hospital after undergoing an operation for intestinal blockage.

The operation on the Prime Minister was performed by the Canadian Dr. H. Richard of Care-Medico and he was assisted by Drs. Hashemi, Aram and Ebrahimi of the hospital.

The staff of the Ebni Seena Hospital were assisted in the treatment of the Prime Minister by doctors from the Soviet Union, the United States and France.

Drs. Vasilenko and Mayat, (Contd on page 4)



Prof. Henry Geoffroy

## HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

**AIBAK, Sept. 23, (Bakhtar).—**A branch office of Da Afghanistan Bank was opened in Kholm woleswali of Samangan province yesterday. A special representative of the bank and some provincial officials attended the opening.

### Arghestan RD Project Opened

**KANDAHAR, Sept. 23, (Bakhtar).—**Kandahar Governor Dr. Abdul Rahim yesterday morning opened the Arghestan Rural Development Project.

The project has special branches for development of agriculture, education and health in the area. The project will serve 124 villages with a population of 8,000.

The governor said rural development projects are aimed at promoting self help among the people.

The head of the project Salah Mohammad, said that he expected the project to foster cooperation among the people themselves and coordination between efforts of the government with individual and collective endeavours of the people.

"Services for raising the standard of living of the population will be accelerated and intensified," he said.

## Royal Audience

**KABUL, Sept. 23 (Bakhtar).—**His Majesty the King received the following during the week ending September 21:

Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi, president of the Meshrano Jirgah; Gen. Khan Mohammad, minister of national defence; Abdullah Yafali, minister of planning; Eng. Abdul Samad Salim, minister of mines and industries; Abdul Rauf Benawa, minister of information and culture; Dr. Nour Ali, minister of commerce; Abdul Karim Hakimi, minister of finance; Dr. Mohammad Ehsan Taraki, minister of justice; Miss Kubra Nourzai, minister of public health; Amanullah Mansuri, deputy minister of interior; Mohammad Hassan Gardezi, governor of Laghman; Mohammad Hashim Safi, governor of Helmand and president of the Helmand Valley Authority; Brig. Gen. Abdul Salam, president of the organisation department and Brig. Gen. Abdul Kadir, president of foreign liaison in the Ministry of National Defence; Brig. Gen. Amir Mohammad, professor in the Military Academy; Col. Khwazak, commandant of the labour corps; Dr. Mohammad Sediq, vice president of Kabul University; Mohammad Yasin Nasimi, president of the parliamentary relations department in the Ministry of Justice; Ehsanullah Farzad, president of the construction department in the Ministry of Public work; Abdul Ghaffour Amini, president of the Kabul Hotel.

His Majesty also received members of the Ariana Club. They were presented to His Majesty by Mohammad Farouq Seraj, president of the Afghan Olympic Association.

**CHARIKAR, Sept. 23, (Bakhtar).—**President of the Agricultural Extension Department Abdul Ghafour and President of the Water and Soil Survey Department Juma Mohammad yesterday spoke on methods of increasing grape yields at a meeting of grape growers of Karabagh woleswali.

Mohammad explained the aims of the Parwan irrigation project now being drawn up and Ghafour urged the use of more chemical fertiliser, which could triple yields.

**METERLAM, Sept. 23, (Bakhtar).—**The village school in Katal village, Alingar woleswali, was Thursday raised to the primary school level. The school, which is 14 years old, has 350 students.

**KABUL, Sept. 23, (Bakhtar).—**The head of the WHO office for Southeast Asia Dr. C. Mani, left here Thursday for Delhi after a week's stay, during which he held talks with Health Minister Miss Kubra Nourzai and officials and visited health projects receiving WHO assistance.

He said WHO will assist Afghanistan's projects for basic and auxiliary health centres.

**KABUL, Sept. 23, (Bakhtar).—**Ten students of the College of Engineering, Kabul University, left here yesterday for higher studies in engineering in the University of Beirut.

A graduate of Bost High School, Mohammad Eshaq, also left for Beirut yesterday to study sociology.

All of them have received USAID scholarships.

**GHAZNI, Sept. 23, (Bakhtar).—**A delegation from the Food Procurement Department has arrived here to choose sites for two 3,000-ton storage depots to be built in the city.

## JOHNSON STANDS FIRM ON VIETNAM ISSUE

**WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, (Reuter).—**President Johnson said last night the United States was standing firm in Vietnam to prevent a communist takeover in Southeast Asia and a possible third world war.

The price the American people were paying to defend South Vietnam from communist power was worth it, he declared.

Johnson, speaking at a White House ceremony, said there was a price for engaging in the struggle in Vietnam, just as there was a price in Europe in the 1940's and in Korea in the 1950's.

"The question is always whether it is worth paying the price," he said in his prepared address.

"I say it is. I say that the price of communist conquest in Southeast Asia, of risking a third world war by our failure to stand in Vietnam now, is a heavier price to pay."

Johnson, who spoke to representatives of national fraternal organisations currently meeting in Washington, told them he did not minimise the price the United States was paying today.

"The loss of American lives has brought grief to many homes, and dismay to every heart," he said.

"But their sacrifice—I deeply believe—will make a greater war and a far heavier price less likely in the years to come."

### 135 Marines Hurt In Massive Con Thien Shelling

**SAIGON, Sept. 23, (Reuter).—**Seven American marines were killed and 135 wounded Thursday in another massive bombardment by alleged North Vietnamese gunners of the exposed Con Thien combat base just below the demilitarised zone, a spokesman said yesterday.

Marines on and near the hill top encampment, now a daily target for North Vietnamese artillery and rocket shells, were hit by 653 shells in nine separate bombardments Thursday.

American artillery and mortar positions attempting to suppress the furious bombardments pumped some 6,000 shells in reply into the demilitarised zone area from which most of the fire was coming.

United States Marine aircraft flew 36 missions to blast the North Vietnamese artillery positions and fortifications just north of the buffer area with bombs and rockets.

Four of Thursday's bombardments struck units of Marine regiments providing security screens just south of Con Thien.

Marines strung out along the edge of the demilitarised zone have reported the loss of ten killed with another 300 wounded in artillery and mortar barrages this week.

## SOUTH ARABIAN ARMY MAKES NEW PROPOSAL FOR NLF-FLOSY TALKS

**ADEN, Sept. 23, (AFP).—**South Arabian army and police colonels Thursday made a fresh bid to bring the territory's two battling factions together before Britain quits the area.

In a faithfully worded statement, they invited the secretary generals of the National Liberation Front (NLF) and the Front for Liberation of occupied South Yemen (FLOSY) to meet them in or outside South Arabia for talks.

The army and police colonels called on the NLF and FLOSY to "inform them of their acceptance" of the invitation by Sept. 30.

The colonels were careful to avoid

any impression of delivering an ultimatum. The statement said they had been encouraged by the response and thanked both organisations for their cooperation. The colonels said that it was in the light of this that they were issuing a fresh invitation.

Five of the army's six colonels and two of the police's three colonels attended Friday's meeting. The other two were on duty in these areas.

On August 29, the army refused a request by the fallen federal government's sole remaining minister, Civil Aviation Minister Sheikh Ali Musedal at Babakri, that it assume power.

South Arabia's Arab Army Thursday appealed to both sides to cease fire in the battle around the town of Dhala near the Yemeni border. The battle has now been raging for six days and casualties are reported high.

The NLF has charged that FLOSY combatants include "troops with modern weapons" who have been sent over the border from the Yemeni twin capital of Taiz.

Meanwhile the NLF, which claims to control most of South Arabia, reported that it had set up a "popular committee" to administer the large Quaiti state.

Nilsson also said: "the war in Vietnam rages with increasing intensity. Bombs continue to fall over North Vietnam. In South Vietnam a total civil war is in progress."

Vietnamese inflict death and destruction on each other. There is outside intervention on a massive scale.

"The sacrifices are such that one can well understand the feeling of millions of Vietnamese that their country's national identity and ancient civilisation are at stake.

This brave people, which has experienced the horrors of war for over a quarter of a century, should now at last be allowed to live in peace and dignity without foreign interference.

"This must be the dream of all (Contd on page 4)

### Canada Ready To Join Viet. Talks

**OTTAWA, Sept. 23, (AFP).—**Prime Minister Lester Pearson yesterday said Canada would be "glad to take part" in a Vietnam conference in Geneva involving the three members of the International Control Commission and the two co-chairmen of the 1962 Geneva conference.

Pearson told a press conference that Canada had received an invitation from Ales Bebler, President of the World Federation of United Nations Associations, suggesting such a meeting.

"I have replied that Canada would be glad to take part in such a conference, if an agreement could be reached with the other countries, specifically with the two chairmen," he said.

The ICC is composed of Canada, Poland and India, while the 1962 Geneva conference co-chairmen were Britain and the Soviet Union.

"My initial reaction was favourable to the proposal and I understand that Prime Minister Wilson has also or is about to answer Mr. Bebler," Pearson said.

"I would be prepared to go myself, if the other Prime Ministers were prepared to go," he said. Foreign Minister Paul Martin would go "if the conference were to be held at the level of Ministers of foreign affairs."

## Gromyko Scores Aggression In Vietnam And Middle East

**UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 23, (AFP).—**Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko yesterday condemned United States aggression in Vietnam and pledged ever greater support for North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

"The greatest menace to peace is constituted by the United States aggression in Vietnam," he declared.

Other points made by Gromyko were:

Israeli-Arab conflict: the Soviet Union is ready to do every-

### Outlook Good For Developing Areas

**RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 23, (Reuter).—**David Rockefeller, president of the Chase Manhattan Bank, yesterday predicted this decade would prove to be a turning point in the history of developing areas despite a current mood of discouragement.

He was giving the traditional PerJacobosch Memorial lecture on the eve of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank meetings here.

The late Per Jacobosch was managing director of the IMF from 1956 until his sudden death in May 1963.

Rockefeller spoke of the spread of private development banks and the part they could play in economic development.

thing possible in the General Assembly or in the UN Security Council to eliminate rapidly the consequences of "Israeli aggression."

Disarmament: the USSR demands that the assembly put on the agenda the question of the conclusion of a treaty on banning the use of nuclear weapons.

European Security: the USSR is sure it is possible to create a Europe in which the security of each state, of each people would at the same time bring about the security of all.

Gromyko favoured the early admission of East Germany to the UN and added that the USSR would have no objection to the simultaneous admission of West Germany.

U.S. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg, replying on the assembly floor said Gromyko impugned the United States' motives in creating the Vietnam peace bid that he himself made in the Assembly Thursday.

Canadian Foreign Secretary Paul Martin told a reporter, "I don't think either speech advanced us very far on either issue. I think the most important thing in Gromyko's speech was his insistence on the necessity for a nonproliferation agreement."

One Asian ambassador remarked that the question of a treaty to prevent the use of nuclear weapons, which Gromyko proposed for the assembly's agenda, would be "most important" in this session.



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**Food For Thought**

Knowledge and timber shouldn't

be much used till they are seasoned.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes

**MONETARY FUND MEETING**

The Afghan delegation attends the forthcoming International Monetary Fund's meeting with a good record of cooperation between the Fund and the Afghan finance authorities. It is to the credit of both Afghanistan and the Fund that the Afghan currency has been very stable over the past year. This financial stability could not have been achieved without the standby agreement which pumps reserve funds into the nation's exchange market whenever dollar holding of Da Afghanistan Bank fall below a certain level.

The Fund's direct assistance has also helped Afghanistan achieve a relative measure of economic stability. We certainly hope that as a result of the deliberations of the forthcoming meeting this cooperation of the Fund with developing countries in general and with Afghanistan in particular will be further enhanced.

The developing countries have two major problems regarding the promotion of their foreign trade. First, because they are in general producers of primary agricultural commodities, their foreign exchange earnings are subject to world market fluctuations. They are constantly threatened by synthetic products.

These countries require adequate safeguards and guarantees to be able to sell their commodities in the world markets. To this end they require both funds and technical advice to improve their marketing practices a prob-

lem which could be discussed at the Fund's meeting.

The second major problem of the developing countries is to promote consumer industries locally, using their own primary goods. There again technical advice as well as capital investment are required—another issue that should be discussed at the IMF meeting. Perhaps the idea that the Fund itself might initiate investments and increase its resources for this purpose needs more attention that it has so far received.

To achieve both these ends the IMF should discuss replenishment of the International Development Association, whose fund of uncommitted resources is reported to be at a low ebb. The IMF should also see that funds made available through international banking organisations carry very low rates of interest.

From the developing countries' point of view, as well as from the view-point of world trade, the prospects of creating greater world monetary liquidity are of great importance. The IMF meeting will discuss a plan agreed upon by finance ministers of the 10 richest countries of the Western bloc of nations for this purpose. There is every hope the IMF board of governors will approve this plan making more money available to countries with short-term balance of payments problems.

With the satisfactory record of cooperation with the IMF Afghanistan looks forward to even further improvement and stabilisation of its economy in the future.

**HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE**

The daily *Heywat* is perhaps the only paper published in the Afghan capital which carries a regular humour column. Sometimes the jokes are original but generally they are translated from foreign sources.

Thursday's issue of the paper carried the following story in its humour column: a boss in an office saw one of his employees leaving work early one day. He stopped by him and said solemnly, "I am your boss and yet every day I come to the office earlier" than everyone else and stay the latest of all.

"Yes", said the employee, "but there is a difference between you and me."

"What are you talking about?" asked the angry boss. If there is any difference it should have more privileges than the rest of you put together. The only difference between you and me is that I am the boss and can fire you if I feel like it."

"Yes", the employee continued apologetically, "but you did not mention the main difference."

"What is that?" asked the boss nonchalantly.

"The main difference is that you have your lover in the office but I have her at home..."

The paper, in its editorial, welcomed the step taken by Banke Mille to construct and operate a number of boarding schools throughout the country.

Commenting on the school for koochi children which will be built in Logar with the bank's Welfare Fund, the editorial said that koochis constitute an integral and significant part of Afghan society and have a distinct role to play in the nation's economy.

They travel about raising animals for meat, dairy products and wool. Without them pastures in all seasons would remain unused which would be to the detriment of our national economy.

The fact that the school is a boarding one means that koochi children can remain behind for their studies while their parents move about. The editorial expressed the hope that similar schools would also be built in Herat, Kandahar, Pule Khumri and Shah Joy where there are koochi settlements.

In stressing the role of education, the editorial acknowledged the usefulness of the bank's Welfare Fund and hoped it would be further strengthened to perform even more socially beneficial services.

Today's *Isiah* carried an editorial on the United Nations and world problems. Commenting on some of the speeches made so far in the General Assembly, the editorial said everyone seems to emphasise the need for a solution to both the Viet-

nam war and the Middle East conflict. Truly these are problems causing the greatest concern and which threaten world peace. The editorial warned that all members of the United Nations should see that small nations are not dragged into armed conflicts since nuclear weapons seem to have provided a deterrent eliminating the chances of a big power confrontation and a third world war.

The *Sydney Sun* reported that leading jockey George Moore plans to return to Australia as soon as possible because threats by gangsters in England have "made my life hell."

In a telephone interview with the newspaper's racing editor, Moore said: "I am coming home as soon as possible and will never go back to England."

"A team of gangsters has made my life hell over the past couple of months."

Moore, whose London home was raided recently, is now in Paris, where he told Reuter he had been threatened that his home would be blown up and his family murdered.

Moore said in the interview: "The gangsters seem to know all my movements. They follow me around all the time."

"I've got the family to consider. My wife, Iris, is nearly out of her mind with worry and we are frightened to let our daughter, Michelle, out of our sight."

"Last week they threatened to blow us all up, to shoot Iris, Michelle and me...I don't even know why they are doing it."

G. Beikos, Moscow correspondent of the Greek newspaper *Avghi* wrote in *Pravda* that no reprisals will still the voice of "freedom-loving democratic, embattled Greece."

He wrote: "The putschists who came to power, would like to strangle democracy in the country where it was born, to deprive the people of Greece of elementary rights and freedoms, including free speech and

freedom of the press, for all time."

The *Peking Liberation Army Daily* called on commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army to become pace setters in promoting the "revolutionary great alliance."

"The campaign of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation now unfolding in China provides a powerful impetus for the revolutionary great alliance, which is an irresistible historical trend," it said.

It explained that the "revolutionary great alliance" means "an alliance on the basis of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung."

A *Washington Post* columnist said the closure of the Suez Canal has caused many economic dislocations, not the least of which is the Somali coast's loss of its Banana trade.

John Chamberlain, writing from Rome, said that stores where the sweet, delicate Somali bananas were formerly sold in Italy are now selling the hard Central American varieties.

He said the canal's closure has practically wrecked the Somali Republic's economy, which was 80 per cent dependent on banana exports to Europe.

"Like bananas, oil apparently will remain plentiful no matter what happens to Suez," the columnist said. Chamberlain noted that the Shah of Iran is raising capital to build a 50-inch pipeline across Turkey for Iranian oil.

Chamberlain also mentioned the threat of the super tanker to the Suez Canal trade and said there are plans afoot in Japan to build a million-ton tanker."

**Is Language A Divisive Force In India?**

Article 353 of the Indian Constitution declared Hindi in Devangari script as the official language of India. However, English was to enjoy a concurrent status for a period of fifteen years from November 1949, the time at which the Indian Constitution was adopted. But the actual process of switch-over turned out to be difficult.

While the predominantly Hindi speaking states like Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Haryana were jubilant, the non-Hindi states in the South became reluctant in their use of Hindi, and the reluctance has of late grown into contempt for Hindi and an insistence on the indefinite use of English. In fact, the controversy reached a high pitch while Jawaharlal Nehru was still the Prime Minister of India. Himself the product of a Western liberal education Nehru was tolerant rather than dogmatic. So, he gave an assurance to the southern states that English would be continued as long as the non-Hindi regions wished. In other words, Nehru wanted the switch-over to be voluntary.

The proponents of Hindi, however, have begun to feel that it is time that India looked seriously at the switch-over from English to Hindi. At a recent meeting of the All-India Congress Committee (AICC), the supporters of Hindi carried the day, and directed the government to speed up the process. A limit between five to 10 years was set within which a complete change-over from English to Hindi was to be accomplished.

This was a retreat from Nehru's assurance to the south and was also contrary to the "three-language" formula with which the cabinet has been toying for quite some time. In essence, the three-language formula would have required every Indian student to learn at least three languages—Hindi, English and his regional language. But many thought this too cumbersome.

According to the education policy under discussion, Hindi will replace English everywhere—in universities and law courts—within the next 10 years. To begin with, the regional languages would be the medium of instruction at graduate level.

Within the next five years, Hindi would be the language; thereafter, regional languages would be introduced at the post-graduate level and the process would be completed within the next 10 years or so.

While a Cabinet decision on this issue was imminent, India's External Affairs Minister, Chagla, resigned lifting the language issue to a major political level, weakening the Hindi lobby in the north and strengthening the anti-Hindi lobby in the south. It may give time to see the problem in perspective. A switch-over of language 20 years after independence is not long when one considers that it involves the replacement of a language that has been used for over 150 years.

There are emotional as well as practical difficulties. There is a growing feeling in the non-Hindi regions that the Hindi regions are out to dominate. Besides, English today is the most widely accepted language in the world. Through English, India has a window on the world. Should India slam it by being unduly tough about the "foreign" character of English? The extreme socialist faction in India would have it that way. In fact, "Angreji Hatao" ("do away with English") is part of their programme.

Their young M.P., Madhu Limaye, sarcastically ridiculed the other day this concept of English being India's window on the world. "It is not a window on the world," he said, "it is only a window on the West." Perhaps Limaye has a point, but he does not seem to have thought of the position with Hindi as an alternative. It would be absurd to imagine that anybody outside India would care much to learn Hindi.

In spite of all the attempts to replace English, the language seems to be still very much in India's life. If we go by newspaper readership, in 1966, the readership of Hindi newspapers and periodicals was not much more than 30 million. It is true that Hindi had 1,931 papers compared to 1,843 in English. But the difference in readership speaks of the truly national and international character of the latter.

The practical difficulties in the premature switch-over may be as formidable as the

emotional difficulties. Some two million students are at present enrolled in Indian universities. About 75 per cent of the books in the libraries in the colleges and universities are English. Could India replace these within five or even ten years? Even at present, good text-books in the regional or Hindi languages are not available. There are no standard, universally accepted technical terms. No textbooks worth the name are available in Indian languages even, on elementary physics and chemistry; still less on nuclear physics and bio-chemistry.

The cost of such a change-over would be huge. On the reckoning of the vice-chancellor of an Indian university, about 50,000 text-books in the regional languages would cost Rs. 500 million to produce. Other essential reference books and learned journals would consume Rs. 300 million. Since all this would be carried out by the State bureaucracy, another Rs. 200 million should be added to cover overhead costs.

The opponents of the change-over ask if India today can afford to spend Rs. 1,000 million on such a policy. They admit that the Indian masses do not know English very well and it is the intelligentsia that would be affected. But is it not the educated elite that leads the masses everywhere? The intelligentsia has to manage national affairs on behalf of the masses. Hence it is more essential not to fritter away national resources and energies in matters that could be put off without much loss. Otherwise, they argue, it will be a breach of trust.

Not even the strongest opponent of Hindi has ever said that English should continue for ever. The regional languages should be used on a functional basis, and this is the situation at present. But the opposition becomes intense when Hindi is used for emotional reasons or to oppose English. Even C. Rajagopalachari, former Governor-General of India, and the most staunch supporter of English has said that the change-over should be gradual. Haste might transform into reality "night-mareish visions of interperers being needed in a high-powered conference to interpret what one Indian is saying to another," about which Chagla has written in his letter of resignation.

(FWF)

**The New World Supplies Of Armaments**

By Geoffrey Kemp

Some of the most sophisticated weapons in the world were used in the recent war in the Middle East. None of the combatants had the capacity to build these weapons; all were dependent on the major industrial powers for their jets, tanks and heavy artillery. This crisis symbolised, on a grand scale, the predicament faced by external powers who, for various reasons, sell or give arms to countries in the "third world," and then, once the fighting starts, try desperately to avoid becoming embroiled in the conflict.

There are other local conflict areas across the world that are fuelled by large-scale transfers of modern armaments from the industrial powers. India and Pakistan have both vied with each other for external military assistance: during the 1965 war, British, Soviet, American and French jets and tanks were used by the two countries, much to the disapproval of their suppliers.

In Africa the border dispute between Algeria and Morocco has become a major worry since the Soviet Union supplies Algeria with supersonic aircraft and the United States does likewise for Morocco. The horn of Africa is a potential explosive area because the two super-powers are supplying the two chief adversaries, Somalia and Ethiopia, with military aid.

The strategic situation in Latin America, usually a quiet backwater, is beginning to command more attention not only because of the recent revolutionary declarations by the Organisation for Latin American Solidarity (OLAS) at the Havana conference, but also because several Latin American countries have embarked on supposedly wasteful rearmament programmes that include modern jet aircraft. Finally, the continuing civil war in Nigeria, has demonstrated the importance of external arms to local combatants and the speed at which various industrial powers can be persuaded to supply equipment when political and long-term commercial gains are in the offing.

In all there is enough evidence to suggest that the basic principles behind this arms trade need to be questioned with some care. It would be easy to dismiss the international arms trade as an example of the cynical commercial and political policies of the industrial powers. After all, the arms business is not a new phenomenon: in the

old days the British, French and German industrialists who sold arms to various foreign countries were called "merchants of death." However, since 1945 the activities of private manufacturers in these countries—and the United States—have been severely curtailed and the majority of weapons transfers that occur today are sanctioned at government level.

The annual turnover of these government-sponsored transactions has been growing steadily. In the last two years, the United States and Britain have appointed official arms salesmen; France has increased its share of the arms market from almost nothing in 1955 to about \$400 million a year; and the Soviet Union has distributed equipment to various non-aligned countries since 1955.

In addition, Canada, West Germany, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Australia, Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden, East Germany and Holland have all increased their sales, especially in the less developed countries.

The biggest and most lucrative arms markets are still in North America and Europe; however, in these areas the United States and the Soviet Union have created (for economic and historical reasons) a virtual monopoly of supply. Several West European countries, in particular France and Britain, who wish to retain independent armaments industries are being forced increasingly to turn outside Europe for markets in order to offset the high costs of local defence production. Moreover, the re-equipment programmes in Europe and North America create a vast surplus of usable second-hand weapons, including tanks, missiles and jets, which are often sold to third countries to cover the replacement costs.

The two biggest suppliers in this growing market, the United States and the Soviet Union, view arms transfers to developing countries as an adjunct to the political and strategic policies rather than as an outlet for commercial enterprise.

The United States still gives away approximately \$1 billion worth of arms and support equipment each year to its allies outside Europe. Equally, Soviet military aid programmes to the Middle East and Southeast Asia reflect its political, rather than economic, interest in these areas.

Those who are suspicious of the industrial powers should bear in mind, however, that the demand for

armaments in the developing countries has been very high. Modern weapons, rightly or wrongly are equated with prestige and independence. (This is true for advanced countries as well; the French and British independent nuclear deterrents are good examples). Many of the high performance jets in Africa and Asia should be regarded as symbols of nationalism rather than military prowess and ambition.

But equally many developing countries can make a good military case for buying and receiving certain types of weapons from external sources. On the few occasions when some industrial powers have attempted to regulate arms supplies there has usually been a public outcry in the recipient country.

In September, 1965, the United States and Britain imposed a temporary embargo on supplies to India and Pakistan. One outcome of this policy was to force Pakistan into closer cooperation with China and to force India to accelerate the development of an indigenous armaments base.

This high level of demand for arms has made it easier for the industrial powers to justify their military aid and sales programmes to developing countries on the grounds that if one does not supply the goods another will. The United States has consistently argued that unless it provides Jordan and Iran with sophisticated armaments both countries would turn to the Soviet Union for supplies; such a move, it is argued, would be against the political and strategic interests of the United States.

There are, therefore, good reasons why arms transfers have risen in the past 10 years. It is more difficult to assess the overall effects of this trade on the stability of various regional areas. Some have argued that the supply of arms to conflict areas is a symptom rather than a cause of trouble. The basic antagonism between Israel and the Arabs, India and Pakistan, the members of the Organisation for African Unity and Southern Africa would not be removed if the arms trade were curtailed; if anything, the conflicts would become more dangerous and bloody. One would do well to reflect on the outcome of a Middle East war were it fought with small arms; the casualties would be very high and the fighting would drag on interminably.

(FWF)

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S. KHALIL, Editor-in-Chief  
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SHARIF RAHBE, Editor

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## Teacher Educators Academy Collects Art Designs

The number of Afghan wall and ceiling painting designs catalogued by the arts and crafts department of the Academy for Teacher Educators under the direction of Musaji Takaki, a United Nations expert and his staff of six Afghans is increasing daily. So far they have collected 2000 such designs and they hope to double that figure.

The department is working on ways to use this art in pen holders and pieces of wood for wall decoration, which would be attractive and inexpensive.

"We have been collecting these designs for the last two years," said Wafa Lashkari, staff member of the department. "Sometimes it is not very easy to persuade the shrine and mosque keepers to let us copy the intricate designs of tombs and gravestones. Since we are working full time at the Academy, we can only make such trips on Fridays, when many pay tribute to the souls of the martyred."

When they find an old tomb or shrine which has a design the department doesn't have yet, they first of all study the

history of the place to find out about its age and the people who built it.

The history department of the Academy is of great help in this field, but sometimes there are contradictions between the information gotten from the inhabitants of the area and the opinion of the department.

Then the designs are either traced on thin oil paper, or if that is not possible, the artists have to draw it themselves. The tracing process is easier and more accurate. But sometimes they have to draw the designs from the ceilings of high tombs which is impossible to trace. This process is rather difficult and takes more time.

After tracing, the design is redrawn on another piece of paper and then coloured. Sometimes when pieces of the design are missing, they have to work it out themselves.

The Afghan designs which they collect are from after the advent of Islam. Most of them are symmetrical, Lashkari explained,

because symmetrical designs take only half the effort.

More than 80 per cent of the designs are of flowers and leaves. Fifteen per cent are geometrical and the rest are varying patterns.

The rare designs which resemble animals usually depict fish.

Colours also vary a great deal, but green, blue, yellow and dark brown seems to be the favourites.

The department always tries to copy designs that are old, since they have found that newer ones are usually duplicates of ancient ones. Some they have found are as old as 1000 years.

The staff has visited more than 300 different sites in Herat, Kandahar, Balkh, Nangarhar, Ghazni, Baghlan, Logar and many places in and around Kabul. Occasionally little known places like the shrine of Haji Sahib, 40 kilometres north of Kabul, offer the best finds.

Since designs are disappearing slowly from natural causes and others because of carelessness, so a great deal of their success depend on luck.



Afghan designs are used in many things by the department.

## Francesco De Sanctis The Italian Genius

By Nina Frank

In 1817, the definition "geographical expression" applied to Italy by the Congress of Vienna was just two years old: it was to lead to the stubborn refusal on the part of the Holy Alliance to allow the Peninsula any claim to unity, and attitude which continued to dominate the policies of European courts even after the withdrawal of Metternich and the accession of Pius IX.

History's answer was, of course, the Risorgimento. But I mentioned 1817 because in that year was born one of the first men to make, in a remarkable form, one of the most positive affirmations of the autonomy and cohesion of this "geographical expression": this man was Francesco De Sanctis, educator and politician, but above all one of the great names of European literary criticism in the 19th century.

For in fact De Sanctis' greatness does not only derive from the important role which he certainly played, through his life and works, in the cause of Italian unity. He stands above the narrow limits of time and space; as a critic and aesthetic philosopher he belongs to a wider context—that of the flowering of European Romanticism.

This year we celebrate the birth 150 years ago of a man whose work opened the way for an abandonment of Italian conservative thinking; through his successors, in particular through Benedetto Croce, Italy found her place once more in the intellectual mainstream of the continent—and even imposing new directions, in the tradition of Vico.

In 1817, then, on March 28th, De Sanctis was born at Morra Iripina, in the province of Avellino, not far from the dividing line between Campania and Apulia. At that time this area still formed part of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and when Francesco went to study in Naples, he found a great city still retaining some of the splendour and prestige of the southern capital of the continent.

There, at Basilio Puoti College, where purism and the cult of the classics held firm sway, the young De Sanctis began to study philosophy—particularly the German philosophers. At 16 his diligence had won him the nickname of "Grammarman", and by the next year he had begun teaching sacred history. But when, not long after, he took over the headmastership of a school himself, he did his best to break away from the shackles of this grammatical tradition.

He was a popular teacher, and in 1848 saw him leading his pupils to the barricades. This is not to say

that De Sanctis was a conspiratorial character; it was simply that: the universal and dynamic conception of Italian literature which he taught was new and heady wine to the young.

But the uprising was quelled and in 1850 De Sanctis was arrested. After spending three years in prison, he was banished from the kingdom and put on a boat for America; but, by a lucky chance, he managed to give his escorts the slip at Malta, the first port of call.

He found his way to Piedmont, by that time the stronghold of the Risorgimento, and took a post lecturing on Dante. Later he taught at the Zurich Polytechnikum, where Jakob Burckhardt was his friend and colleague, and met Wagner at the house of Mathilde Wesendonk, whom he was teaching Italian. After the landing of the "Thousand" in Sicily, he joined Garibaldi and was appointed governor of Avellino.

Member of parliament in 1861, he was made Minister of Education by Cavour the same year (he held the same post from 1878 to 1881), and became vice president of the Chamber in 1868. Combining teaching with politics in Pisa, then in Naples, De Sanctis completed his monumental History of Italian Literature; it was published in 1870, the year when the fall of Rome completed the unification of the country.

The History was his crowning achievement. But how many people realised its greatness when it was published? De Sanctis was ahead of his time. As Francesco Flora said, he was born too soon...

And in fact, though people were quick to pay tribute to his patriotism and learning, De Sanctis was misunderstood in certain quarters. His main adversary was Giosue Carducci, a professor at the University of Bologna, who was a defender of the "historical" and Chartist tradition; he had nothing but sarcasm for "Monsieur De Sanctis, the French critic from Naples", reproaching him for losing his way in the Germanic mists of "anti-literary" aesthetics.

But even Carducci was more reasonable than his disciples, one of whom attacked De Sanctis only to be told: "Go gently—we all have something to learn from him!" And indeed, De Sanctis' influence can be traced in the work of Carducci himself.

It could be maintained that in some respects European Romantic thought, which began with Madame de Staël, and on another plane with Schlegel and Hegel, reached its

(Contd on page 4)

## PREMONITIONS OF DOOM

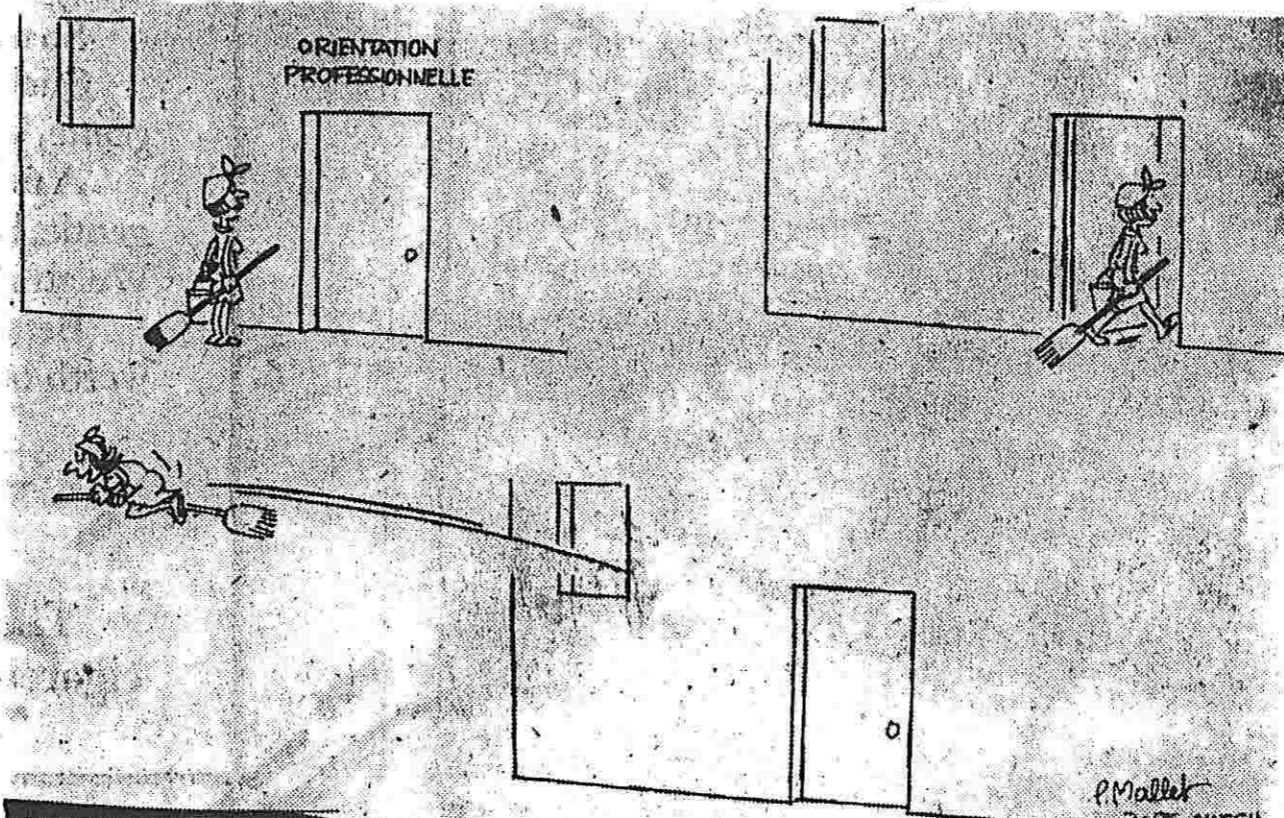
Did you ever hear of someone who felt uneasy before a disaster—felt that something terrible was going to happen, and then it did happen?

Modern researchers say there is something to this. They refer to people who get these advance warnings as human seismographs—reacting to the initial tremors before those around them realise something is happening, or going to happen.

Last year's disaster in the Arban (Wales) landslide which killed 144 people, including many school children, is a case in point.

Dr. J. C. Barker, an English physician, investigated 76 reports of people who claimed to have advance feelings that something was going to happen in Wales. He says he verified 22 of the reports. He sent details of his investigation to the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Seven of the 22 developed marked feelings of mental uneasiness before the disaster. One said he felt unseen forces around him the morning it occurred. Another awakened four nights before the landslide with a premonition something was going to happen. On the morning of the landslide, one woman woke up feeling that her bedroom walls were caving in and that she was choking. A man began to tremble violently 24 hours in advance and said a tragedy was imminent. All told friends and associates, so they had witnesses.



Miss Najiba a staff member of the arts department is seen working.

## Mildenberger Wants To Become Champion

Every nation has the ambition to have at least one world champion in the sphere of boxing. None dispute the fact that the Americans still have the lead, even if others are trying hard for the title now that Cassius Clay has been put on ice. They have their countrymen of African origin to thank for many of their world champion titles. One only has to think of Joe Louis, Walcott, Patterson and now Cassius Clay.

No wonder then that boxing is also popular in the countries where the American Negroes originated. Nations which stand out particularly here are Ghana and above all Nigeria. The former Nigerian president, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, was himself a keen amateur boxer and whilst in Lagos availed himself of every opportunity to attend the boxing matches. Nigeria was thus especially proud when one of its popular boxers, Hogan Basse, succeeded in winning the world flyweight championship. Basse later became the trainer of the Nigerian amateur boxing team, which in 1962 put up a brave fight against the German national team in Nigeria.

During a trip to Germany which followed on the meeting, Basse's greatest wish attained its fulfilment. At last, he was able to make the acquaintance of Max Schmeling, who managed to beat Joe Louis at the height of his form. Max Schmeling was the only German world champion in the boxing field. Even today, he remains a sporting hero for German youth. For him too, it was a great pleasure to be able to shake the hand of his ex-world champion colleague, Hogan Basse.

By now, however, Nigeria has gone one better than Germany. With Dick Tiger, it already has its second world champion, a man who has achieved something which few before him succeeded in doing—he regained the world title which he had once lost. Tiger's fight in Germany, when he knocked out the German veteran, Peter Muller, in the third round, has not been forgotten in Germany.

Now, there is another German trying to follow in the famous footsteps of the heavyweight champion, Max Schmeling. This is Karl Mildenberger, who is already the European champion. As a result of his heroic struggle against Cassius Clay, when he did not abandon the fight until the 12th round, he is very much in the running for the Clay throne.

Since this fight, he has been known in Germany as "Karl the Great" (Charlemagne), for he has also manifested his tremendous form in other matches. Moreover, Mildenberger is also very much like his great predecessor, Max Schmeling, in his external appearance. He has an extremely dangerous right hook, which makes him feared by many and determines his boxing style.

His greatness was evident on September 10 when he fought Oscar Bonavena from Argentina, who during the signing of the contract in Frankfurt described himself as the "greatest" since Clay. Mildenberger countered this drily with the remark: "You are only saying that, because you have forgotten about me." It will soon be seen who was right.

The meeting was held in Frankfurt and organised by the well-known German boxing promoter, Joachim Gottert. Both boxers were very satisfied with the guaranteed purse of 200,000 DM. In the meantime, "Milde" has been obliged to carry on a bureaucratic fight with the European Boxing Authority. He was instructed to have defended his European heavyweight title against the German champion, Gerhard Zech, by September 10th.

## Triple Lovers Double Crossed

JAKARTA, Sept. 23, (Reuters).—An Indonesian girl has vanished abroad, leaving behind three puzzled lovers whom she married secretly to get the money for her trip. Jakarta newspapers reported that the girl, a student of the technological college in Bandung, West Java, was so anxious to make a trip to West Germany that she married a doctor, a lecturer and a businessman.

The triple marriage came to light when the doctor went to the lecturer's house, beat him and then accused him of stealing his wife.

One newspaper published the girl's letter to her businessman saying: "We can marry as soon as possible, even today if you can fix it."

## Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

In Thursday's edition of Herat's *Itefaq Islam*, an editorial on the start of the 22nd session of the United Nations General Assembly says that as rightly pointed out by the Afghan representative and the president of the twenty first session of the General Assembly, Abdul Rahman Pazhwak, the most important issue to be discussed in the world body is the Middle East crisis caused by the June aggression of the Israeli forces.

The newspaper adds that the fact that the assembly again met in an emergency session just before its ordinary session to consider the Middle East problem should be treated as an important issue by the twenty second session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The paper then says that now that the world body has begun its session the entire world is watching to see how it can overcome the manifold problems before it and if it can take the initiative to help solve some other major problems.

The paper says the United Nations has been the most important international body yet devised by mankind for security and prosperity.

This body should find the means to eliminate the various injustices prevailing in our world especially those caused by the colonial policies of other nations. The insistence of Israel not to withdraw from the Arab territory it has occupied is one of those issues for which the United Nations is expected to find a just solution.

Another issue is that of the Vietnam. Although all the parties concerned with the Vietnamese conflict are not represented in the United Nations and the world body has previously made attempts to solve the problem, the world should try to find a peaceful solution to the war which is endangering the peace of the entire world.

Finding new ways and methods to stop or at least slow down the armament race is another major task before the United Nations General Assembly.

It is one of the failings of our civilisation that despite dire economic conditions in many parts of the world, many nations spend the greatest portion of their national income on arms.

The paper concludes by saying that as a faithful member of the United Nations, Afghanistan hopes the UN General Assembly will meet with its responsibilities to the world.

In another editorial the Herat newspaper welcomes the repair work recently begun on the tomb of famous Afghan mystic, poet and philosopher Khwajah Abdullah Anbari near the city of Herat. The paper says that Afghanistan as a cross-roads of civilisation is rich in historical monuments.

The task of preserving and restoring all these relics needs nationwide efforts. Recently a separate department within the Ministry of Information and Culture was formed for this purpose.

The newspaper then refers to the need of funds for this purpose and hopes that through local initiative money will be raised to restore historical monuments.

Waranga published in Pakthia in southern Afghanistan, in one of its editorial says that for many years now the press and the radio have campaigned against unnecessary expenditures during weddings, funerals and other social functions.

To a certain extent this campaign has proved effective but the country still has to go a long way. The paper says that the press and the radio should continue their efforts to eliminate undesirable customs and traditions throughout the country.

It should be the duty of village elders to persuade their people to do away with such customs. The newspaper, recalling the recently concluded seminar of village chiefs held in Wardak province in central Afghanistan, says that the seminar can be effective at least in reducing the undesirable customs in that province.

The holding of such seminar, is of vital importance in other parts of the country as well and among other things, it should be stressed that the village chiefs must play an active role in elimination or reducing such trends in our society.

*Seistan*, published in Farah in western Afghanistan, in an editorial says that more projects are needed in various parts of the country to solve the problems of unemployment or disguised unemployment in addition to raising the living standard.

The paper says that in the past ten years a number of large projects have helped train a lot of people in various kinds of jobs. There is a need to have more projects both in the public and private sector to keep these people employed and teach others necessary skills.

The newspaper expresses gratitude over the fact that in the Third Five Year Economic Plan many projects have been envisaged throughout the country which will achieve this objective and which will increase local production of consumer goods which now need to be imported.

**MAIWANDWAL**

(Contd. from page 1) Soviet physicians, flew in here for medical consultations 36 hours after the Prime Minister entered the hospital. They had also flown to Turkey in 1966 for similar consultations when the Prime Minister underwent an operation there while on an official visit.

Prof. Henry Geoffroy, head of the French medical team working in Afghanistan was also consulted by the doctors treating the Prime Minister. The 41-year-old physician came here last September for a one-year term.

**Appeal To US**

(Contd. from page 1) Vietnamese. It is an aspiration for all to sympathize with."

Nilsen continued: "It has been said from the North Vietnamese authorities that they will consider peace talks should bombing of Vietnamese territory cease unconditionally."

"It appears to me a matter of great urgency that this way of approaching the conference table be tried."

"No efforts of bringing this conflict to an end may be left untried. As long as the war continues, the threat remains of its spreading in Asia with unforeseeable consequences for world peace."

"Therefore, we appeal to the most powerful party in the conflict to take the initial step. We appeal for a willingness to start the de-escalation process which can lead to peace for the people of Vietnam."

**NATO Group Will Study ABM Step**

PARIS, Sept. 23, (DPA).—The implications of the deployment of anti-ballistic missiles will be studied by the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation's seven-nation nuclear planning group which meets in Ankara September 28-29, according to a NATO announcement.

U.S. Secretary of Defence Robert McNamara made public last Monday the U.S. decision to build a limited anti-ballistic missile shield in the United States to protect against a possible Chinese missile attack in the next decade.

McNamara will attend the Ankara meeting together with the defence minister of other six nations on the committee—Canada, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Turkey and Britain. NATO Secretary-General Manlio Brosio will serve as chairman.

The nuclear planning group is part of the permanent structure established by the North Atlantic at its ministerial-level meeting in Paris last December to advise the Council on nuclear policy. At that time the ministers set up the nuclear defence affairs committee, open to all NATO countries, and subordinate to this committee the nuclear planning group. The ministers last met in Washington April 6-7.

"In the forthcoming Ankara meeting," the NATO announcement said, "the ministers will continue their consideration of aspects of strategic and tactical nuclear planning of significance to the alliance, including the implications of anti-ballistic missile deployment."

**Weather Forecast**

Skies in the central regions will be overcast. The rest of the country will have blue skies. Yesterday Kandahar and Jalalabad were the warmest regions of the country with a high of 36 C, 97 F. North Salang was the coldest region of the country with a low of 2 C, 36 F. Wind was clocked at 10 knots per hour (15 mph) in Kabul.

The temperature in Kabul at 2 p.m. was 30 C, 86 F.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	30 C	86 F
Kandahar	36 C	97 F
Herat	33 C	91 F
Maimana	29 C	84 F
Ghazni	30 C	86 F



**ARIANA CINEMA**  
At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 American cinemascope film dubbed in Farsi **THE AGONY AND THE ECSTASY** Starring Rex Harrison and Charlton Heston

**PARK CINEMA**  
At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film in Farsi **RINGO AND HIS GOLDEN PISTOL**



Dr. Abdul Latif Jalali, who has been recently appointed advisor for information at the Ministry of Information and Culture.

**Custom Tailored Weather Offered**

HANOVER, Sept. 23, (DPA).—Newspaper readers in this West German city yesterday discovered in a full-page advertisement that they can have rain and sunshine, wind or calm whenever they want to.

A man who calls himself Leo Dres offered to "make" weather for the people of Hanover to suit their taste.

His advertisement said "rain or nice weather, with or without wind, high or low water level at the coast," could be ordered.

The "rainmaker" promised that each of his "weathers" would cover a 200 km. area.

The only trouble is that no one has ever heard of the firm he claims to be working for.

In fact, the whole advertisement is so suspicious that the police have started an investigation and cautioned people against ordering their "own weather" from the man named in the advertisement.

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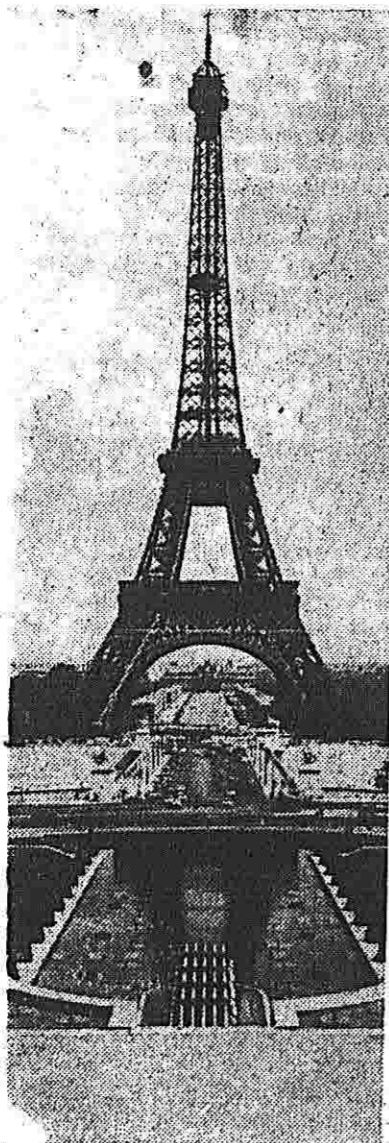
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Guest Speaker: Mr. H.D. JAY President of the Afghan Insurance Company. Please make your reservation and payment of Luncheon cost before September 25th-5 p.m.

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**Hurricane Damage Rises To \$ 500 M.**

CORPUUS CHRISTI, Texas, Sept. 23, (AFP).—Hurricane Beulah, which killed 30 people during its 13-day rampage through the Caribbean, Mexico and Texas, wreaked \$500 million worth of damage in Texas alone, according to preliminary estimates.

Beulah, now only a tropical storm with winds gusting to no more than 100 kilometres (65 miles) per hour, was 820 kilometres (200 miles) inland Friday sweeping the region around Texas. The storm came ashore from the gulf of Mexico.

Nearly 750,000 Texans who fled as Beulah approached with winds of up to 250 kilometres (156 miles) per hour and torrential rains have not been able to return to their homes because of floods. Beulah lashed Texas with some 90 centimetres (nearly three feet) of rain.

The hurricane killed 24 people in the Caribbean and in Mexico and six in Texas. Eighty thousand people were left homeless in Mexico.

The Texas citrus crop—oranges, lemons and grapefruit—was heavily damaged and growers estimated their losses at more than \$50 million.

The Rio Grande border region between Texas and Mexico has been closed. Officials have ordered the border kept closed until further notice.

U.S. and Mexico officials have set up an airlift of aid to north-east Mexico, where Mexican troops and volunteers have been rushed in.

**FOR SALE**  
Mercedes 190, 84,000 km, 1962 model in excellent condition. Custom duty not paid. Please contact Mr. Walter, Tel: 21640.

**FRANCESCO DE SANCTIS**

(Contd. from page 3) zenth in De Sanctis' vivid and dramatic vision of a perpetual Risorgimento. This new philosophy considered form as the very essence of art, and art itself as a category of life hermetically separate from science or morality.

De Sanctis' new aesthetic philosophy was not completely understood until after his death (in 1883), when Benedetto Croce was to become its main exponent. And this novel thought was expressed in a style which was itself in reaction against the times—an eloquent style, close

to the spoken language, sometimes too precipitate, often dramatic, a style moulded by the impact of a continuous stream of ideas.

Today, the shape and perspective given to Italian literary history by De Sanctis' great work is taken for granted. Its brilliance and clarity has enabled Italians ever since to chart the main currents of their literary heritage: the Middle Ages, with Dante as its highest expression and Petrarch as its conclusion; the new earthly and sensual philosophy born with Boccaccio and continuing through Politian, Ariosto, Tasso, the Marinist and Arcadian movements right up to the dawn of the 18th Century; the reappearance of the work of Galileo, Bruno and Vico, and which fathered the heroic renaissance of Foscolo, Alfieri and Leopardi, and eventually the liberalism of Manzoni: the credit for first discovering and describing this whole vast architectural framework of the Italian genius must go, with our gratitude, to Francesco De Sanctis. (UNESCO FEATURES)

**British Labour Loses Seats**

LONDON, Sept. 23, (AFP).—The opposition Conservative Party was jubilant yesterday over results from by-elections Tuesday which gave it more seats in the House of Commons and, according to party leaders, indicates a clear swing to the right in the British electorate.

The Tory victory in one of the constituencies, Walthamstow, was a narrow one. The conservative candidate won with only 37 per cent of the vote compared to 36.7 per cent for the candidate fielded by Prime Minister Harold Wilson's ruling Labour Party.

However, the Conservatives poll showed only 24.8 per cent of the vote in Walthamstow in the 1966 general election, while the Labour Party's share was 61.2 per cent. Walthamstow has been a Labour stronghold since 1929.

The other by-election took place in Cambridge, where the Conservative candidate won with 51.6 per cent compared to his Labour opponent's 36.6 per cent.

The Liberal Party scored 22.9 per cent of the vote in Walthamstow and 11.8 per cent in Cambridge, against a share of 14 per cent and 10.2 per cent, respectively, in 1966.



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**Karakul, Carpet Exports Exceed Af. 1, 489 Million**

KABUL, Sept. 23, (Bakhtar).—Last year's carpet and karakul pelt exports totalled Af. 1,489,286,200.

According to Commerce Ministry figures, karakul pelts worth \$11,761,900 were exported to the United States and Britain.

Rugs and carpets exported to the United States, Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and some other countries fetched \$9,169,200.

The Karakul Institute was established last year to advise karakul growers and traders on processing and marketing and boost exports.

To help carpet makers and exporters the Carpet Exporters' Association was set up this year. A Commerce Ministry source said it is hoped with the services of these two non-profit organisations, exports of carpets and karakul will be stepped up.

**HOUSE FOR RENT**

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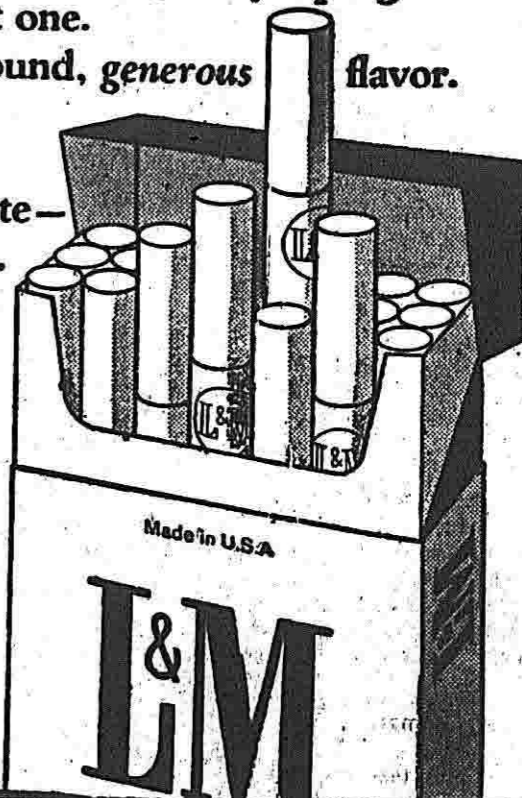
		THU FG 800.		SUN IC 482	
		0800	1200	0800	1200
Kabul	dep				
Delhi	arr				
		FRI LH 690		SAT LH 648	MON AF 198
Delhi	dep	1300		0625	0630
Bangkok	arr	1830			1049
	dep	1900	1130		1130
Singapore	arr				
Sydney	arr				
	dep				
Hongkong	arr			1600	1600
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