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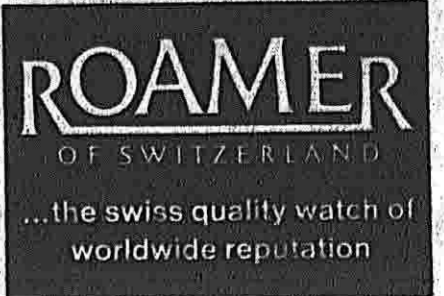
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THE KABUL TIMES



VOL. V, No. 136

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1966 (SUNBULA 16, 1345, S.H.)

Price Af. 3

Cabinet Approves Layout Plans For New City Park

KABUL, September 7, (Bakhtar).— At Monday's meeting of the Cabinet it was decided that the Mausoleum of the late King Timur Shah be repaired and a park laid out around it.

The Kabul Municipal Corporation has prepared a plan which was approved by the Cabinet. The plan includes repair of the mausoleum, and demolition of some houses, apartments and a part of Aisha high school nearby.

The measure was approved in accordance with the Government's interest in preserving historical relics and beautifying the city.

Plans are being made by the Department of Construction of the Municipality.

Timur Shah, the son of Ahmad Shah was born in 1720 in Mazanda Iran. He was a Sadozie by birth. After his father's death he became king after Prince Suleyman's rule of four months came to an end. After becoming the king, he shifted the capital from Kandahar to Kabul due to tense ties with India and also because he liked the weather and the natural beauty of Kabul.

During his 20 year reign he overcame internal struggle in the country. While in Peshawar in 1793 he became ill. He was brought back sick to Jalalabad. He died the same year of gall bladder ailment. He was buried in what was then called Char

Chen Yi Says Talks With U.S. Still Possible

TOKYO, September 7, (AP).— Japanese reports from Peking said Tuesday Foreign Minister Chen Yi told a Japanese delegation that China "is not necessarily dismissing the thought of talking with the United States" on solution of the Vietnam issue.

Chen Yi said Peking is still continuing its ambassadorial contacts with Washington at Warsaw, reports said.

Solution of all international problems through talks is "the basic spirit of diplomacy," Chen Yi said. But this kind of solution of the Vietnamese conflict is now impossible because the U.S. is trying to solve it with "armed force." Chen Yi was quoted as saying by Kyodo news service's Peking-based correspondent.

There can be no solution of the conflict until all troops pull out of Vietnam, Chen Yi said.

Foreign Minister Chen Yi made the remarks during a meeting with an 11-member Japanese parliamentary mission consisting of Prime Minister Eisaku Sato's party men. The group arrived in Peking last Wednesday for a four-week unofficial tour of China.

Four To Attend Meetings Of IBRD Monetary Fund

KABUL, Sept. 7, (Bakhtar).— At the annual meetings of the Board of governors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund in Washington, Finance Minister Abdullah Yafai and president of D'Afghanistan Bank Habibullah Mali Achakzai will represent Afghanistan as governors.

Zia Hamayoun, President of the Treasury in the Ministry of Finance, and Dr. Mohammad Aman, President of the Industrial Bank, will take part in the meetings as alternate governors to the boards of the Bank and Fund.

Finance Ministers and presidents of central banks of 102 countries are expected to participate in the meetings which will be held this month.

The governors will discuss international financial and monetary affairs and debate last year's as well as coming year's activities of the two institutions during their meetings.

OFFICIALS TO STUDY LAND SURVEY IN US

KABUL, September 7, (Bakhtar).— Ghulam Sidik Zuhuri, Mohammad Safa, Sayed Rasoul Hashimi, Sayed Mohammad and Abdul Jamil Ranzur, personnel of the administrative unit for property and settlement left Kabul yesterday for the United States to study land survey under USAID scholarships.

STOP PRESS

Bagh where a dome was created on his tomb.

Thant Urged To Reconsider

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 7, (AP).— Despite continued pressure, U Thant stood firm Tuesday on his announced decision to quit as UN Secretary-General when his five-year term expires Nov. 3.

Back in his 38th floor office for the first time since he disclosed his decision last Thursday, Thant received a procession of diplomats who relayed to him the hopes of their governments that he would reconsider and accept at least a part of another term.

His visitors, however, said he listened politely to their appeals and made no comment except to refer them to his letter to the 117-member nations which outlined his reasons for declining a second term.

One of those who called on him during the day was Ambassador Abdul Rahman Pazhwak of Afghanistan, slated to be president of the General Assembly when it opens its 21st session Sept. 20. Pazhwak has been active in behind-the-scenes talks among UN diplomats and is understood to have urged Thant to reconsider.

Two others who saw him were ambassador Mehdi Vakil of Iran and Ambassador Piero Vinci of Italy.

A source close to the UN chief said the retirement announcement had been carefully drafted so that it did not exclude the possibility of his positive response to a new appeal to carry on.

U Thant was asked Tuesday if he might yet be in office on November 4.

He answered: "I shall still be in New York." When a reporter asked: "On the 38th floor (his office)" he smiled but would not comment further.

He said he would hold a press conference here before the 21st General Assembly opens on September 20, and indicated that the answers to some outstanding questions then would become clearer.

In the meantime, he said, he wanted to stand upon his statement.

Verwoerd Stabbed To Death By Parliamentary Messenger

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 7, (AP).— Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd, the architect and symbol of his country's strict racial segregation policies, was killed Tuesday by a white assassin.

The assailant, in the uniform of a parliamentary messenger, stabbed Verwoerd as he sat in parliament. He plunged a knife into the Prime Minister, then stabbed him twice more as he slumped on his desk with blood gushing from the wounds and forming a dark pool on the green carpet.

Man With Knives And The Bible

CAPE TOWN, September 7, (AP): Dimitri Stephanos, the 45-year-old parliamentary messenger who killed Prime Minister Verwoerd Tuesday, had been on duty in the press gallery for the past three weeks.

His colleagues described him as a man who spent most of his free time studying Biblical works.

The South African Press Association said the assassin is reported to have told his colleagues that his father was Greek and his mother Portuguese.

He said he lived for some time in Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa, and in Angola, Portuguese West Africa. Both these areas have rebellions against white rule.

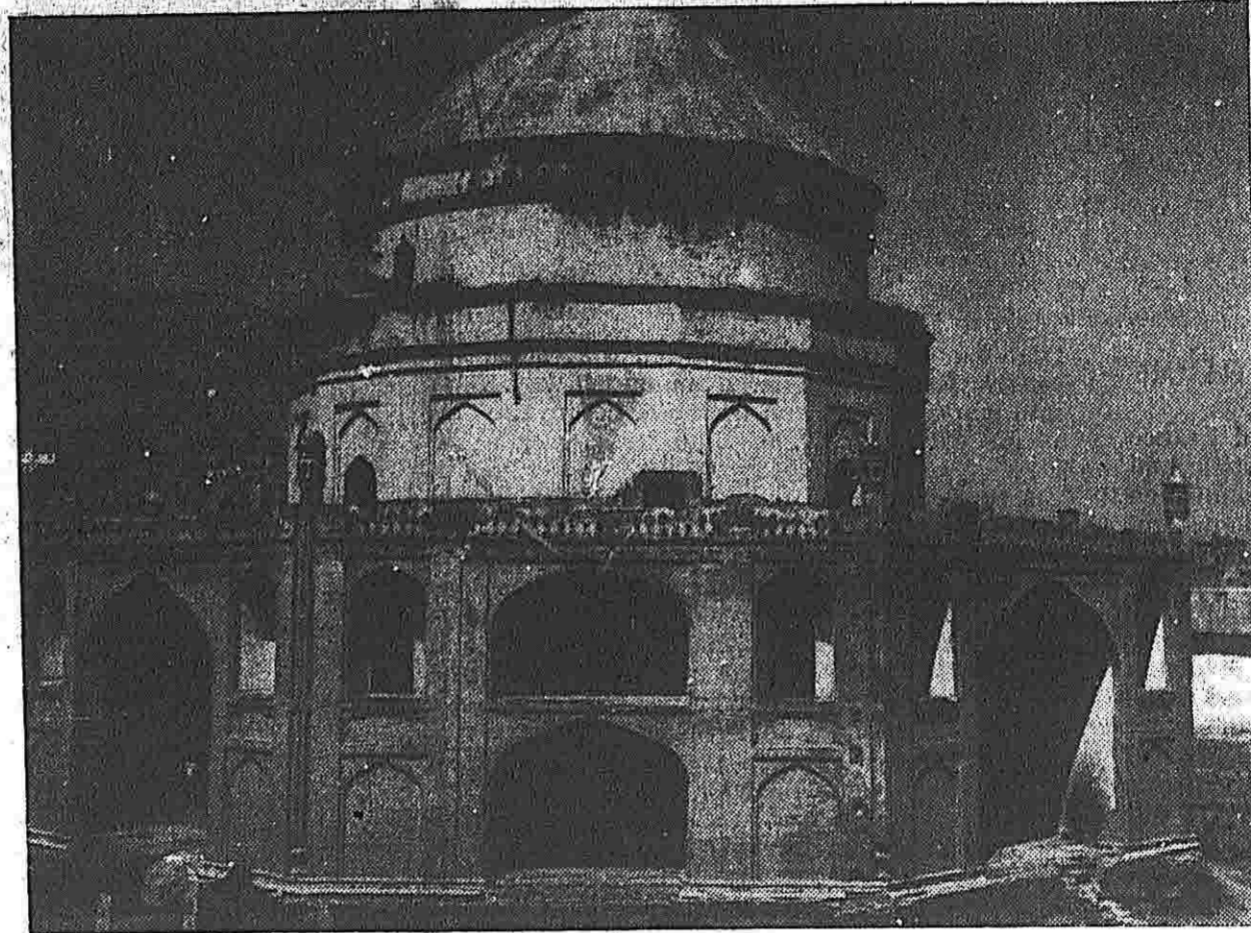
He was a linguist, reportedly fluent in eight languages, and had at one time been an interpreter in a court in Durban, South Africa.

His colleagues said he had come to work yesterday with a parcel containing two knives and a New Testament.

After eating only part of his lunch he told fellow messengers he was not hungry and hurriedly left the room near the parliament press gallery a few minutes before the House was scheduled to meet at 2 p.m.

His colleagues said he had come press gallery offices. Ordinarily he was not authorized to enter the debating chamber.

The man, according to the news agency, came to Cape Town from Johannesburg.



The mausoleum of the late King Timur Shah, which is behind the Ashi Durani girls school will soon be restored and a new park will be laid out around it.

HERAT COTTON CO. PLANS TEXTILE MILL, EDIBLE OIL FACTORY

HERAT, Sept. 7, (Bakhtar).— The Herat Cotton Company plans to set up a textile mill and an edible oil extraction plant.

The two plants require an expenditure of over 100 million afghanis which will be floated by the Herat Cotton Company, Banke Mille, the Afghan Textile Company and Herat businessmen.

The textile mill will produce 15 million metres of cloth per year and the edible oil plant two and a half tons daily.

The president of the Herat Company came to Kabul last month and signed a protocol with the Banke Mille on the establishment and operation of the two plants.

A Mines and Industries Ministry source said the ministry welcomes the move of the Herat Cotton Company and will provide all necessary facilities.

Ziayee Has High Hopes For Pakhtia Development

KABUL, September 7, (Bakhtar).— There are great possibilities for expanding the lumber industry and trade in Pakhtia, said Planning Minister Dr. Abdul Hakim Zelayee on his return from the province.

The people of Pakhtia are anxious to utilize their under-ground water resources for developing agriculture in their area, and the prospects are good for accomplishing this, Ziayee added.

The Planning Minister, accompanied by a delegation representing the Ministries of Agriculture and Irrigation, Education, went to Pakhtia four days ago to inaugurate the agriculture section of the Pakhtia Development Plan.

He said work on the project will begin at first in Khost and Yakubi and then will be extended to other parts of the province.

Under this project, new methods of agriculture, the youth of fertilizer and improved seeds, and the economic use of water will be taught to farmers.

Of the forestry programme in the province, Ziayee said a part of the forests in Mondli have been cleared and trees between 300 and 400 years have been eliminated.

President of the Tribal Affairs Department Mohammad Khalid Roshan who also went to Pakhtia to lay the cornerstone of a new building for Babrak High School in Gardez said, "if the people of Pakhtia continue to exploit their forest resources carelessly it will not be long before they use them up and their mountains will be bare."

US Has No Plans To Reduce Forces In South Korea

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, (DPA).— The U.S. State Department said Tuesday there are no plans to reduce the number of U.S. forces presently stationed in South Korea.

The U.S. assertion was prompted by a newsman's question on whether the South Korean government is seeking clarification of reports that Senator Richard Russell, chairman of the U.S. Senate armed services committee, favoured withdrawing one division of American troops.

Robert McCloskey department spokesman, said he had "looked into" press reports that Seoul was asking for clarification. He added that he had not found any confirmation that the South Korean government had approached Washington on this subject, noting that there are "no plans to reduce our forces in Korea."

Verwoerd No Loss To Mankind, Says African Congress

The world received the news of South African Premier Verwoerd's death Tuesday with some sympathy for the man and little for the leader.

UN Secretary General U Thant whites," the group's publicity director said.

The Rhodesian nationalist organization, the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), said it heard of the assassination "with great joy."

"Whoever has carried out this noble deed will be remembered by the millions of freedom loving peoples in this world," it said.

In Kampala, Uganda, crowds of African office workers going home cheered when they heard the news of the assassination.

Maiwandwal Meets USSR Ambassador, Planning Group

KABUL, September 7, (Bakhtar).— The Soviet ambassador in Kabul together with the Soviet team of experts working on the country's third draft development plan yesterday met Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal at his office.

Education Law Chapters Approved

KABUL, September 7, (Bakhtar).— Chapters 13 and 14 of the draft law on education which deals with the rights and obligations of students and their parents and with cultural associations were yesterday discussed by special committee at the Ministry of Education.

The two chapters which are the last ones of the draft law were approved with some amendments.

The committee which includes heads of the departments and Deputy Ministers of Education was presided over by Education Minister Dr. Osman Anwari.

Hakimi Inspects Kunduz Facilities

KUNDUZ, September 7, (Bakhtar).— Communications Minister Abdul Karim Hakimi, and Deputy Minister of Communications, Eng. Abdul Azim Geran, yesterday chose a site for construction of carrier and automatic telephone stations in Kunduz.

The Minister also discussed with the provincial department of communication opening a new city post office in Kunduz and inspected various sections of the department.

Malaysian Premier Stresses Need For Commonwealth As London Conference Opens

LONDON, September 7, (DPA).— The Commonwealth Prime Minister's conference Tuesday decided to postpone the continuation of the debate on Rhodesia to give African delegates a chance to review the situation.

The debate will now be resumed on Wednesday.

The conference opened here earlier Tuesday with a debate on Rhodesia, the main topic up for discussion at the nine-day meeting. Traditionally, the first day of a Commonwealth Prime Minister's conference is devoted to discussion of the political situation of the world.

The pomp and splendour of previous Commonwealth conferences were missing as the conference opened. There were no colourful motorcades bringing the delegates to Marlborough House. They arrived quietly in chauffeur-driven cars.

Opposite the building about 40 pickets—black and white—paraded with banners.

As the conference opened, signs emerged that influential Commonwealth members were trying to take the heat off the Rhodesia issue.

First, delegates agreed that Wilson should keep the conference chair during the Rhodesia debate.

Wilson had offered to vacate the chair in favour of some member less involved in the issue.

This, he suggested, would leave him free to present the British case and at the same time dispose of any suggestions of partisanship in election of speakers.

Another move toward Commonwealth unity came from Australian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman.

In the first major speech of the conference he told the delegates: "Our duty is to see that in spite of any differences that arise, the Commonwealth must not break up."

He urged them to consider the British point of view their discussion of Rhodesia, and warned: "We must ask ourselves whether the action we propose to take, or Britain proposes to take, would not seriously involve her in domestic trouble to the extent of bringing about the downfall of the British government."

In his opening address Wilson confessed he was wrong in his forecast last January that volun-

tary sanctions would topple Smith within weeks. He made clear he had not allowed for a leakage of oil from South Africa to Rhodesia.

But he insisted the worldwide sanctions campaign has been biting.

He said the campaign thus far has cost Britain nearly 100 million pounds (280 million dollars) in lost profits, earnings, exports and other expenses. Nearly one-fourth of this amount he said, was made up in various forms of aid to Zambia whose economy has had to be propped because of the side-effects of the sanctions campaign.

On Britain's informal political talks with the Rhodesians, Wilson stressed repeatedly there will be no retreat from the five basic principles which must govern any settlement.

US, W. German Rockets To Study Electric Fields

WASHINGTON, September 7, (AP).— Two joint U.S. West German rockets with payloads to study the atmosphere will be launched Wednesday and Thursday from Wallops Island, Virginia, if the weather is right.

This was announced Tuesday by the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Nasa) which is conducting the experiments in cooperation with the West German Ministry of Scientific Research.

Primary objective is to obtain measures of electric fields and wind motion in the upper atmosphere by photographing and tracking the movement of ionized barium clouds. It is ultimately hoped that this technique can be used to learn more about electromagnetic fields in space and interaction between the solar wind and ionized barium clouds.

The twilight launchings are scheduled for 8:06 p.m. Wednesday (0006 gmt Thursday) on a Javelin four-stage rocket, and at 1:47 p.m. (23:47 gmt) Thursday, on a Nike-Tomahawk two-stage rocket.



THE KABUL TIMES

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Afghan-French Co-operation

Two weeks ago Afghanistan and France signed an agreement on cultural, scientific and technical cooperation. Yesterday we published the news that the College of Medicine and Pharmacy of Kabul University plans to set up a new clinic with French aid.

Cooperation between Afghanistan and France began over 40 years ago, just after Afghanistan achieved independence. Afghan teachers have been going to France for higher studies for many years. The French Archeological Mission during the last 25 years has rendered valuable services in unearthing the past history of our country, a notable example of which is the discovery of I-Khanum in Northern Afghanistan.

In recent years France has started to offer technical cooperation to Afghanistan. The College of Medicine, through affiliation with the College of Medicine in Lyons received equipment and laboratories. A French medical team is operating in Nadir Shah hospital in Ali Abad. They gave a language laboratory to Kabul University. Isteqbal high school will be rebuilt and re-equipped through French aid. A furniture plant is now under construction in Kunar with the help of French experts. The new agreement will provide a general framework for action in the different fields of cooperation and at the same time reinforce traditional Afghan French Friendship.

Rooms And Service

The Afghan Tourist Organisation has been negotiating for the last two years to arrange for a large modern international hotel to be built in Kabul. This week with the return of Eng. Abdul Hai Qazi, President of Afghan Construction Unit

Food For Thought

True humour springs not more from the head than from the heart; it is not contempt, its essence is love; it issues not in laughter, but in still smiles, which lie far deeper.

—Thomas Carlyle

from London, it was announced that plans for construction of this hotel are under way. Qazi said work will start on the hotel before the end of the current year.

Considering the importance of good hotels to the tourist business it was worth taking time to survey the possibilities carefully.

However, modern buildings and furnishings are not the only requirements of good hotels. Good management is at least as important and perhaps more so. Special effort must be made to find qualified personnel for this new hotel which will involve an investment of over two million pounds. Perhaps graduates of the Hotel Management School, who have received further training abroad, would be the best prospective personnel for this hotel.

However, a luxury hotel will be patronised only by high income tourists. This is not the only type of tourists who visit Afghanistan and the others must not be forgotten.

During recent months several hotels have been opened in Kabul which could serve tourists on a tight budget. The important thing is that they provide clean, inexpensive accommodations. Instead of trying to open hotels itself, perhaps the Tourist Organisation might offer training to the personnel of these new hotels which have adequate physical facilities but need guidance in maintaining them and in providing good service. If someone is willing to invest enough money to open a hotel, he is also likely to be willing to pay a little more to train his staff which will help increase the hotel's revenue.

Those charged with developing tourism in the country should find ways to encourage the opening of hotels suited to various kinds of travelers—hostels and motels as well as luxury hotels—and, most important, offer the personnel courses in the essentials of good management.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Israh* carried an editorial on the need to strengthen the National Fund. After pointing out that contributing to social welfare has become part of our tradition based on religious and humanitarian feelings, the editorial said unfortunately in the past donations collected and funds raised for public welfare projects were misused by maliks and officials involved.

At times not even ten percent of the funds have been used along the lines expected by the donors. The fact that the National Fund has put an end to the practice of collecting donation by individuals will also mean the end of the misuse of funds raised through such collections.

Zakat (the donation of a set percentage of capital owned by individuals to poor people every year and isqat (distribution of money among the poor people by relatives of deceased person) as two religious and traditional institutions will also be managed more usefully by the National Fund.

It is hard for the people who give zakat and isqat to recognise who is really deserving. There are some people who, while basically fit to work and earn a decent living, wait for funerals and stand around the men who distribute isqat money. This has become a way of life with them and the fact all isqat money from now on should go to the National Fund will put an end to such a parasitic way of living.

In calling literary figures and writers to encourage and enlighten the people on the advantages of strengthening the National Fund the paper announced that all its employees had donated one day's salary to the National Fund.

The same issue of the paper carried a letter to the editor suggesting the standardisation of prices of construction materials. Nowadays, said the letter, is a great boom in construction in the capital as well as in the provinces.

Generally speaking, builders can be classified into two categories. There are those who are well off and construct buildings and houses for rent. To them prices of construction materials do not matter much. Then there are those ordinary and government employees who have been able to get plots to build houses for themselves. They borrow the money for building their houses either from individuals or the construction bank.

Prices of the construction material are not fixed and the suppliers charge exorbitant sums. This has created

great problems for the people. The authorities are expected to fix the prices and standardise construction materials in the public interest, urged the letter.

Yesterday's *Anis* editorially discussed the economic hazards of luxury items that are being imported to this country. Referring to Prime Minister's import-export policy as explained in his philosophy of progressive democracy the editorial urged the imposition of heavy customs duties against the import of such items and urged local production of the goods needed.

WORLD PRESS

The Canadian press reported Monday night increasing concern in Ottawa over the American bombing of North Vietnam.

The news agency quoted "military authorities" as saying the government believes the bombing is only driving the communists away from the negotiating table.

The agency said it was felt here the continued air strikes also increase the chances of an accidental attack on China, which could bring Peking's overt intervention in the war.

"The Vietnamese people will never surrender", Secretary of the French General Confederation of Labour Georges Seguy, who has returned with a delegation from a visit to N. Vietnam said in an interview to the "Humanite Dimanche" weekly.

"One is immensely impressed by the amazing calmness of this people during bombings, its courage and complete confidence in the victorious outcome of the struggle against the extremely cruel aggressor", Georges Seguy said. "We saw with our own eyes what the real targets of the American bombing raids in Vietnam are. We visited several

areas that were bombed recently and we have seen for ourselves that in most cases these were terroristic raids aimed mainly against the civilian population."

Mexico will not attend a meeting of the chiefs of staff of Latin American countries and the United States to be held in mid-September.

Mexican newspapers have reported that Venezuela has also refused an invitation to attend the meeting, which is to prepare the 7th military conference of the western hemisphere.

In a commentator's article, the Chinese army paper Tuesday sharply condemned the "U.S. marauders for their new sanguinary crime of bombing and strafing Chinese cargo vessels and fishing boats. This is a new and serious war provocation against the Chinese people staged by U.S. imperialism which is frantically expanding its war of aggression in Vietnam," the article points out.

"The Chinese people and the Chinese people's liberation army express their immense indignation at this piratical act of U.S. imperialism," it declares. "Let the U.S. aggressors repay this blood debt tenfold, a hundredfold."

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Afghanistan Nears End Of Second Plan

Following is the fourth part of the text of a speech delivered by Planning Minister Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee on the evening of August 24, the 48th anniversary of Afghanistan's independence.

A vast programme has also been drawn up with the assistance of the Federal Republic of Germany to preserve and extend forests and work under it is progressing. Studies have also been conducted on reforestation, so that the increasing demand for timber may be met.

Exploitation of the agricultural and industrial potential of the Helmand Valley which has been undertaken there for quite some time received more attention. To ensure success development efforts were aimed at exploiting the available arable land and then draining and improving additional land for cultivation.

For more effective utilisation of the resources, it was decided that each year an additional 20 thousand acres of land be drained, leveled and prepared for cultivation with the assistance of the United States. Plans for further industrial and agricultural development of the valley are under study.

Investigations into water and soil resources began intensively with the establishment of a Water and Soil Survey Department in 1964.

The department was originally active only in Helmand and Harirod valleys but has now extended its studies to the Kabul basin, Katawaz and Northern Afghanistan, especially the Kokcha River Basin.

Part IV

Joint exploitation of the vast resources of the Panj river which includes production of a large quantity of electrical power and supplying water for huge irrigation projects was started after an agreement was reached between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. Preliminary work on these projects began in 1964 by Afghan and Soviet specialists.

In the field of social services especially expansion of education, beyond what was envisaged in the 2nd plan was achieved. Enrollment in the village, primary and secondary schools increased considerably. The student body of primary and secondary schools which numbered 225 thousand in 1961 rose to 455 thousand in 1966. The student body of vocational schools will also be double the number in the last year of the 1st plan at the end of the 2nd plan.

During the period of the 2nd plan 680 new schools with grades 10, 11, and 12 were opened. The number of high school students during the second plan rose from 2216 to 3315. Vocational schools and institutes within the framework of Kabul University. The Ministry of Education and other Ministries and organisations were opened for training of the technical personnel needed in various fields in the country. The Polytechnic, Afghan Institute of Technology, and training centres in Jangalak and in northern Afghanistan for oil and gas prospecting and production are under construction. Furthermore a large number of Afghan youths were

trained to be skilled workers, with-in projects by on the job training for improvement and expansion of health services. Twelve new civil hospitals were opened in different parts of the country. The 2nd plan only envisaged installation of 31 x-ray machines while 38 of them were put in operation.

Intensive measures were taken for protection against contagious and epidemic diseases and large campaigns against malaria and cholera were launched.

In the field of culture and information new 100 kw medium and short wave transmitters were installed and new studios and an office building were built for Radio Afghanistan which enabled the organisation to broadcast more efficiently.

The government press was enlarged and modern equipment was installed there.

After inaugurating the Pakhtia development plan, similar regional development plans for other parts of the country received ample consideration and plans for Badakhshan, Hazarajat, Herat, and Kunar are under study. A carpentry plant has been set up in Kunar and surveys have been started in other areas.

In the field of city planning the drinking water project for Kabul was completed and sites were chosen for deep wells to provide the water needs of the city.

The city's 25 year development plan was drawn up and it is hoped finances will become available to implement it within the next 25 years.

to be continued

City Planners Foresee One World-Wide City

By: Arnold Toynbee

We can now foresee a time at which human settlement—buildings, streets, and highways—will cover the whole habitable surface of the earth except a few carefully preserved parks and green belts.

Today the world's cities still do not cover more than about 1 per cent of the earth's land-surface; but the population explosion is going to produce a revolutionary change. The statisticians forecast that, by the year 2000, the earth's human population will be twice or three times its present size, and that it may perhaps stabilise at about 10 times its present size a hundred years later than that.

Mankind will then find itself living in Ecumenopolis, a world-wide city, in which all the regional 'conurbations' of the present day will have coalesced. This unfamiliar way of life is rushing to meet us at a formidable pace. Will mankind find it possible to acclimatise itself to the world-city?

And, if this feat of adaption to hitherto untried conditions is practicable, what are the steps by which it can be achieved? What first steps towards this uncanny goal ought we already to be taking?

So far, human beings have mostly lived from hand to mouth. The future has usually taken us by surprise, and we have waited till it has become the present before we have started to improvise any means of coping with it. The traditional happy-go-lucky human way of behaving has become a danger to

mankind's survival in an age in which everything is accelerating and everything is also becoming terrifyingly high-powered.

It is therefore fortunate that, in our generation, one man has had the vision and the courage to look the coming world-city in the face and to start, here and now, exploring ways and means of keeping alive in it.

This pioneer in ekistics—that is, the study of human settlement—is the Greek architect and ecumenopolis-planner Constantinos Doxiadis, who last month received the annual award given by the Institute of Humanistic Studies at Aspen, Colorado.

The Aspen Award is the American counterpart of the Swedish Nobel Prize. Dr. Doxiadis is the third recipient. The first was the British composer, Benjamin Britten; the second was the American choreographer Martha Graham; and, though these first three recipients of the award have been drawn from three very diverse fields, they have one thing in common with each other.

All three are pioneers in their respective provinces; and, in picking them out, the Aspen Institute has shown a high degree of perceptiveness and foresight.

This year's Aspen Award is a recognition of ekistics' high place on mankind's agenda; and, indeed, the problem of making life possible in the coming world-city ranks second

only to the problem of saving the human race from misusing its new command of atomic energy to wipe itself off the map.

If we refrain from committing mass-suicide, the urbanisation problem and the population problem will have the next claim on our attention; and these two problems are so closely interwoven with each other that they will have to be dealt with together.

Moreover, ekistics is a unifier at more than one level. Besides breaking down frontiers and iron curtains, it also breaks down the barriers between intellectual 'disciplines'. Divisiveness, which spells death in the atomic age, is, today, most inopportunistically in the air.

Our fanatical nationalism has its counterpart, on the intellectual plane, in a specialisation that is now being carried to extremes that threaten to stultify our intellectual activities.

The evil of divisiveness has been recognised and deplored in the intellectual field as well as in international politics, and attempts have been made to counteract it by promoting 'inter-disciplinary' studies.

These have not been very successful so far, and the reason has been that such studies have been launched not so much for the sake of their own intrinsic interest as for the sake of achieving the ulterior aim of intellectual reunion.

In ekistics we have an inter-disciplinary field of intellectual work
(Continued on page 4)

Problems Of Instability In Modern Africa

Part II

To some extent, the African masses seem to be impatient to receive the benefits of modern living as early as possible; perhaps they thought that independence would bring them all the good things of life or, perhaps, loped middle class in Africa which can canalise popular impatience into constructive channels. Anyway, Ghana's socialist experiment collapsed. In Tanzania also I found signs of increasing difficulties resulting from its diplomatic break with Britain. Tanzania's hope that assistance from the Soviet Union or from the eastern bloc would be forthcoming does not seem to have materialised.

By and large, the Africa states have come to realise the necessity of pooling together their joint resources so as to form viable economic units. But, so far, progress in this direction has failed owing to extraneous circumstances. Pan-Africanism, as Tanzania's Mohammed Babu told me, still remains the expression of an ideal, but the unequal development of African states, different aspirations of their leaders and assertion of national sovereignty for the sake of prestige have befogged that ideal. For the time being, it does not appear that regional integration even for economic reasons is possible in Africa. The continuous erosion of various wings of the East African Federation is a pointer in this respect.

This brings us back to the essential question: What is the

political unification for which the nationalists were working.

As a matter of fact, in the post-independence era, the biggest threat to national sovereignty came from traditional chiefs and rulers to whom Britain had given a special status. For a long time, the threat to Nkrumah's political leadership came from the Ashanti chiefs; in the Nigerian federation, the traditionalist and feudal-ridden north was given such preponderance as to exasperate the people of other regions. In some places, the British preserved feudal protectorates within a colonial administrative framework. This, mainly, led to the crisis in Uganda where the Kabaka asserted his independence and, in land-locked Zambia, where the chief of Barotseland abortively planned secession from the Republic.

With these pressing problems of political unification on hand and with limited economic resources and lack of expertise, it is no wonder that Africans have foundered in the task of nation-building. For some time and even now, African leaders have tried to solve their problems by the means of strong organised parties which grew up during the nationalist movement. In surprising contrast to the loose and amorphous formation of Indian political parties, I found in Africa very strongly disciplined parties which run as a parallel to the main governmental structure.

(To be continued)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Display: Column inch, Afs. 100
Classified: per line, bold type, Af. 20
(minimum seven lines per insertion)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Yearly Af. 1000
Half Yearly Af. 600
Quarterly Af. 300

FOREIGN

Yearly \$ 40
Half Yearly \$ 25
Quarterly \$ 15

RADIO AFGHANISTAN

Western Music
Foreign Services
Programme

WEDNESDAY

Foreign Services
Western Music

Urdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs.
m band.

English Programme:
6:00-6:00 AST 4775 on 62

Russian Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs.
Foreign language programmes
include local and international
news, commentary, talks on Af-
ghanistan.

AIR SERVICE

THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kandahar-Kabul

Arrival—0830

Mazar-Kabul

Arrival—1240

Herat-Kandahar-Kabul

Arrival—1600

New Delhi-Kabul

Arrival—1615

Amratar-Kabul

Arrival—1615

Kabul-New Delhi

Departure—0800

Kabul-Kandahar-Herat

Departure—0830

Kabul-Mazar

Departure—0900

IRANIAN AIRWAYS

Tehran-Kabul

Arrival—0830

Kabul-Tehran

Departure—0930

PIA

Peshawar-Kabul

Arrival—1050

Kabul-Peshawar

Departure—0830

AEROFLOT

Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow

Departure—1030

CSA

Prague-Sofia-Athens-Damas-

cus-Kabul

Kabul-Athens-Prague

Departure 0800

FRIDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Khost-Kabul

Arrival—1050

Kabul-Khost

Departure—0830

Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul

Arrival—1230

Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar

Departure—0830

Peshawar-Kabul

Arrival—1605

Kabul-Peshawar

Departure—1330

Kabul-Kandahar-Tehran-Beirut

Departure—1030

SATURDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Beirut-Tehran-Kandahar-Kabul

Arrival—1050

Kandahar-Kabul

Arrival—1030

Kabul-Kandahar

Departure—0830

PIA

Peshawar-Kabul

Arrival—1050

Kabul-Peshawar

Departure—1130

Telephones

Fire Brigade	2012
Police	20507
De Afghanistan Bank	20045
Radio Afghanistan	24585
Pashatny Tejjaraty Bank	22092
Airport	22316
Ariana Sale Office	24731-24732
New Clinic	
Bakhtar News Agency	20413

Archeologists Find Urartean Fortress Near Leningrad

LENINGRAD, Sept. 7, (Tass).—An ancient Urartean fortress has been completely uncovered and is being studied by archeologists, a Tass correspondent was told by prominent Soviet Scientist Boris Piotrovsky who was in charge of excavations on the Karmir Blur mill near Semnagrad.

The fortress was an important administrative sent and was protected by troops. Scientists have already studied 147 sections of the fortress, its numerous storage rooms and workshops.

They deciphered the inscription on the basement of one of the temples saying that the fortress was started in the seventh century B.C. and was dedicated to the Urartean god of war Teish-eba.

A great number of objects of Urartean art ornaments, carved bone and wood—were uncovered in the Karmir-Blur. A collection of bronze arms—shields, helmets, quivers—was gathered.

Ancient Egyptian charms, Assyrian seals, beads, bronze bowls, Scythian iron daggers and ornaments show that the fortress had ties with countries of the East and the tribes of the Northern Caucasus and Black Sea steppes.

Boris Piotrovsky believes that around 580 B.C. when the central power of Urartu grew weaker, the fortress was destroyed by the Scythians.

New Projects In Pakhtia To Raise Living Standards

By K. Habibi

The Pakhtia Development Authority created to boost the economic and industrial infrastructure of this province has been forging ahead, successfully in its effort to develop the natural resources of the province and improve the living standards of the people of this neglected part of the country.

The 18,000 square kilometre province situated in Southeast Afghanistan is a mountainous region covered with forests of pine, willow, spruce and the hardwood shisham, or sisso. The forests of Pakhtia cover almost 930,000 acres of which 482,000 acres are thick evergreen forests. These not only provide wood but add a touching beauty to the landscape and makes it an interesting tourist attraction.

Flying down to Khost one has a birds' eye view of the forest. These are the largest of their kind in the country providing wood for furniture and fuel. The topography of the terrain and historical events prevented the people from developing these natural resources. The fact can be readily believed when one has the opportunity to have a brief look at the enormous untapped resources of this area.

To develop these resources the government set up Pakhtia Development Authority. A number of projects have already been undertaken by the Authority. On the development and expansion of forests and the improvement of agriculture. A third project to implement handicraft industries is scheduled to begin in the near future.

Work started on the forestry project more than a year ago is being carried out successfully. The second, a FRG assisted project to develop agriculture throughout the entire province, began last Saturday when Planning Minister Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziyaei inaugurated the project. FRG Ambassador in Kabul Dr. Gerhard Moltmann attended the ceremony. Equipment to be used by the Hendrikson Consultants already brought to Khost was exhibited during the opening. The agreement between Afghanistan and the FRG will be officially signed in the near future.

An FRG agricultural team has been working on the plans for the last two and a half years. Eighteen experts in irrigation and farming will be provided by the team, eight of which are already here working on the preliminary stages of the programme. Ten more experts are expected to arrive soon. They have had previous experiences in African and Asian developing countries.

Dr. Lampe, head of the FRG agricultural team, told the Kabul Times that the main goal of the project is to increase production on land which is already under cultivation. He said "we are trying to improve the land presently under cultivation and afterwards start cultivating land presently lying fallow. Replacing of old farm implement with modern equipment is another highlight of the programme. New

farm machinery will be introduced and the people will be taught how to use mechanised farming methods in order to save time and energy which they can apply to more important tasks.

Dr. Lampe added that more than two years have been spent in planning the project. The well planned programme will progress step by step. Past experiences in this field have been well considered and both success and failures of the past have been valuable in helping us organise the present project.

The first stage of the project will be the introduction of new farming methods. The surveys made by the Planning Ministry show that until contemporary times age old methods of farming and dairy production have been used by the local farmers. Thus in the preliminary stages it is important to start off new methods at the outset to facilitate the introduction of modern equipment later and to acquaint local people with mechanised farming so that they will be able to use it advantageously.

Foodstuffs grown in Pakhtia are limited and do not have a large variety, thus it is necessary to grow and acquaint the people with new crops and farming methods. New crops will first be raised on experimental farms. Then they will be tested in laboratories and the results will help in determining their best use in Pakhtia. Seeds purchased abroad will be planted experimentally too and later if satisfactory results are obtained they will be distributed to the farmers.

Similarly animal husbandry which, like farming, employs ancient methods,

will be developed, for which special machinery for raising and improving dairy products has been purchased. Diseases among animals will be controlled by scientific methods.

Clean water an important factor in animals health will be made available through specially designed wells, pumped by the animals themselves.

Harnessing water power is another field which has been included in the programme. Baby dams will be built to supply dry areas with water for one season. These dams can be constructed easily since they are inexpensive and require little material.

Fighting erosion is another aspect of the programme. Plans have been made to make proper use of rain water.

Production of vegetables and fruits now grown will be increased in order to raise the farmers' income.

Irrigated and dry wheat have been given equal importance. The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation will provide different varieties of wheat to the farmers. Wheat cleaning, an important aspect in increasing the production of wheat, will be done mechanically.

Dr. Lampe noted that tests show that wheat is not cleaned properly. It is mixed with straw, pebbles and dirt. These are some of the factors which decrease the quality and quantity of crops. The present machines, which have been transported to Khost, will be distributed in villages where they will be used by the farmers. In the future, these machines will be made in Khost since building them is not complicated.

Altitudes differ in Pakhtia from 2,000 metres to 11,000 metres. For this

reason mechanised farms will be set up in different parts of the provinces.

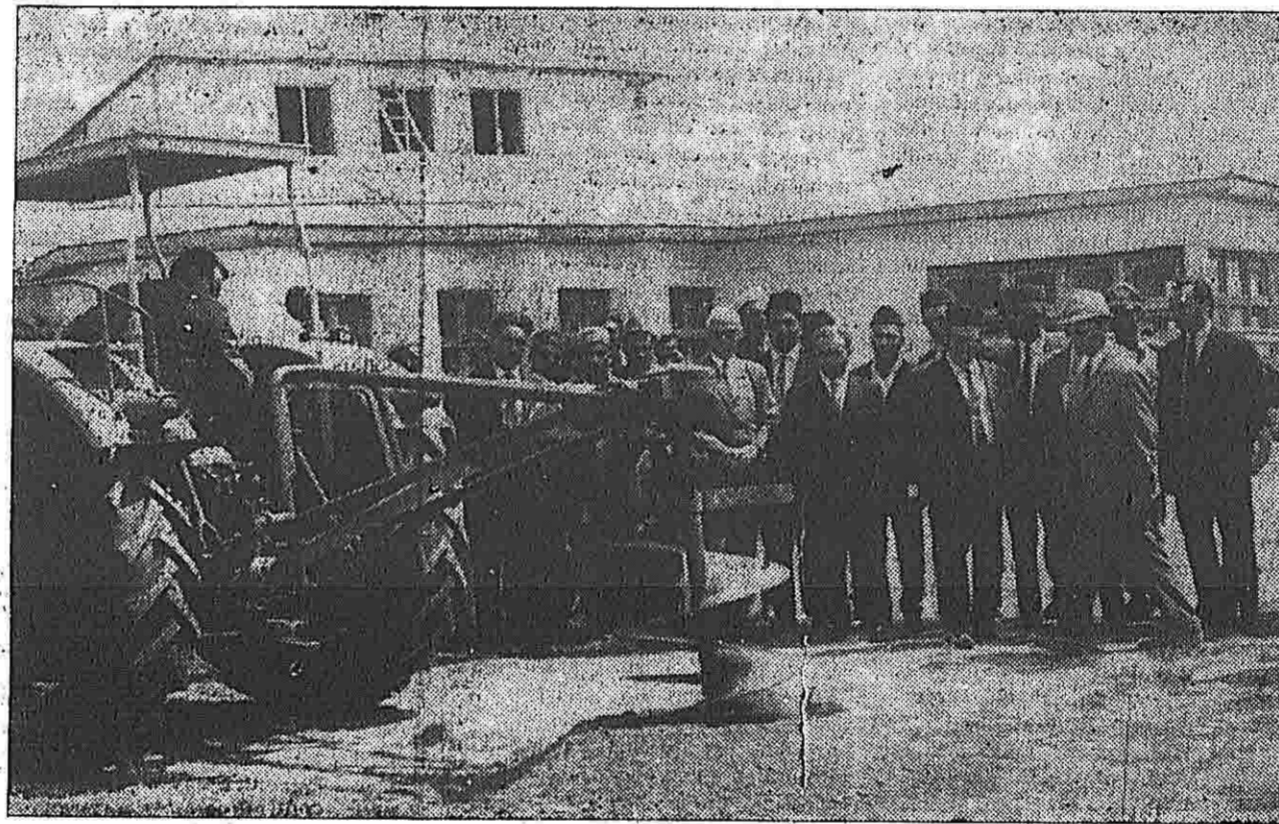
These experimental farms will be on government-owned land. Modern machinery will be used in raising the crops. After the necessary tests and research work, methods proved successful will be taught to the farmers. Emphasis is being given to the education of farmers. A vocational school will be opened to teach the younger one while the older ones will be taught modern techniques of farming through films and audio-visual programmes. The use of machines also will be demonstrated.

Dr. Lampe added that since many films on agriculture in developing countries are not yet available film on European farming will be shown until local films are produced.

Improving the health of farmers is also a vital part of the programme. Preventive medicines will be distributed and their use explained to farmers.

The United Nations has also assisted in the development of this programme. The new branch of the United Nations, the World Food Programme will assist by giving food to the Pakhtia development authority working corp. The authority will be supplied with wheat, vegetable oil, beef, and milk powder. The agency receives food supplies from 68 countries mainly the United States, West Germany, France and other European countries. This agency has been assisting development programmes like the Naghlu project coal mines and the Helmand Valley resettlement. They also supply various schools throughout Afghanistan with foodstuffs.

(to be continued)



Tractors Help Pakhtia Farmers Plant Saplings

History Of Cholera: Great Out breaks; Methods Of Prevention

By: Dr. G. H. Benham
Research Advisor,
Kabul, University

Although cholera has probably existed in India since the very earliest days, records concerning it are indefinite. Thucydides, in the fifth century before Christ described what may have been cholera causing great mortality among the Athenians. In book II, sections 47, he refers to the fact that the contents of the bowels run out like pure water, and that at last the "patient must sink and suffer total collapse." Modern books on tropical medicine refer to the rice-water appearance of the stools. Susrua, and Indian writer of the seventh century makes statements on its evident existence in India at that time. However, convincing proof of its occurrence in Europe prior to 1817 does not exist.

Starting in 1817 epidemics have broken out in various parts of the world. In fact cholera exploded like a tidal wave and practically engulfed the world on various occasions during the 19th century; this explosive spread coincided with the development of the industrial revolution, and the pace at which epidemics developed was governed by the increase in the speed of transportation. Trade and cultural advances opened the gates of invasion of cholera. It was first carried slowly, to be sure, by members of the caravans, and swept up through China, Mongolia, Siberia and into western Russia; it was carried westwards along the Ganges valley into the north-west frontier provinces, through Afghanistan, Turkestan, Iran and into the southern Russia. It then followed the sea routes, linking India and Ceylon with Africa, where it first appeared in 1823. Later the steamer routes took it to Europe, and thence to north and south America, even reaching the west coast of both Americas by 1837.

With Snow's discovery in 1854 that the disease is water-borne; with Pasteur's discoveries in the whole field of bacteriology in the 18 sixties; and finally with Koch's discovery in 1883 of the causative agent of cholera, a new phase opened up. For now it was possi-

ble to wage war against the dread disease, and although we do not know all the answers yet, a great deal has been accomplished in the last eight years. There has been no cholera epidemic in the United States since 1894, nor in western Europe since 1911, nor in Russia since 1921. Since 1923 cholera has occurred outside Europe in epidemic form only once, in Egypt in 1947; there has been essentially no cholera since 1946 in either the Philippines or Formosa.

Cholera is present permanently in India as an endemic disease, principally in Calcutta and Bengal. It is also endemic in Thailand, Burma and Cambodia. India is the site where it can break out in epidemic form; in 1943, a bad year all over Asia, India recorded 459,430 deaths. In the Egyptian epidemic of 1947 which has been well documented by Abdu, fatalities number 20,402, compared with the previous epidemic of 1902, which took 34,595 lives in Egypt.

A THING OF PAST

An epidemic of world-wide proportions is called a pandemic. There have been six great pandemics of cholera since 1817. These occurred in 1817, from 1826 to 1838; 1846 to 1865 to 1875; 1891 to 1893; and 1902 to 1911. It is easy to explain the wave-like occurrence of these pandemics. The great outbreak starting in 1826 lingered for 12 yrs., it reached Iran in 1829, England in 1831, where it resulted in 50,000 deaths, and Canada in 1832. Cholera recurred each year in the territories reached, always in summertime; and then in 1838 it died out of its own accord in every single point of the immense territory it had covered, and for the ensuing ten years Europe, Africa and America were completely free of it. In 1865, at the start of the fourth great pandemic, out of 90,000 pilgrims to Mecca, more than 15,000 are said to have died of cholera; between 1830 and 1912, 33 major epidemics occurred in connection with these pilgrimages. But since 1812, there has

into the intestine, the blood itself becomes thicker, and finally too viscous to be circulated. This happens with such devastating speed that a patient may be dead within an hour, from simple dehydration and failure of circulation. There are several effects of this speedy action; one of them is that few survivors have established an immunity for resisting the disease at another outbreak; another is almost adject terror which an epidemic would cause in population.

ENDEMIC OUTBREAKS

There are fortunately several factors which help to control cholera. The vibrios are sensitive to the sun's rays; they are killed in an acid medium such as normal gastric juice; they are totally destroyed by desiccation and by heat: 15 minutes at 56 degree centigrade is sufficient to destroy them. It is this very sensitivity to conditions which has tempered the virulence of cholera, and has led to effective means of control. The vibrio tends to disappear from sewage-contaminated water in a short time; in stools it often dies within one or two days even in summer; in rivers it has been found to live for one or two weeks, but not longer. However, it has been found to survive in 2% salt solution up 74 days. This latter finding may be important in certain parts of northern Afghanistan where the drinking water is often very saline.

It is stated bluntly that cholera is a consequence of unwashed hands. The disease has plagued susceptibles congregated in armies, ships, fairs and camps. Under circumstances pollution from human excreta, getting into the water is propagated food handlers, and accentuated by poor cooking habits. Flies have been shown to be mechanical carriers, so that milk or watermelon infested with flies can be incriminated. Lettuce and celery are potential carriers because the vibrios find a suitable habitat in the moist crevices of the leaves. Thus the map of cholera epidemics has been greatly influenced by cultural factors, some promoting, and

Continued on page 4

Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

Daily Parwan has entered its fifteenth year of publication. On this occasion the paper published articles on the important role the paper has played during its 14 years of publication.

The paper also devotes its editorial to this occasion. After a short historical background of the paper and various stages of its publications, the editorial expresses the hope that in the years to come the paper will improve its service to the 300,000 people of Parwan, Kapisa and Bamian.

It is an established fact that the press in a society plays a prominent role in the enlightenment of the people, says an article in the same issue of Daily Parwan. The author, Latif Ailil, also mentions the significant role which the press plays in social progress, change and reform and in raising educational standards.

Now that our country, is in the threshold of social reform and has embarked on the path of progress and development the role of the press becomes even greater, asserts the writer. In this regard the paper quotes the maxim that "the most consolidated government is a democratic government and the most effective tool in campaigning against ignorance and social evils is the press".

Daily Parwan in another recent editorial suggests that each province should be provided with well-equipped fire brigades. The paper recalls the fire which recently broke out in one of the sarais in Charikar required the Kabul and Matak fire brigades to help extinguish it. Although the Kabul and Matak fire brigades were timely, it is nonetheless essential that fire fighting units should be assigned to each province, the paper asserts.

Attracting assistance of friendly countries to invest in industries and finance industrial projects in the country are effective and constructive measures undertaken by the government of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, says Ghazni's daily *Sanahe*, in a recent editorial.

The paper points to, as an example, the agreement recently concluded between Afghanistan and Poland. Under this agreement the Polish government will finance industrial projects inside and outside of Afghanistan's five-year development plan. Such Polish aid says the paper, will undoubtedly effect industrialisation efforts and help meet some of country's major needs.

Baghlan's Daily *Etehad*, editorially stresses the need for cooperation between the people and the government.

One of the principles of the democracy is government of people, by people and for the people, says the paper. A government formed on this principle will reduce the gap between the executive and people and at the same time require the executive and the people in a collective effort to fulfill their national aspiration of progress and national construction the paper says. Unity, cooperation, and collective efforts lead a society on the path of progress and development, the paper believes.

The paper recalls that His Majesty the King recently told a gathering in Bamian province that "our national aspiration cannot be fulfilled unless people wholeheartedly cooperate with their national government". The government needs this kind of cooperation to carry out its development programmes for the benefit of the country as a whole, notes the paper.

Daily *Etehad* in the same issue carries a write up on complaint made about the shortage of grain in Cha Ab Woleswail of Baghlan.

The writer, Hanef Cha Abi, attributes the shortage of grain to illegal activities of hoarders and the inefficiency of the municipal corporation.

The writer claims that almost eighty per cent of the people in Cha Ab Woleswail are farmers so that as far as the abundance of grain is concerned the area is the bread basket of Kataghan. Therefore, says the writer, it is indeed surprising that the inhabitants of such an area face shortages of grain. The writer is curious to know what the situation will be in other parts of the country where the farming is not as wide spread as in Cha Ab.

He urges the authorities to take firm measures to stop the activities of hoarders which are primarily responsible for the shortage and ever increasing price of grain.

Daily *Dewa*, published in Juzjan, carries an article of cigarette imports. The writer believes that the import of cigarettes into the country is increasing and that a considerable amount of our hard currency is spent on them. It is difficult to stop this trend and undoubtedly increase as number of smokers rises in the years to come.

Therefore the writer suggests that in as much as smoking cannot be stopped we must do something to prevent the expenditures of hard currency. The writer says that the country's climate and soil is suitable for grading tobacco in sufficient quantities to manufacture cigarettes. He hopes that the government will seriously consider this possibility.



Touryali Etemadi, the rector of Kabul University, delivers his speech at the meeting of the High Council on Monday.

Terrorist Blasts And Buddhist Fast Threat Plague South Vietnam With Election Near

SAIGON, Sept. 7, (Combined News Services).—Viet Cong agents attempting to sabotage the forthcoming elections staged two terror bombings in the Saigon area Tuesday.

At the same time the once-powerful Buddhist movement attempted to revive its anti-election campaign with threats of fasting and fresh attacks on U.S. policies.

The latest bombings hit an election rally in the Cholon (China Town) district of Saigon and a voting information office on the outskirts of the city. The bombing in Cholon took place just at sundown when an agent hurled

a grenade into a loudspeaker truck. A bystander was injured and the Viet Cong agent escaped in the confusion.

The voting office was unoccupied when the bomb exploded there and no one was hurt.

Top Buddhist monks announced that they will go on a 72-hour hunger strike this week to protest against next Sunday's elections.

A communique issued by the Unified Buddhist Church said the fast will begin Thursday evening. It will be led by members of the Church Council.

As well as protesting against the "unpopular" elections for a constituent assembly, the hunger-strike is also meant as a prayer for the life of militant monk Thich Tri Quang, who has been fasting since June 8, the monks said.

The communique accused the government of repeated failure in the political, economic, cultural, social and military fields.

"This illegal government, which has cruelly exterminated a great number of people asking for constituent assembly elections, is unsuitable to organise elections," it added.

Buddhists were again urged to boycott next Sunday's poll and demand the establishment of a provisional government.

The communique was issued in the An Quang pagoda at a press conference from which police tried for 15 minutes to exclude reporters. The pressmen were eventually allowed to enter after several broke through the cordon. Police units patrolled outside the build-

ing. Meanwhile the United States embassy proclaimed a 34-hour curfew for all American civilians in the Saigon area during the elections. It will last from 6 p.m. Saturday until 4 a.m. Monday.

The order follows a similar one restricting American servicemen to their quarters until next Monday, except when carrying out official duties. Officials fear stepped-up Viet Cong terrorist attacks to wreck the elections.

In the war, U.S. Marines sweeping an area of sand and scrub pine along the coast southwest of Da Nang have captured a guerrilla believed to be the Viet Cong leader of Quang Nhai province, Marine officials said Tuesday.

The 53-year-old guerrilla was caught as he and two companions fled across an open field Sunday.

One of the trio was killed and the second one, believed to be the Viet Cong security boss in Ha Gia hamlet, was wounded and surrendered. The suspected provincial leader was not wounded and he surrendered unhurt.

"We know he is very high in the guerrilla structure," St. Col. Van D. Bell, commander of the First Battalion, First Marines, said.

"When we pulled him in, the villager's eyes bugged out. They said he had directed many murders. The police have been looking for him for 14 years."

Bell said the Marine sweep of the coastal area 15 miles (24 km) southwest of Da Nang also has uncovered a series of caves that made "a very important underground training centre of the Viet Cong."

North Vietnam said Tuesday that U.S. planes bombed a North Vietnamese town less than 2 km. (1.2 miles) from its border with China Monday.

This statement was contained in a protest message sent to the International Control Commission on Vietnam by the liaison mission of the North Vietnam army high command.

North Vietnam also said two U.S. crusader jets were shot down in a dogfight south of Hanoi yesterday.

South Vietnam also had a complaint to lodge with the ICC. It alleged that North Vietnam had repeatedly and flagrantly violated the Vietnam demilitarised zone.

It alleged that since the beginning of the year armed elements from North Vietnam had been infiltrating to the South "across the demilitarised zone not only in small autonomous or separate groups, but in whole units."

It detailed what it said was the most flagrant case, "that of the 324B division of the regular army of North Vietnam which recently infiltrated to South Vietnam across fords on the Ben Hai river in April, May and June, 1966."

In Washington the U.S. State Department said the U.S. is investigating a Peking charge that American planes attacked two Chinese ships in the Tonkin Gulf last week.

A State Department spokesman said that the U.S. knew of only one incident in the Tonkin Gulf on August 29 which so far was thought to have involved North Vietnamese patrol boats.

He said U.S. planes returned the fire from fast-moving vessels and the pilots reported afterwards one might have been sunk.

Regional Delegates To Attend Large Meeting

LAGOS, September 7, (DPA).—Delegates from all regions of Nigeria will meet in Lagos next Monday on the invitation of Nigeria's ruling supreme military council to discuss the country's political future.

In calling the meeting the chairman of the military council, Colonel Gowon, said, the main task of the conference would be to consider the factors which have prevented Nigeria to become a truly united nation since the attainment of independence in 1960.

He said he hoped the conference would be able to make recommendations on a new constitution which "will satisfy the aspirations of the various groups in our country as well as preserve our national unity."

The conference is also to draft an "operational plan" for the early return to civilian government.

World Briefs

TUCSON, Arizona, Sept. 7, (AP).—Margaret Sanger Slee, founder of the birth control movement, died Tuesday in a nursing home. She was 83.

Mrs. Slee, more commonly known over the world simply as Margaret Sanger, had been the centre of controversy in connection with the birth control pill since 1915 when she was indicted for sending birth control information through the mails.

She organised the first American birth control conference in New York city in 1921.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7, (AP).—Narciso Ramos, Philippine's Foreign Minister, said Tuesday that his country's President Ferdinand E. Marcos will be concerned with strengthening relations with the United States on his state visit to Washington next week. Ramos arrived Tuesday by plane from Manila on his way to Washington for consultation with Secretary of State Dean Rusk in advance of Marcos's Washington visit.

"President Marcos seeks an exchange of views with President Johnson and some cabinet members such as Defence Minister Robert S. McNamara and Secretary of Agriculture, Orville Freeman, Ramos said.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 7, (Reuters).—India and the United Arab Republic signed a protocol here Monday regulating their trade following last June's devaluation of the Indian rupee.

After negotiations it was agreed all existing but not yet executed contracts or unimplemented portions of contracts would be revalued in rupee terms by an increase of 57.5 per cent.

The announcement here said it was made clear during negotiations that even though existing contracts were being revalued, future contracts could be made by both sides at prevailing market prices without reference to predevaluation contracts.

SEOUL, Sept. 7, (AP).—The cultural committee of the Asian parliamentarian union (APU) Tuesday adopted a proposal to establish an Asian telecommunications development corporation. The proposal was submitted by the Japanese delegation.

With a capital of about 30 million dollars, the proposed corporation would be founded in Tokyo, probably by the end of this year with ten APU member nations contributing \$100,000 each.

The proposal is expected to be adopted by the general meeting of the union Wednesday. Lawmakers from ten Asian nations are attending the second General Assembly of the APU Sept. 3-7.

The proposed corporation is designed to expand the existing undersea and land cable networks in Asia and develop new communications networks.

Cholera

(Continued from page 3) somes controlling the spread of the disease.

After World War 1 the League of Nations set up conditions of control; and by the end of World War 11 and with the founding of the United Nations, worldwide cooperation against cholera had been firmly established. Quarantine systems are the basis for control, for the important reason that cholera is not a disease of animals, and the spread is only from human to human, via the excreta.

Therefore the contaminating agent and the host must be separated, and even a short 5 day quarantine period is effective. Meanwhile mass inoculations are carried out, using injections of killed organisms, such as the Inaba and Ogawa strains; these are given at first, and again after two weeks; then at six monthly intervals, to establish personal protection against cholera. Other important measures are the disinfection of excreta, bacteriological assay, and particularly rigid sanitary measures in respect to food, water, and fly suppression.

Although the story of cholera is far from solved, and periods of virulence and quiescence alternate in India and parts of the east, it is certain that cholera as a scourge of mankind is a thing of the past. We do not understand why the disease disappears, unless it be due to cholero-phages, which might multiply and even get into the contaminating water to attack the vibrios. Then, according to d'Herelle, an epidemic should disappear; research to introduce cholero-phages in a cholera area, and even to inoculate populations with them, has not been conclusive on this point, although d'Herelle claims that a village outbreak was stopped by adding 30 ml of cholero-phage to the wells. Research work in Now-gong and in Habiganj, carried out simultaneously between 1930 and 1936, substantiated the phage theory in the former place, but not in the latter.

So one must go back to sanitation. For this is certain; one must eat and drink cholera; there is no other way to get the disease. Accordingly cultural control is possible, and is being done effectively in most parts of the world. But when cultural conditions do not allow for personal and collective hygiene, populations exposed to the challenge of cholera are brought into close contact with



Sabahuddin Kushkaki, President of Radio Afghanistan, stopped on his way to Australia for a 3-day visit in New Delhi where he met Raj Bahadur, Indian Minister of Information and Broadcasting.

Verwoerd's Death Warning To Smith Regime

Continued from Page 1

In Lagos, Nigeria, people shouted and jumped for joy in the streets when Radio Nigeria flashed the news.

In New York, an official of the Congress of Racial Equality (Core) said the assassination "can do no harm to South Africa."

Tanzania's UN Ambassador John W. S. Malecela said the assassination was a possible forewarning of more violence to come.

In Moscow, Tass reported without comment the assassination, describing Verwoerd as the head of the racist regime in South Africa.

In New Delhi, parliament rejected a private member's call for moving a motion of condolence.

The move was opposed by the General Secretary of the ruling Congress Party, Raghunath Singh, who said India had cut off diplomatic relations with South Africa which, he said, stood against all canons of justice and humanity.

In Salisbury, Rhodesia, rebel Premier Ian Smith looked pale and shocked when he told parliament of the assassination.

He moved for adjournment of parliament as a mark of respect and said he would move for a resolution of condolence Wednesday.

In London, Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, who is there for the Commonwealth meeting, said, "It is very sad. But naturally, if you run regimes like that, this is part of the risk of running them."

The murder formed the major talking point for Commonwealth statesmen in the corridors of Marlborough House Tuesday afternoon and later Tuesday night in the stately picture gallery of Buckin-

gham Palace, where Queen Elizabeth presided over a banquet.

The consensus was that it would project a perilous new instability into the affairs of Southern Africa, and thus the search for a swift Rhodesia settlement could become more urgent than ever.

And in the search for such a settlement South Africa's role could be decisive, according to most delegates.

But it became quickly apparent that Prime Minister Wilson and Commonwealth colleagues critical of British policy over Rhodesia drew entirely different conclusions.

Wilson took the view that South African uncertainties reinforced his case for a cautious, step-by-step approach toward a Rhodesian solution.

African and Asian leaders, with Zambian Foreign Minister Simon Kapwepwa, privately argued that this was the time for quick action—before Verwoerd's successor has the chance to implement and perhaps consolidate policies that may turn out to be more extreme in a racial sense, more actively pro-Rhodesian.

There was, however, broad agreement that the manner of Verwoerd's death carried its own warning for Smith: it was that leaders of states that rest on force must expect violence from their opponents if other forms of protest are closed to them. In the conference itself, Wilson opened the debate on Rhodesia with a 70-minute defence of Britain's soft policies towards the rebel Rhodesian regime.

But first reactions of the Africans were fiercely critical.

Verwoerd Knifed

Continued from Page 1

The attack came suddenly before members knew what was happening. The galleries were filling and the bells were ringing for the summoning of the House into session.

Verwoerd had just taken his seat on the front bench when the assassin, dressed in the black and green uniform of parliamentary messenger walked up to him.

Verwoerd looked up as if he expected the messenger to speak to him. The assassin then plunged a long knife into Verwoerd's neck.

(Reports later said the assailant was armed with three knives.) As Verwoerd fell forward on his desk, his head down, his face white, he was stabbed twice more.

The Minister of Forestry and Tourism, Frank Waring, a former South African international rugby player, dashed to Verwoerd's aid and a knife thrust from the assassin tore his trousers.

A Nationalist Party member of parliament, J. C. Greyling, also ran up and a struggle followed as several others grappled with the assailant.

Yesterday it was the second attempt on Verwoerd's life since he became Prime Minister in 1958. In 1960 he was hit by two bullets fired by a white farmer. Verwoerd was in hospital for only a month. The farmer was sent to a mental hospital.

On street corners, whites and blacks fought for newspapers carrying news of the killing. Newspaper boys in several cases gave up the struggle of trying to sell them and threw them on the pavement for the jostling crowds.

Cinemas and other places of public entertainment were closed as tributes and messages of grief and sympathy poured in from many parts of the world.

Hendeik French Verwoerd, who was to celebrate his 65th birthday tomorrow, had been many things in his life that began in Holland on September 8, 1901. He has been editor, publisher, philosopher, business man and politician since he came to South Africa as an immigrant with his parents (his father moved with his family to Rhodesia in 1913).

"I am not satisfied," said President Milton Obote of Uganda, and Kapwepwa, similarly, reaffirmed his intention to call on Britain to use force against the Smith regime so as to end minority rule by Rhodesia's 225,000 whites over the 4,000,000 Africans.

Weather Might Prevent De Gaulle From Seeing French Atomic Explosion

PARIS, September 7, (Reuters).—Adverse weather will prevent President de Gaulle seeing the first explosion of a French atomic bomb containing thermonuclear material in the South Pacific on Saturday, officials said here Tuesday.

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At 2:30, 5:30 and 10 p.m., American colour film ONE SPY TOO MANY.

KABUL CINEMA
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PAMIR CINEMA
At 2, 5, 7:30 and 10 p.m., Indian film.