

12-16-1965

## Kabul Times (December 16, 1965, vol. 4, no. 220)

Bakhtar News Agency

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Dec. 16, 65

NEWS

## THE WEATHER

Tonight and Tomorrow's  
Temperature  
Max. +12°C. Minimum -8°C.  
Sun sets today at 4:34 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:59 a.m.  
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

## KABUL TIMES

## NEWS STALLS

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Khyber Restaurant; Kabul  
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VOL. VI, NO. 220.

KABUL, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1965, (GAUS 25, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

## Afghanistan Elected To FAO's Executive Council For 3 Years

KABUL, December 16.—

THE Afghan delegation to the 13th conference of the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) held in Rome recently returned to Kabul Wednesday.

## France Ready To Talk With Other EEC Members

PARIS, Dec. 16. (DPA).—France's five partners in the European Common Market (EEC) will probably discuss before Christmas the convening of a foreign ministers' conference with France, sources close to the current NATO ministerial meeting said here Wednesday.

They said the conference might be called for the second half of January in Luxembourg.

Luxembourg will be chairman of the EEC ministerial council as of January 6, 1966.

Observers in Paris in his connection recalled that the foreign ministers of France and Belgium, Maurice Couve De Murville and Paul Henri Spaak, had a private meeting outside the NATO conference here Wednesday.

French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve De Murville Wednesday told the cabinet he believed the main obstacles to resumption of negotiations with the other five Common Market members had been overcome.

Information Minister Alain Peyrefitte told reporters that the foreign ministers of the Six would be able to meet early in the new year with a view to preparing the ground for resumption of negotiations on financing a common agriculture policy.

These negotiations were interrupted at the end of June when the Common Market countries of ministers failed to agree on new farm financing regulations linked to supranational powers for the community's parliament. France has boycotted the council's meetings since then.

The conference marked the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the organisation. One hundred and fourteen nations, including Afghanistan, participated in the technical, fiscal, and information committees as well as in the general sessions.

Head of the Afghan delegation, Mohammad Yaseen Mayel, said on arrival that he had conveyed His Majesty the King's message on the organisation's 20th anniversary to participants in the conference.

He said Afghanistan was elected unanimously for the first time to the FAO executive council for three years. The council has 21 members.

The conference discussed matters relating to world food shortage taking into consideration the fact that the world population is increasing constantly. The conference decided that FAO should draw up plans for guiding world agriculture and that the campaign against hunger and for procurement of food, which has been in progress during the past two years, should be continued. The conference called on member countries' governments to take more rigorous and effective steps to achieve the aims of the campaign.

Mayel added that the plan for world agricultural census was one of the important items on the agenda. Member governments were requested to compile their agricultural statistics by the beginning of the conference on world statistics in 1970.

The conference decided that the FAO technical assistance programme should be conducted in a better way. Improved services in the fields of technical advice and financial aid for the promotion of agriculture in member countries will be made available by FAO.

## Finance Ministry Opens Accounts For Welfare Fund

KABUL, Dec. 16.—The Ministry of Finance has opened three accounts in different banks for collection of contribution to the National Welfare Fund.

The accounts are No. 5,610 in Da Afghanistan Bank; No. 250 in the Afghan National Bank and No. 9044 in the Pashtany Tejaraty Bank.

The cabinet recently approved the establishment of a national fund to finance welfare projects.

## Olympic Body Appoints Commission To Study Physical Training

KABUL, Dec. 16.—The Olympic Federation Wednesday announced the appointment of a commission to study the promotion of physical training, revival of traditional festivals and picnics and the formation of recreational centres for the people.

Members of the commission are the Ministers of National Defence, Foreign Affairs, Education, Public Health and Press and Information, the President of the Afghan National Bank and the President of the Olympic Federation.

## Afghanistan, Denmark To Establish Diplomatic Ties

KABUL, Dec. 16.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs announced Wednesday that Afghanistan and Denmark had decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

The Afghan Embassy in Bonn will look after Afghan affairs in Denmark and the Danish Ambassador in Tehran will be in charge of his country's relations with Afghanistan.

## No Pause In Vietnam Bombing Planned; U.S. Planes Attack Power Plant Near Hanoi

WASHINGTON, December 16, (AP).—

PRESIDENT Johnson has no plans for a startling announcement of a pause in the bombing of North Vietnam, the White House said Wednesday.

At a meeting with newsmen, presidential Press Secretary, Bill

Moyers was asked about published reports indicating that Johnson was expected to make a dramatic Christmas announcement on the suspension of bombing in North Vietnam.

"The President has no plans for any startling announcements on the cessation of bombing," Moyers said.

American bombers Wednesday attacked the hitherto untouched industrial complex serving the North Vietnamese capital of Hanoi and its port of Haiphong.

A U.S. military spokesman said the squadron of U.S. air force F-105 Thunderchief fighter-bombers claimed at least partial destruction of the Uong Bi thermal power station, 14 miles northeast of Haiphong and 63 miles from Hanoi.

This was the first time American aircraft had hit so close to the Hanoi-Haiphong area.

The bombers which made the raid at 11 a.m. local time encountered heavy conventional anti-aircraft fire but no missiles.

Civilians would be affected by the bombing. There were 530 people employed at the plant, the spokesman said.

Indications were that a major part of the power plant was destroyed, including generators and turbines, and it seemed unlikely there was any output Wednesday night.

The four to six Thunderchiefs which took part in the raid sighted many secondary explosions in the power complex, which supplies the bulk of electricity for Hanoi and Haiphong.

No fighter aircraft opposition was sighted on the raid but one Thunderchief was lost to ground-fire. Its pilot was rescued by a navy aircraft in the Gulf of Tonkin. He suffered a broken leg.

(Cont'd. on Page 4)

## Tanzania Breaks With Britain On Rhodesia Issue

DAR-ES-SALAAM, Dec. 16, (DPA).—Britain aid to Tanzania will not cease at once following Dar-es-Salaam's break with Britain Wednesday midnight, the British High Commission here said.

The High Commission was officially informed in a note earlier Wednesday that Tanzania was going ahead with the severing of relations in accordance with an ultimatum by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) on Dec. 3.

The OAU, in Addis Ababa, had called on all African states to break diplomatic relations with Britain if Britain failed to take effective steps to oust the rebel Rhodesian regime of Ian Smith by Dec. 15.

High Commission officials here said they expected the break with Tanzania to be only temporary. Britain has given Tanzania aid worth £20 million since independence, in addition to promising £7.5 million for Tanzania's five-year plan.

According to the officials, it was probable that Britain would cancel several projects but the majority of the about 1,300 British experts were expected to stay. Canada will look after Britain's interests here.

## Ambassadors Meet Minister

KABUL, Dec. 16.—Bulgarian Ambassador Volko Grochev and Ambassador of the People's Republic of China, Chen Feng, held separate meetings with the Minister of Mines and Industries, Engineer Abdul Samad Salim, at his office Wednesday.

## General Assembly On South Africa Calls For Embargo

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 16, (DPA).—The United Nations General Assembly Wednesday passed a resolution calling on the Security Council to impose a total trade embargo on South Africa.

The resolution, latest UN condemnation of South Africa's apartheid policy, was passed by eighty votes against that of South Africa and Portugal, with sixteen abstentions.

The abstentions came from most western European countries, Canada and the United States. Of the European countries, Denmark and Sweden voted for the resolution.

It demanded that the Security Council take measures against South Africa on the basis of Charter 7 of the UN Charter.

A second resolution, passed by 95 votes against the single vote of South Africa, called on Secretary General U Thant to create a fund for the victims of apartheid.

## Wilson Leaves For New York To Address General Assembly

LONDON, December 16, (Reuter).—

BRITAIN was still against a settlement by force of the Rhodesia problem, Prime Minister Harold Wilson told reporters here shortly before leaving for the United Nations Wednesday.

He is expected to make a major speech before the United Nations and hold defence policy talks with President Johnson.

Asked about the possibility of

further economic sanctions against the white minority regime in Rhodesia, he said: "if the Security Council is called while I am in America, I may possibly intervene in the Security Council and we shall want to discuss the question of more generally applied economic sanctions."

Asked if Britain would impose an oil embargo against Rhodesia the Prime Minister said: "this whole matter depends on whether the Council meets. We are prepared to consider oil sanctions only if other countries are prepared to impose such a sanction."

Informed sources in Washington said Britain and the United States were planning an oil embargo on Rhodesia.

Wilson said Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere's declaration Wednesday of his intention to break diplomatic relations with Britain was very regrettable.

Wilson reiterated British support for United States policy over Vietnam but said he had received no request for civilian aid there.

The main part of his visit would be a survey of defence policy with the Americans in the light of the British defence review.

He said: "It is quite clear that we are committed beyond our economic capacity, and there have got to be some cuts."

## Zulfikari, Heppling Say Good-By To Premier

KABUL, Dec. 16.—The outgoing Iranian Ambassador at the court of Kabul, Mohammad Zulfikari, held a farewell meeting with Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal at the Gulkhana building of the Prime Ministry Wednesday morning.

Chief of the United Nations Technical Assistance Mission in Kabul, Sixten Heppling, had a farewell meeting with the Prime Minister Tuesday morning.

## American Astronauts Rendezvous In Space

SPACE CENTRE, Houston, Texas, Dec. 16.—American astronauts achieved the world's first true rendezvous in space Wednesday.

It was a great human adventure in the loneliness of space, a triumph of men and machines, and a giant step forward in the American plan to land men on the moon.

Gemini-6 astronauts Walter Schirra and Thomas Stafford guided their craft to within six feet (1.8 meters) of Gemini-7 carrying astronauts Frank Borman and James Lovell.

The nose-to-nose encounter—the distance was about the length of a small automobile—came high over the Pacific Ocean. Just six hours before, Gemini-6 thundered off the launch pad in a perfect takeoff from Cape Kennedy, Florida. At that time Gemini-7 was in its 12th orbit.

## Two Afghans Arrested On University Campus

KABUL, Dec. 16.—The Security Department of the Kabul Police announced Wednesday that two Afghan nationals were arrested Tuesday night in the vicinity of Kabul University dormitories.

They are alleged to have been distributing suspicious literature. The case is under investigation.

## Minister Inspects Farah Rode Bridge

KABUL, Dec. 16.—The Minister of Public Works, Engineer Ahmadullah, and the team of local and foreign experts accompanying him, arrived in Farah Wednesday. After inspecting the Farah city and the Farah Rode bridge the Minister and his party proceeded to Chakhan-sur.

of 14 days in space.

After rendezvous, the two spacecrafts begin four hours of space tag, with Gemini-6 circling Gemini-7 on one occasion and then manoeuvring to a closer position.

All the while the assistant pilots took movie and still pictures of the close-formation flying.

"We're about 100 feet (36 metres) apart and sitting", astronaut Stafford said calmly at 1935 GMT. It was the first word to earth that rendezvous had been accomplished. At the time the two spacecrafts were about 296 kilometres high over Hawaii. Later Stafford reported that the distance closed to 10 feet (3 metres) and then to six feet (1.8 metres).

Even though they were travelling 17,500 miles (28,000 kilometres) an lone last May and 7,000 people were spacecraft's speed by only a few feet a second in the final manoeuvre, not risking a collision.

With the feat, the United States demonstrated that men can obey the strange laws of celestial mechanics—in space one speeds up by going down and slows down by going up.

The rendezvous, the first of many to follow in later Gemini flights, brought closer American plans to land men on the moon.

For U.S. astronauts to return safely to earth after landing on the moon, they must launch themselves from the lunar floor in an "excursion" vehicle and rejoin the other Apollo craft orbiting the moon.

Schirra, making his second space flight, made eight separate firings to close in on Gemini-7. He used only one-half of the allotted fuel.

At 1512 GMT, near the end of the first revolution, Schirra fired the first burst from his thruster rockets to begin catching up with Gemini-7. The blast adjusted the high point of his orbit and placed him 17 miles (27.2 kilometres) below Gemini-7 and 690 miles (1104 kilometres) behind.

The craft had entered an initial orbit of 100 by 160 miles (160 by 257 kilometres) and 1,200 miles (1,920 kilometres) behind.

Then at 1555 GMT, over the Indian Ocean, he used small jets to raise his low point to 135 miles (216 kilometres). More firings further enlarged his orbit.

First radar contact between the two craft came three hours and 22 minutes after launch. And at that time the men began carrying on conversations between the two spacecraft.

Gemini-6 moved into a near circular path 17 miles (27 kilometres) below and 115 miles (184 kilometres) behind Gemini-7 at 1712 GMT over the Indian Ocean.

The final terminal manoeuvre, one of the most delicate in the flight, came over the Indian Ocean. Astronauts Schirra fired his thrusters to raise his ship into the same orbit as Gemini-7. At this point the two craft were only five miles (8 kilometres) apart, flying in the darkness.

Then Schirra, using radar and visually sighting Gemini-7's blinking light in the black void, moved in. The distance narrowed to less than five miles (8 kilometres), then four (6.4 kilometres) then 1.9 miles (3 kilometres).

(Cont'd. on Page 4)



## KABUL TIMES

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## Food For Thought

Give me a fruitful error any time, full of seeds, bursting with its own corrections. You can keep your sterile truth for yourself.

## Export Trade And Publicity

The Pashtany Tejaraty Bank's decision to establish a branch in Paris is commendable. In addition to symbolising expanding economic relations between Afghanistan and France, the branch will help promote Afghanistan's trade with other countries of Western Europe. Afghan banks already have their agencies in Hamburg, London and New York which are helping Afghan traders. With better management they can become more effective in promoting the sale of Afghan products in foreign markets.

Recently exporters of Afghan commodities met in Kabul and elected agents to represent them in London and New York. At that time, among other things, we suggested the start of a publicity drive by these agents to introduce Afghan commodities to foreign markets.

Our banks with agencies in foreign countries can make a similar effort to expand Afghanistan's export trade. Meanwhile, our business organisations, especially those with large interests abroad, have to realise the need for making provision for publicity in their annual budgets.

Although the youngest institution of its kind in the country, the Pashtany Tejaraty Bank has been very successful and has earned a good reputation both inside Afghanistan and in countries with which it has banking relations. It can achieve even greater success if it publicises the facilities it offers within Afghanistan as well as outside the country. The other two banks, Bank Mellat and Da Afghanistan Bank, which have agencies abroad, will also do well to appreciate the value of publicity in attaining business.

Publicity and advertising entail considerable expenditure, but the money spent is never wasted. It is time our leading businessmen realised that in the modern world publicity is essential. Successful business deals do not depend on the principle of supply and demand alone but have to be worked for through persuasion, and one of the most effective ways to attract customers is to expose them to intelligent and imaginative publicity material.

## Letters To The Editor: Saving Carpets, Naming Streets

Dear Sir,

I feel confident you would agree that the lack of street signs in Kabul and, with few exceptions, street names as far as one is able to determine is a nuisance and causes considerable inefficiency for Afghans and your foreign guests. One hears that many streets have names, but the trouble is the foreigners simply do not know them. The implication is that Afghans do, but in the two years I have lived in Kabul the trouble is the foreigners who have been able to tell me the name of the street on which I live in Shar-i-Nau.

No doubt the Kabul city planners have the intention to rectify this and let us hope they will do so soon. Surely a few hundred street signs cast in concrete and placed so one can readily see them would be neither difficult to make nor expensive.

If street names have not already been chosen, why not do something on the following order: assign each section of the city a category of names—the Pakhtunistan Square area might have the names of national heroes, Shari-Nau fauna peculiar to Afghanistan; Karte-Char Afghan flora; Karte Perwan Afghan cities and towns, and so on. Thus, the name of the street would immediately locate the section of the city in which it is to be found. And, you might also find the street signs different colours to indicate the section of the city.

Friends of Afghanistan hope that when the street signs are put up some at least will also have the inscription in Latin letter transliterations. We all hope that Kabul will grow and become a centre of tourism, international conferences and the like, so that this accommodation for those who are unable to read Arabic script will, in the long run, benefit your country. One can imagine that some night, object to the street signs in Latin transliterations, but after all the purpose is to keep foreigners oriented and to prevent them from wandering around lost. After all, it is nothing but a public service, like the direction signs in yellow that have been posted here and there to show the way to Kandahar, Mazar, etc.

Among the many pleasant places in Kabul, one of the most pleasant is the newly-opened restaurant in the old palace of Bagh-e-Bala. It has great charm, compounded by the magnificent view of the Kabul Valley, a graceful garden, and a tasteful restoration of the atmosphere of the old palace.

It is therefore all the more shocking to see several items of the original furnishings—pieces which are of historical interest to the Afghan people—being used there in such ways that they are likely to be ruined and lost forever. I presume lost forever, and it will be too late to be sorry.

These fine old rugs should be preserved for display only, in some place where they will not get wear and tear. They are part of Afghan history—more recent, perhaps, than the Ghaznavid or Buddhist periods, but nevertheless a part of this nation's heritage. Some of Afghanistan's handsome modern carpets would certainly be attractive enough for restaurant use, and could be replaced when they wear out. In case, if the restaurant continues to use the old carpets, they will soon lose them because they will be ruined anyhow, so there is absolutely nothing to be gained by keeping them on the floor.

I am sure that the management decided to use the antique carpets only because of their eagerness to make the restaurant beautiful, and probably they do not realize that the rugs are certain to be destroyed. Unless they realize it now, and remove these carpets quickly, the damage will be done and loss will be irreparable.

The spike heels of women's shoes carry an estimated driving force of more than 200 pounds to the square inch with every step taken—these are like sharp hammers being smashed into the carpets hundreds of times every day. (In the United States, it is generally estimated that the life of carpeting used in public places is only about five years.) Besides, the tables and chairs used at Bagh-e-Bala restaurant have narrow steel legs which also carry a concentrated weight force. Every day, all these steel spikes—tables, chairs and women's heels—are being driven repeatedly into beautiful carpets which are irreplaceable. If this continues, they will be too late to be sorry.

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## Kosanne Klass

The writer of this letter is a poet, critic and author of a recent book about her experiences in Afghanistan in the years 1951-1954. She lived and taught in Kabul at that time, and is presently here to revisit her friends and former students.

## Welfare Organisations Need New Fund-Raising Methods

By NOUR RAHIMI

During Red Crescent Week last August over one hundred boys and girls served as volunteers in collecting contributions for the Society.

Outwardly it all looked very impressive. Young boys and girls went out and really doing something to strengthen the financial position of the Red Crescent Society. In this way they were working to improve the prospects of the poor for a better life and to ensure help to those hit by disasters.

But inside reports were not so rosy. A Red Crescent Society source said on some days the young scouts could not collect as much money as the Society spent to give the volunteers their lunch.

This, however, does not mean that the people here are not interested in social welfare and extending a helping hand to the poor and needy. In fact it may be the method of collecting funds that keeps some people from making contributions to the Red Crescent Society.

People normally spend their money for something tangible and concrete. When they make contributions they want to serve a certain cause or help reach a definite goal.

If the newly established welfare fund is to be a success it must clearly define its targets.

In setting its targets the fund must draw up a list of priorities. If the first objective chosen is fulfill, the people will wholeheartedly contribute to the fund.

The success of the fund also depends on the method by which the funds are raised. Even if the targets set are well-chosen if the fund raising activities are not well-handled, the goals will not be reached. For instance, it is especially important that contributions not be forced and that the administrative machinery set up to raise the funds does not eat up a large chunk of the contributions.

Anybody who has visited our welfare organisations knows that the offices there are lavishly furnished and some of the officials are provided cars by the organisation.

The incentive to work in such an organisation must not be the salary and material rewards but the satisfaction of serving a good cause.

There have been certain practices in raising funds and in helping welfare organisations so far which in my opinion should be changed.

One of these is invariably making the contributions of civil servants should be a success it must clearly define its targets. In setting its targets the fund must draw up a list of priorities. If the first objective chosen is fulfill, the people will wholeheartedly contribute to the fund.

ing the contributions of civil servants in terms of two or more days' salary. This is, in fact, a kind of forced payment. The chief of a department, or the woleswal in a woleswali, decides that he will contribute so many days of his salary to such and such an organisation. And any of his colleagues, that is subordinates who want to follow suit are welcome to do so. He will, of course, say if their colleagues' donation is fewer days' wages than his, it will be alright.

What can a civil servant do in the face of his superior's gesture and the rivalry which it creates among the members of a certain department or provincial or woleswali administration?

Considering the salary scales we well know that all civil servants who have no other sources of income other than their salaries can never spare even half a day of their earnings.

However there are many ways of raising funds and making use of a variety of methods will result in handsome contributions. So far no token contribution drive has been tried here. In the United States the March of Dimes provided millions of dollars for the fight against polio. There is no reason why a similar drive should not be tried here.

It would be well if these commodities continued to be exported in the same quantities as they used to without any increase. But are they? It is likely that the incentive may not be enough for the exported to deal in these commodities any more. Thus, this measure is contrary to the recommendations of the International Monetary Fund in regard to increase of exports.

Where the government could increase its revenues from local sources—land and livestock taxes—it has not yet stepped in. These taxes are collected on the same basis as in 1907 (1927).

As for expanding revenues from local and foreign sources, the government has succeeded in mustering more help and cooperation from friendly nations, that is from foreign sources. But measures taken to raise revenues from local resources may prove otherwise. A series of 37 commodities, fruit, hides etc, which are traditional and established export commodities, have been repressed and higher customs duties have been levied on them. For instance, Kashmiri wool which was formerly priced at Af. 64 a ser and had a 30 per cent duty, is now priced at Af. 500 a ser and has a 30 per cent duty. Thus the exporter who paid a tax of Af. 19 now pays Af. 150.

they should be enabled to find work where they are needed. It is the duty of the government to help all such people who are of lower ranks and cannot go without work for prolonged periods without suffering. It would be more profitable if the government decided to bring home all redundant employees stationed abroad. It costs much more to keep a redundant employee in an embassy or cultural office and it is doubtful if cultural offices are needed at all.

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By cutting down unnecessary expenditure, the Finance Ministry managed to bridge the gap to provision of government owned cars to officials is being reconsidered there is a chance that expenditure may slide down further. But in the course of its attempts to curb expenditure the ministries may resort to measures which may hit some people directly. One instance is the dismissal of a number of civil servants considered to be redundant. It is all very well to fire redundant employees, but

## Rocket Testing

MOSCOW, Dec. 16, (Reuter).—The Soviet Union Wednesday announced the completion of one of its series of rocket tests in the Pacific Ocean, the Soviet News Agency Tass said.

This series which began on Nov. 26, was thought to be closely linked to the Soviet space programme, but no details were available about its aims.

Soviet space experts today begin testing rocket landing systems in another part of the Pacific, farther north.

## Indonesia Revalues Rupiah, Sells Cars

JAKARTA, Dec. 16, (Reuter).—Indonesia Tuesday announced complete revaluation of its currency and put most of the government's fleet of official cars up for sale in a drastic attempt to salvage the country's badly eroded economy.

Within a few hours of the announcement of these measures, the government intimated that further moves were pending.

Despite official appeals to the public not to panic, there was confused reaction in business and trade circles.

President Sukarno stated in a decree that one new rupiah will be worth 1,000 old rupiahs and that the old banknotes and coins will be withdrawn progressively from circulation over the next six months.

The official exchange rate, for the rupiah is 1,260 to the pound sterling but the rate for travellers is 1,448 and the free market rate ranges between 30,000 and 40,000.

Deputy Premier Chairul Saleh announced Thursday that 10 per cent of the money realised exchange will be retained by the banks as the individual's contribution to the national revolution.

Dr. Salph warned that shopkeepers who raised prices would be tried for subversion and merchants who shut their shops would have their premises and merchandise confiscated.

The government's measures follow a long period of gradually mounting economic crisis, marked by inflation, lagging production and distribution and dwindling foreign exchange reserves.

President Sukarno stipulated that government cars will be sold to civil servants and other approved people. The only vehicles not for sale will be those reserved for transport of state guests, for military purposes or other indispensable vehicles, the regulation said.

## Maugham Finds Dying "Bore" Some"

HONOLULU, Hawaii, Dec. 16, (AP).—Novelist W. Somerset Maugham considers dying a "hellishly boring experience," his biographer and friend Wilson Menard, told the Associated Press.

Menard interviewed Maugham in Monte Carlo recently and believes that the interview to be the last one Maugham has granted.

The 61-year-old Maugham is in a coma at Nice, France, after suffering a stroke Saturday.

Menard Monday quoted Maugham as saying: "Dying is the most hellishly boring experience in the world, specially from natural causes."

Don't expect an invitation to my funeral. There will be no funeral. There will be no ceremony, no flowers, no caterwauling and no Holy Henry (correct) delivering a mealy-mouthed eulogy. All this I've settled. And I'm to be cremated."

Menard doubted that Maugham was a true atheist.

"A writer of Maugham's standing would have to have a strong sensitivity to life," Menard said.

"And the sensitivities of the writer are very close to spirituality." But Maugham rejected any possibility of conversion: "My clerical critics hold the vain hope that there will be a last minute deathbed conversion to any religious faith," Maugham told Menard.

"I have not uncovered anything to change my agnostic views. I still neither believe in the existence of God nor in the immortality of the soul."

"When I do die, I know that most people will say, 'Hell, I thought he died long ago'."

## Ancient Lobsters

Imprints of forms of prehistoric shellfish, hitherto unknown in the study of fossils, have been identified in the foothills of the eastern Sayans in Siberia. They date back 800 to 700 million years.

## Expedition Studies Mammals Found Here

The Chicago Natural History Museum came here in June of this year with three men and Mrs. Street from the United States and two men from Beirut. The group from the United States represented two mammalogists and the leaders of the expedition, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Street.

The mammalogists had spent several months in studying all the reports of all previous expeditions to collect mammals in this country. Dr. Robert E. Lewis, the curator of the museum at the American University of Beirut, a specialist on ectoparasites, which live on animals, and Sanaa Ad Allah joined the group in Kabul.

They drove 11,000 miles around the country and at the conclusion of the expedition in the first part of December had collected the world's most comprehensive collection of mammals known to science from this country. This collection will go back to the Chicago Natural History and be studied. A book will be written using all other previous knowledge plus what has been gained in the expedition, so that henceforth, those persons who may be interested in the study of mammalian fauna will have a basis from which to continue whatever their specializations may be.

USES OF INFORMATION GATHERED

This is one aspect of what has been accomplished during this period of time. This is scientific information that is interesting to zoologists, and while it might not seem valuable to the average person who has no particular interest in the science of zoology, yet the knowledge of fauna of the country is in a way similar to having a knowledge of its trees and tracks or any other part of the natural aspects of the country.

Having collected these mammals, it was decided that it would be wise to study the ectoparasites who live on mammals. These ectoparasites in themselves interest science just to know more what they are, what species they may be. And the ectoparasites who live on mammals such as fleas, lice, and mites will be studied and a report will be written about them, the same as about the animals themselves.

Late U.N. Meetings Upset Wife Of Irish Delegate

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Dec. 16, (Reuter).—The Irish delegate in the General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee pleaded with the chairman Tuesday not to hold a late meeting at night because his wife was objecting to his late hours.

"I am getting into increasing trouble with my wife over the time I come home," Tadhg O'Sullivan said.

Majid Rahnama of Iran, the committee chairman, replied that he fully understood O'Sullivan's position and did not intend to hold a late meeting.

"The distinguished representative of Ireland may give this assurance to his very distinguished spouse," he added.

The committee, which has a heavy work-load, has been holding several night sessions.

Cassius Clay Dares Chicago Policeman

CHICAGO, Illinois, Dec. 16, (AP).—Heavyweight boxing champion Cassius Clay was charged with disorderly conduct here. Following a traffic arrest Tuesday, he dared a policeman to hit him. He could "beat the government," the police officer said. Clay and three other men were stopped while driving a car that had no licence plates.

"Clay said he (the policeman) couldn't stop him because he was the champ," said the policeman, Thomas Farago.



William S. Street, leader of the Street Expedition to Afghanistan for the Chicago Natural History Museum.

In addition, however, these ectoparasites frequently carry diseases and they are transmitted to human beings and to agricultural stock. So, if there is to be any development of public health programmes in the country, one of the areas that must be studied is the area of the possibility of disease arising from the parasites who live on animals.

The louse is a common case in point. And until we know more about the diseases which these parasites cause, medical science cannot do its best work in preventing the spread of disease.

POSSIBILITY FOR FURTHER STUDY

It is hoped that when the study of ectoparasites is complete that the whole collection will then be sent to a group of medical scientists who will analyze them from the standpoint of the possibility of the diseases they may carry, and so out of this can come eventually information that would be most useful to the Public Health Ministry of Afghanistan in the development of a public health programme on the prevention of disease in the country.

And, to use a case in point, let us assume that a parasite on one of the rodents (of which there are great number of different kinds in Afghanistan, each of which has its own particular kind of ectoparasite) were to show evidence of being a carrier of a disease spread by these parasites. Once this is determined, having already caught the host animal for the ectoparasite, this expedition will be able to determine for the benefit of Afghanistan exactly where these animals live, the nature of their environment, and thus supply the Public Health Ministry with information that they can use, and, taking the necessary steps to prevent the spread of any disease of this kind.

In reply, Mrs. Samokroukina, expressed appreciation for the cooperation rendered by the Pakhtu Academy in correcting the dictionary and hoped for strengthening of scientific relations between the two countries.

So far two Russian-Pakhtu and Pakhtu-Russian dictionaries, one containing 7,000 words and other 25,000 words, have been compiled and published in the Soviet Union. The authors are K. A. Lebedev and P. B. Sudin.

Samokroukina has been studying Pakhtu for the last three years and acquired a good command of it. According to Samokroukina, the Eastern Languages Department of the Moscow Institute for Publishing Dictionaries plans to compile and publish dictionaries in more than 100 various languages.

Where did you learn to speak English so well? "A group of British businessmen asked four Soviet professional men in Moscow this sleep-study method speeds language learning tremendously. They say that the average person can learn two or three times as much during sleep as in the same period during the day—and this does not affect his rest in any way.

A word of warning, however, for those who might think of extending the sleep-teaching only serves to pound in what has already been studied during the day.

Europe's Longest Bridge Opened

Europe's longest bridge was officially opened to traffic by Queen Juliana yesterday. It is the Oosterschelde Bridge, linking the Zeeland islands of Chouwen-Duiveland North Beveland.

The bridge is three miles long 55 feet above sea level. Near Schouwen there is a movable section 125 feet long to allow sea-going vessels to pass.

The total cost of this bridge is 75 million guilders, which must be sold off from the open sea by a dam. Tolls will therefore be levied on users of the bridge. This bridge, together with the bridge across the Haringvliet and the Grevelingen Dam, forms a permanent link between the island of South Holland and Zeeland. The latter are becoming increasingly popular as places of interest for both Dutch-tourists, not only on account of the famous Delta Works but also because of their ideal climate for water sports.

Nativity figures from West Germany are sent all over the world. In order to give foreign buyers a comprehensive survey of the available figures, Wuppertal businessman Peter Kosten organises an exhibit once a year in which the leading nativity figure makers and woodcarvers can exhibit their work. Fifty different types, materials and sizes of this age-old Christmas decoration are also depicted in a catalogue. The demand is so great months before Christmas that the Nativity figure specialist is often unable to fulfill the many requests as early as November, and is forced to order new figures from the manufacturers.

## Pakhtu-Russian Dictionary To Be Published In USSR

KABUL, Dec. 16.—A reception was held by the Pakhtu Academy Monday night in honour of Mrs. V.V. Samokroukina, Director of the Eastern Languages Department of the Moscow Institute for Publishing Dictionaries.

In addition to members of the Academy, some writers and scholars of the capital participated in the function.

Professor Sidikullah Risteen, president of the Academy introduced Mrs. Samokroukina to the guests saying that she had brought with her to Kabul the draft of the new Pakhtu-Russian dictionary for corrections. The dictionary had been revised with the assistance of three members of the Pakhtu Academy.

The President of the Academy added that the dictionary was the result of 25 years of hard work of the great Pakhtu Professor M. G. Aslanov. It will be published with the assistance of N. A. Dvorkunov.

Risteen considered the publication of the dictionary as a great service to Pakhtu. The dictionary which will have 50,000 words, is correct and authentic having such new words that even Pakhtu experts in Kabul were unfamiliar with them.

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## 7-U.S. Senators Arrive In Kabul

KABUL, Dec. 16.—A seven-man delegation of United States Senators arrived in Kabul via Torkham Wednesday afternoon.

The delegation, which is on a tour of some Asian countries, is led by Senator Wayne Morse, Democrat, Oregon, who is a member of the United States Foreign Relations Committee.

The senators will leave for Tehran after a two-day stay in Kabul.

On their way to Kabul the Senators stopped in Jalalabad to visit the College of Medicine of Nangarhar University.

The Senators attended a luncheon given in their honour by Dr. Sayed Abdul Kadir Baha, Dean of the College.

The United States is assisting Nangarhar University by supplying Peace Corps teachers.

Today the Senators attended a luncheon given by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal.

Morse has also served as a member of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations. He was first elected to the Senate in 1950 and was re-elected for six year terms in 1956 and 1962.

Members of the delegation are: —Sen Frank J. Lausche, a Democrat from Ohio, served five terms as governor of Ohio before being elected to the Senate in 1950. He was re-elected in 1962. Sen Lausche graduated from law school and has also served as a judge. He is also a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

—Sen B. Everett Jordan is a Democrat from North Carolina. He served with the U.S. army in World War I and has been an official of several textile manufacturing companies. He was appointed to the Senate to fill a vacancy in 1958 and was elected later in 1958 and again in 1960.

Quentin Burdick, a Democrat from North Dakota served in the House of Representatives before being elected to the Senate in 1960 to fill out an uncompleted term.

—Vance Hartke, a Democrat from Indiana, served in the U.S. armed forces during World War II and since then has been an editor and government official.

—Winston Prouty, a Republican from Vermont, has served as a mayor and in state and national Houses of Representatives. He was first elected to the Senate in 1958 and re-elected in 1964.

## Space Rendezvous

(Contd. from page 1)

The two craft then burst into daylight over Hawaii, and the voice of Stafford came down to the island tracking station: Rendezvous was achieved.

The announcement brought cheers in Mission Control at Houston and the 40-man flight control team stood up and brought out tiny American flags.

Astronauts Schirra and Stafford are scheduled to return to earth at 1526 GMT Thursday, landing in the Atlantic Ocean near Bermuda.

The Gemini-6 crew will continue in space for three more days, landing in the same area Saturday morning.

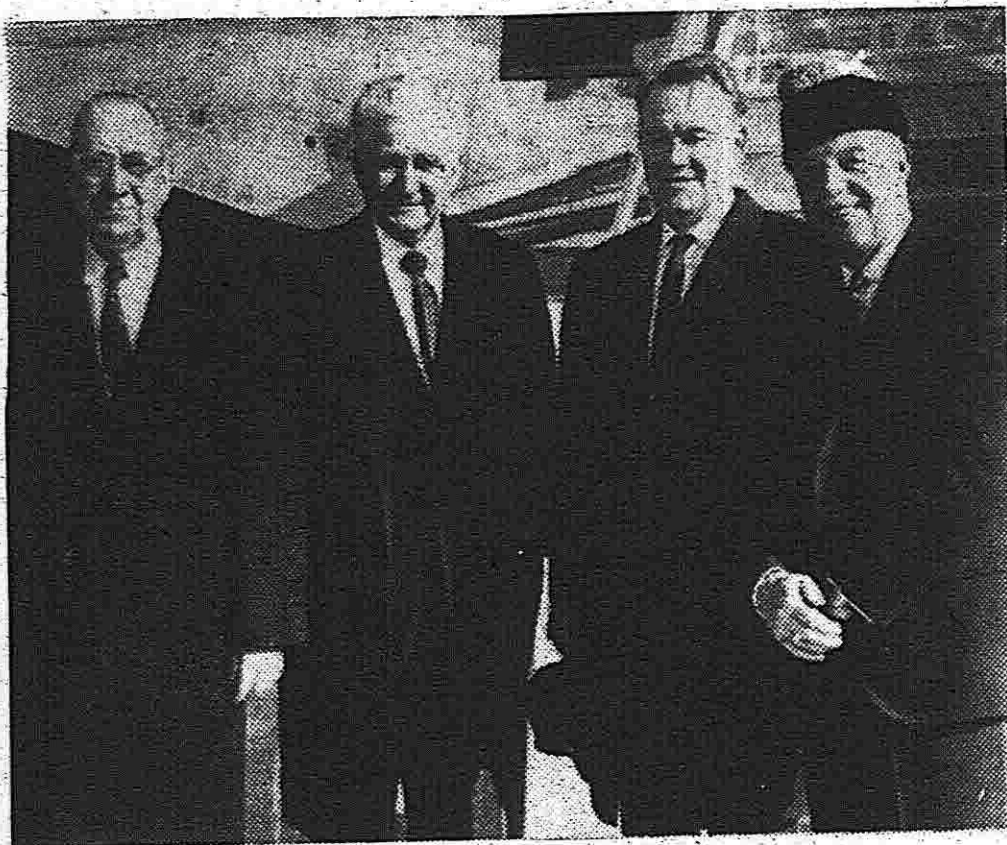
Gemini-6 became the fifth U.S. manned spacecraft launched in 1965, breaking a record previously held by the United States.

The Soviet Union conducted one manned flight this year.

Gemini-7 has already logged more man hours in space than all Soviet cosmonauts combined. The Gemini-7 pilots hold all individual endurance records.

## KABUL TIMES

The offices of the Kabul Times have shifted to new premises in the new Government Printing House. The building is on the right of the road going to the airport. The unasphalted road opposite the Institute of Public Health leads directly to the new building. The offices of the Kabul Times are on the second floor. The telephone No. is 24047.



Three of seven members of a U.S. Senate delegation visiting Kabul arrived at Kabul airport Wednesday morning.

The other four Senators, wives and staff members came here from Peshawar by automobile.

Shown in the picture with U.S. Ambassador John Milton Steeves (left to right) are Senator Quentin Burdick of North Dakota; Senator Frank J. Lausche of Ohio; and, Senator B. Everett Jordan of North Carolina.

## Ayub, Johnson Stress Need For Peaceful Settlements

WASHINGTON, December 16, (Reuter).—

PRESIDENT Johnson and President Ayub Khan of Pakistan Wednesday night jointly agreed on the need for a peaceful resolution of all outstanding differences between India and Pakistan.

In a communique winding up two days of talks, the two leaders expressed the view that the energies and resources of the sub-continent should not be wastefully diverted from efforts to meet vitally important social and economic problems.

President Johnson reaffirmed that the United States regards as vital for world peace the preservation of the independence and integrity of Pakistan and expressed the continuing interest of the United States in Pakistan's economic and social development.

President Ayub reaffirmed the importance that Pakistan attaches to a close and cooperative relationship with the United States and expressed the continuing desire of his government to contribute to this objective.

Within the context of a review of worldwide developments, the two presidents discussed in depth the problem of achieving peace and stability in southeast Asia. They expressed the hope that the conflicts in that area would be peacefully resolved.

They agreed that their diplomatic representatives would remain in touch on these wide and critical Asian problems.

The joint communique adds that the two presidents had frank,

wide ranging and productive talks for the past two days. President Ayub's visit has given the two presidents the opportunity to renew their warm personal acquaintance.

They reaffirmed their governments' support for the United Nations Security Council resolution of Sept. 20, 1965, in all its parts, as well as the resolutions adopted on Sept. 27 and Nov. 5, 1965, the communique notes.

## Cyclone Batters East Pakistan

KARACHI, Dec. 16, (Reuter).—Winds over 70 miles an hour battered the entire coastal area between the East Pakistan port of Chittagong and the holiday resort of Cox's Bazaar Wednesday.

Communications were disrupted by the three-hour cyclonic storm and it is feared the winds, which whipped up tidal waves left a trail of damage.

In Chittagong wind velocity was estimated to be about 70 mph (112 kph).

East Pakistan was hit by a cyclone last May and 7,000 people were then officially reported to have been killed.

## Bombing Continues

(Contd. From Page 1)

Within South Vietnam, Viet Cong guerrillas have brought their war to the outskirts of Saigon. Two policemen and at least two Viet Cong were killed Tuesday night in clashes with police patrols.

Spotter aircraft and fighter-bombers were sent aloft to protect the capital, whose inner and outer defences the Viet Cong have been probing during the past week.

The clandestine Viet Cong Liberation Radio has called on guerrilla forces for resounding victories in the coming week.

The victories would mark the fifth anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front, the Viet Cong's political arm.

Two hundred Saigon police have been assigned to a sweep against Viet Cong agitators and agents, to foil a call for a general strike in the capital on Sunday.

A U.S. military spokesman said that the casualties on both sides in the Vietnam war in the week ended Dec. 9 were very high.

## FOR RENT

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## AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:

At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. Combined Italian, French and Polish film LES CHEVALIERS TEU TONQUES

PARK CINEMA:

At 1:30, 4, 6:30 and 8:30 p.m. Combined Italian, French and Polish film LES CHEVALIERS TEU TONQUES

KABUL CINEMA:

At 1:30, 4 and 6:30 p.m. Pakistani film SOHAILI

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 1:30, 4 and 6:30 p.m. Indian film POLICE DETECTIVE

## ADVTs.

## Visit Ceylon

THE PAKISTAN INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES

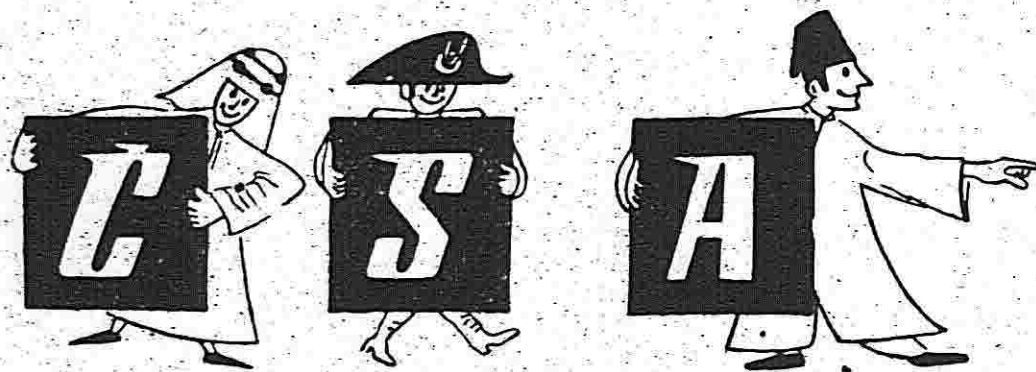
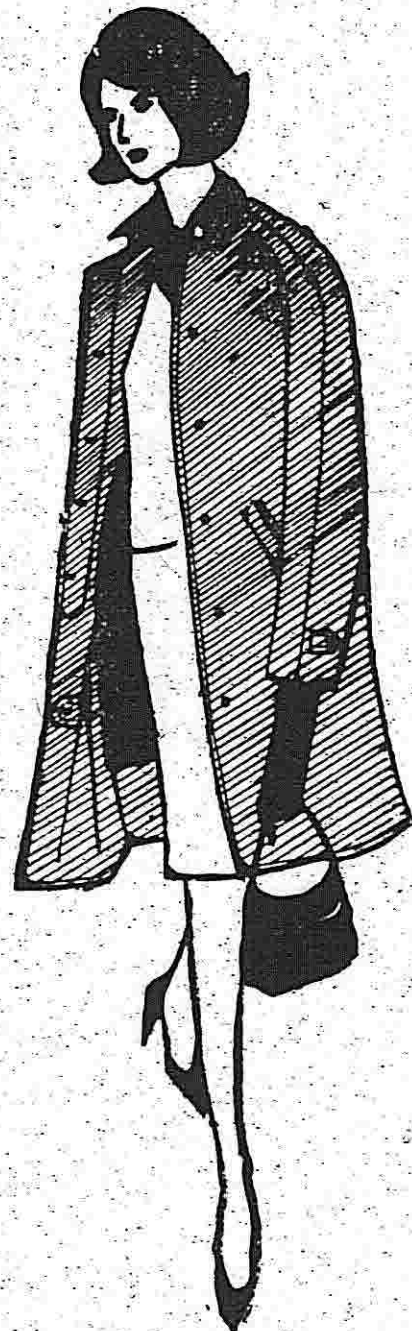
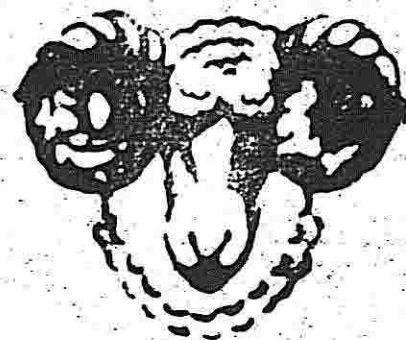
Have made it possible for you to visit the beautiful "CEYLON" by the most direct route. The luxurious Viscounts and the Boeings offer you a most comfortable journey all the way. For reservations and inquiries please contact your travel agent or PIA Office; Telephone No. 22155

## AFGHAN WOOL INDUSTRY NEW STORE

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suits  
dresses.

And we have blankets too.



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