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THE KABUL TIMES

ROAMER
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VOL. V, NO. 153.

KABUL, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1966, (MIZAN 5, 1345, S.H.)

Price Af. 3

22 MILLION MARKS FOR KABUL POWER PROJECT FRG Offers Credit To Extend Network, Says Eng. Salim

KABUL, Sept. 27, (Bakhtar).—The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has agreed to give Afghanistan credit of a 22 million marks (401.5 million afis.) on favourable terms for the completion of the electric distribution network for the City of Kabul.

This was stated by Engineer Abdul Samad Salim, Minister of Mines and Industries, who has just returned from a visit to Europe as the head of an Afghan delegation.

Giving the breakdown of the credit offered by the FRG government, the Minister said 4.5 million marks will be made available immediately at 3% interest; it will be repayable over a period of 25 years after a four-year grace period.

The money will be used to overcome some of the urgent shortcomings of the present city power supply system before the inauguration of the Mahipar hydro-electric station in two months' time. Part of the money will also be used to draw up a project to expand the network, taking into consideration the 25-year plan for improving the city.

When the project report is ready the remaining part of the credit will be given to implement it. The Minister said if more funds were needed the FRG government has promised to give more.

Salim said the equipment and materials needed to overcome the shortcomings of the present network had been ordered and will soon arrive in Kabul.

The delegation also visited France and Britain. Salim said the French government has expressed its readiness to participate in industrial projects under Afghanistan's Third Five Year Plan.

In London, Salim said, the delegation held discussion with the Ministry of Overseas Development and asked for the services of British experts in Afghanistan and facilities for training Afghan technicians in British firms.

The delegation's discussions on British participation in certain projects, preliminary surveys for which have been completed, were also satisfactory, Salim said. A number of British specialists are already in Afghanistan to help in project surveys.

On its way home from Britain the delegation visited West Berlin and the Afghan pavilion at the West Berlin international exhibition. Salim said the Afghan projects displayed there were greatly appreciated and more than 90 per cent of the products exhibited have been sold.

Firybin, Ayub Discuss World Problems

KARACHI, Sept. 27, (Reuters).—Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolai Firybin yesterday had two meetings with President Ayub Khan at which they discussed matters on the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly and those of mutual interest, official sources said.

The talks were held in Saidu Sharif, 150 miles northwest of here.

Production Of Wheat Discussed In Kunduz

KUNDUZ, Sept. 27, (Bakhtar).—A seminar on improving the quality and increasing the amount of seed wheat available to farmers was opened yesterday in Kunduz by the provincial department of agriculture and irrigation.

At the week-long seminar ways of improving seed wheat, its use and the results obtained with the imported seeds cultivated on Kunduz farms will be discussed.

Besides the officials and experts of the department, woleswals and a number of farmers from Kunduz are participating in the seminar which was opened Monday by Nabi Alefi, Governor of Kunduz.

STOP PRESS

KABUL, Sept. 27, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal walked in his hospital room and had a light dinner Monday evening, today's 4:00 p.m. report from Ankara says.

This is the first time the Prime Minister has walked since his operation for intestinal blockage at the Ankara Hospital Friday.

Doctors will determine the date the Prime Minister can leave the hospital in the next few days, the report adds.

Meanwhile telegrams and flowers are pouring in the hospital. The UAR charge d'affaires in Ankara on instructions from the UAR Prime Minister Sidky Sulaiman has sent flowers to Maiwandwal.

Maiwandwal Gets First Solid Food Since Operation

ANKARA, Sept. 27, (Reuters).—The health of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal was Monday reported to be improving following his recent operation for an intestinal blockage.

An Ankara hospital report on Maiwandwal said he had eaten solid food for the first time since Friday's operation.

Bakhtar reports Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi, President of the Meshrano Jirgah, and Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Wolesi Jirgah, have sent telegrams to Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal in Turkey wishing him a rapid recovery.

Kandahar Teachers Academy To Be Nucleus Of University

KANDAHAR, Sept. 27, (Bakhtar).—The Government has decided to set up a higher teachers' academy as the nucleus of a university here, Governor Mohammad Anas of Kandahar said yesterday.

He was speaking at the opening of a "workshop" for school teachers of the province.

The "workshop" is being conducted by teachers and foreign specialists working at the Kandahar Teachers Training College.

Primary School Curricula To Be Revised

KABUL, Sept. 27, (Bakhtar).—The Education Ministry has decided to revise the curricula of all primary schools in the country to meet modern needs.

The President of the primary education department of the Ministry announced this at a meeting of officials yesterday.

It was decided that foreign specialists working at the Ministry should be consulted on this and a committee appointed to work out details and submit a report to the Ministry.

The meeting was presided over by First Deputy Minister of Education Dr. Mohammad Akram. The Second Deputy Minister, heads of departments and specialists participated in the discussion.

Japan Fails To Become Fourth Satellite Nation

TOKYO, Sept. 27, (DPA).—Japan Monday failed in its initial attempt to become the world's fourth satellite-launching nation after the U.S., the Soviet Union and France.

A four-stage Lambda 4-SI rocket was fired from the space observation centre of Tokyo University's Space Aviation Institute at Uchinoura, Southern Kyushu.

Although the 16.9 metre long rocket reached an intended altitude of 400 metres, its spherical fourth stage and conical tip failed to be orbited.

Before the firing, the institute had rated the probability of success at 15 to 25 per cent, but the whole nation had hopefully expected the final stage, equipped with a telemeter, electronic temperature gauge and other instruments, to be placed in orbit.

According to the Institute's preliminary announcement, the failure was apparently due to the malfunctioning of the guidance system which was to move the 26 kilogram satellite into a horizontal position.

The same Institute plans to launch a full-fledged scientific satellite in early 1968 using a more powerful Mu 4-S rocket 23 metres long and 1.4 in diameter—now under development.

Withdrawal Will Not End Fighting In Yemen

CAIRO, Sept. 27, (DPA).—Britain's promise to withdraw from South Arabia in 1968 will not end the fight against British rule, the Yemen's Republican President, Abdullah al-Sallal, said in Sanaa Sunday.

In a speech on the fourth anniversary of the Yemen revolution, broadcast by Sanaa radio and monitored here, Sallal also stressed that the Yemen would march shoulder to shoulder with Egypt against British imperialism.

Sallal, who only recently returned from Cairo, thanked President Gamal Abdel Nasser for UAR's support for the Republican revolution and said that close military, political and economic cooperation with the UAR would continue.

Assembly Members Walk Out Of Southwest Africa Debate

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 27, (DPA).—African, Asian and Eastern European members walked out of the General Assembly's debate on Southwest Africa Monday night when South African delegate D. P. de Villiers went to the rostrum to defend his country's policies.

Less than half of the 118 United Nations members were present during de Villiers' 7,000 word speech. De Villiers represented the South African government as chief counsel at the World Court trial on Southwest Africa.

He said there was no legal foundation for the alleged United Nations responsibility for the territory. There was also no foundation—legal or moral—for the request that South Africa should renounce its mandate over Southwest Africa. Charges of inhuman and oppressive policies towards the African population of Southwest Africa were unfounded. De Villiers recalled that Ethiopia and Liberia had formally abandoned their charges of inhuman treatment and oppression in the course of the World Court trial.

De Villiers said "South Africa did not claim its policy or administration of Southwest Africa was perfect, but to say that we are applying an inhuman or oppressive policy is to speak either from ignorance of the facts or wrong information." "The important point always to be remembered is whether any alternative can be devised which would in overall effect be more beneficial and less detrimental. No critic or detractor of the South African government has ever been able to suggest such an alternative," he declared.

Indian Foreign Minister Sardar Swaran Singh demanded that an end be put to South Africa's rule over the territory of Southwest Africa. Unless this rule would be terminated, the "indigenous people

of Southwest Africa would be totally subjugated by the white rulers of South Africa," and there would be a "grave danger that the present situation may lead to the most serious racial conflict throughout Africa endangering international peace and security."

The Indian Minister added that any prolongation of the existing state of affairs "which permits the pathologically racist rulers of South Africa to continue their criminal policies of apartheid and racial discrimination" (contd. on page 4)

Controversial Bill Shelved By South African Parliament

CAPETOWN, Sept. 27, (Reuters).—The South African government Monday agreed to shelve for six months a controversial bill which would have barred political contact between the country's race groups.

When the second reading was to have started in parliament Monday Interior Minister Pieter le Roux announced that Prime Minister John Vorster and opposition leader Sir de Villiers Graaf had reached an agreement to refer the bill to a select committee.

The basic purpose of the "prohibition of improper interference bill" was to prevent the multi-racial progressive party from capturing any of the four special seats in parliament for representatives of the 1,600,000 Coloured (mixed race) people of the Cape.

Elections for the four seats were due in a few weeks and the government's intention had been to rush the bill through before they took place.

As a result of the decision not to proceed with the bill at present, the agreement between Vorster and de Villiers included the extension of the terms of office of those four representatives for a year.

The provision of the bill, however, went far beyond the subject of the coloureds' representatives, and would have meant total separation of the races in politics and the abolition of multi-racial political parties or groups.

Since its first reading a week ago, the bill has been fiercely attacked by the opposition parties and the English-language press. A series of protest meetings and marches had been planned.

In Johannesburg the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg the Right Rev. Leslie Stradling, was splashed by an egg thrown while he was addressing a meeting here today protesting against the bill.

A resolution was passed at the meeting calling the bill the negation of parliamentary democracy, foreign to the traditions of South Africa and unacceptable to its citizens.

Bonn Plans To Cut Armament Purchases In US, Report Says

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27, (DPA).—The West German government plans to cut armament purchases in the United States drastically, it was reliably learned here Monday shortly before the opening of talks between visiting West German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard and U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson.

According to the latest plans, Bonn does not intend to spend more than one half of the annual total of 2,600 million marks for that purpose.

Erhard, who meets President Johnson will use the occasion for a general debate on the United States military presence in Europe and the total strategy of NATO.

Erhard is expected to tell Johnson that West Germany will meet her commitments resulting from the current two-year offset agreement expiring in June 1967.

The Chancellor will however seek to achieve a prolongation of the period of time in which these purchases are to be made and attempt to modify the still outstanding commitment which Bonn cannot fulfil by armament purchases.

The West German armament purchases have originally been agreed as a compensation for the

dollar drain caused by the cost of keeping U.S. troops stationed in West Germany.

According to German sources, the Chancellor went into the talks determined to seek a modification of the current "offset" agreement falling for German purchases of \$ 1,350,000,000 (480,000,000 sterling) worth of U.S. military hardware in the period ending next June.

Bonn expects to fall 50 per cent of this commitment and would like to switch to purchases of space equipment and other types of goods.

On NATO nuclear defence, the German position was unchanged. Erhard began the talks here wanting to keep alive options for the creation of a NATO nuclear cycle or other arrangements in which his country would participate.

Johnson yesterday invited Erhard for an inspection of the Cape Kennedy rocket launching site.

HANOI MAY RESPOND IF U.S. ACCEPTS U THANT'S THREE-POINT PLAN

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 27, (AP).—A retired French diplomat who served as a special envoy of President Charles de Gaulle in Hanoi believes that North Vietnam might agree to come to the negotiating table if the United States set a timetable for military withdrawals from South Vietnam.

Richard Hudson, a magazine editor, said Jean Sainteny, the Frenchman who undertook a special mission to Hanoi several months ago had given this reply to a question put to him: "My impression is that the Democratic Republic of Vietnam might accept the opening of negotiations providing the United States commits itself to withdraw its forces according to specific schedules."

Hudson reported also that Sainteny replied "yes" to a question whether U.S. acceptance of U Thant's three-point peace proposal would lead to a favourable reaction from Hanoi. Thant has proposed an immediate end to the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam, a scaling down of military operations in South Vietnam and inclusion of the Viet Cong in any peace negotiations.

The UN Secretary General told a news conference earlier this month that he has not received any reply from Hanoi to the proposals, and therefore he considered the plan had not been rejected by the Ho Chi Minh regime.

Hudson said he had also received replies to questions he put to Jean Raffaelli, the French news agency correspondent in Hanoi, that if American forces were withdrawn, and North Vietnamese forces were withdrawn, the Viet Cong would overrun the country within a matter of months.

"We still cannot leave," he said. And "whenever there is an American peace offer, it is accompanied by announcements of new war plans to come."

While Goldberg, the U.S. delegate to the UN, spoke of a supervised withdrawal of both U.S. and North Vietnamese forces, (Contd. on page 4)

55 Nations Take Part In IPU Meeting In Tehran

TEHRAN, Sept. 27, (DPA).—Some five hundred delegates from 63 nations are arriving in Tehran to attend the 55th meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), which opens here today.

Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi will address the delegates in the opening ceremony.

Japan has the largest group with 37 delegates. For the first time since the rupture of diplomatic relations between Cairo and Tehran in 1960, a UAR delegation is also present in the Iranian capital.

Iraq, Syria, Morocco and Argentina are not represented since they have no parliaments.

Although they are not members of the United Nations Switzerland and West Germany have also sent delegations.

The sessions are expected to take up the possibilities of greater economic cooperation to the world's peoples as the main item on the agenda.

The delegations will also discuss the large international issues such as Vietnam, Rhodesia, and racial discrimination.

Ben Barka Trap Story Released

PARIS, Sept. 27, (AP).—A description of Mehdi Ben Barka's vital moments at the hands of his kidnappers was given to the court Monday by a journalist who said he was told by a man—now dead—who was there.

Ben Barka, a Moroccan leader, was kidnapped off a Paris sidewalk last Oct. 29 and has since been presumed dead. Blame for the plot was given by President Charles de Gaulle to Moroccan Interior Minister General Mohamed Oufkir.

The witness, on the 19th day of the trial, was a reporter for the Paris magazine Express. The story he told was that of Georges Figon, a police informer with a record of trouble himself, who died of a gunshot wound as police closed up on him for questioning in the Ben Barka case; police called it suicide.

The reporter Jean Marvier, said he had known Figon for 20 years and was not surprised that Figon called him on Nov. 8 to give his eyewitness account. Similar accounts subsequently appeared in Express and in Paris newspapers.

Marvier said Figon told him he was present when Ben Barka was taken to a villa south of Paris. But it was not until the entry of Ahmed Dlimi, Director of Security under Oufkir, that he concluded that he was in a trap.

Ben Barka argued courageously with Dlimi, Marvier and Figon told him; he was taken to another villa and tied to the basement water pipes. Then Oufkir arrived.

At that point, the story went, Oufkir took an engraved dagger, pricked Ben Barka's throat, and said, "You see, that's going to work very well." Figon added that no blood flowed.

Oufkir has denied "participation in the affair, but has refused to come to Paris for trial. The present trial therefore is for some of the men believed to have actively participated, including several French police officers.

New Arsenal Displayed At East Bloc Maneuvers

PRAGUE, Sept. 26, (DPA).—Four Warsaw pact nations showed selected items from the East bloc military arsenal for the first time in public Sunday during a huge parade in Czechoslovakia's Ceske Budejovice, marking the end of the Vlatava autumn maneuvers.

Army and air force units from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and East Germany deployed tanks and armoured vehicles capable of crossing rivers under water and jet fighters capable of flying at a speed of 3,000 kilometres per hour at the parade.

Soviet Warsaw Pact commander Marshal Grechko congratulated the troops on the "successful completion" of the joint exercises, code-named after the Prague river and designed to demonstrate the four armies' ability to fight back a limited western nuclear-supported attack.

East German and Hungarian units were for the first time since the end of World War II deployed outside their countries.

The Defence Ministers of seven Warsaw Pact nations were present as observers, while Albania, the eighth member, was not represented.



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Food For Thought

So very difficult a matter is
it to trace and find out the truth
of anything by history.

—Plutarch.

More Help For The Blind

The Ministry of Public Health has drawn up a plan to build an eye clinic, an eye hospital, and school for the blind within a 15-acre area on Darul Aman street in Kabul. Helping in the project are several institutions including OARE-Medico, the Red Cross Societies of England and the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States Association for the Blind.

It is only in the last few years that serious steps have been taken for the rehabilitation of the blind in Afghanistan. Some years ago the Ministry of Education, in collaboration with Kabul University established a Darul Hifaz, or a school for the blind. But this school was a theology school and taught the students to know the Holy Quran by heart. Of course the graduates were very useful in their role of reciting the holy verses of the Quran at condolence meetings and ritual ceremonies. But they could do very little else. A few years ago Dr. Wilson, an interested American, established with the help of some welfare organisations in the country a school for the blind in which students were taught braille, handicrafts, and other useful skills.

The present scheme of the Ministry of Public Health is to help the blind and rehabilitate them and to prevent blindness as far as possible.

As press reports show, the Ministry is in touch with several international organisations, seeking advice on the establishment of the

school for the blind. The President of the Association of the Blind of the Federal Republic of Germany came to Kabul sometime ago at the invitation of the Ministry of Education to advise it on the syllabus and other requirements of the school.

The establishment of the eye clinic is as significant as the establishment of the school. The clinic will treat patients and run a small centre to make frames for lenses.

Further collaboration between the Ministries of Health and Education is essential. As the Ministry of Public Health plans to popularise preventive health measures, it will be fitting if school and university students are sent to the clinic by the Ministry of Education for periodical checks.

The spectacles centre ought to make the frames it makes available to the public, particularly students, as cheaply as possible.

The centre might also try to establish a department to import lenses; otherwise, the frames will serve no purpose. The clinic could open some shops in the city to sell frames and lenses. Although this may sound difficult, the centre and the Ministry of Public Health could also study the possibility of establishing a small eye bank.

We understand the Ministry of Public Health has started a campaign to raise money for the centre. We welcome the step and hope people will participate in the campaign.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Mr. Shafie Rahguzar, editor-in-chief of the daily *Anis* is just back from a month's tour of the Federal Republic of Germany, Czechoslovakia and Iran. In yesterday's editorial he said he was impressed by the progress made in the countries he visited and that his desire to work for the progress of this country had been intensified.

Fortunately, he said in the editorial, I returned to the country at a time when one of the long-cherished desires of our people has been fulfilled with the publication of the philosophy of progressive democracy expounded by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal. The philosophy on the one hand clearly defines the government's plan of action for the realisation of the goals set forth in the Constitution and in accordance with the wishes of His Majesty the King and on the other stresses the need for the further cooperation of the people in the realisation of these aims.

Revision of the relationship between employers and employees, establishment of trade unions, mechanisation of agriculture, expansion of heavy industries and encouragement of private enterprise in small and self-liquidating projects, putting into action democratic principles safeguarding individual rights, and nationalising public health are all goals the realisation of which will ensure the welfare of our people, said the editorial. It stressed that one should not think that a government has unlimited powers. Its power is delegated by the people. The executive can function effectively only when it enjoys the unreserved support of the people. We should create among our people a sense of sacrifice for the good of the community and should not delude ourselves that a government alone can provide for the welfare of the people.

The same issue of the paper carried a letter to the editor signed Fayezul Maram urging the authorities to pay greater attention to simplifying marriage procedures with a view to cutting down unnecessary expenditure. A large number of young boys and girls remain single because they cannot afford to follow the customs and traditions involving large sums of money involved in marriage.

Yesterday's *Heywad* also commented on the social reform programmes envisaged in the philosophy of progressive democracy. It is true, it said, that implementation of the reform programme will mean

some disadvantages for a number of well-to-do people, but this should be accepted gladly for if the necessary reforms are not carried out in time the consequences to these people may be far-reaching.

Today's *Islah* in an editorial comes out against those who have said that the joint concert performed by Rabia Balkhi Girls School and Ghazi High School at Kabul Nandari last week was suntuious. The editorial said the concert was well organised and the way the participants were dressed conformed with moral standards in this country. The accusations will only repress the initiative of youth in developing artistic talents. It said that concerts of this nature provide an opportunity for the Department of Culture and Radio Afghanistan to select potential talents in acting, singing and broadcasting. Those who make unfavourable comments about such performances will be condemned by public opinion, it said.

WORLD PRESS

The *New York Times* commented in its Sunday issue: "Despite the depressingly negative time of the initial communist reaction, Ambassador Goldberg's address provides the most constructive foundation yet put forward by any major power for a negotiated end of the Vietnam conflict."

"It will be a tragedy for that war-ravaged land and for the world if Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko's rearing of stale slogans proves the definitive and irreversible answer to the American proposals. Careful diplomatic exploration is imperative to determine how much hope exists for Soviet help in bringing North Vietnam to the peace table."

"Ambassador Goldberg has now affirmed that the United States is engaged in no ideological 'holy war' in Southeast Asia and that its prime desire is for a political solution that will leave all issues, including Vietnamese reunification, for decision by free choice of the people of North and South."

The *Washington Post* said in its September 25 edition: "The U.S. proposals make it perfectly clear that peace in Vietnam can be had whenever North Vietnam wishes to have peace. There is no response to the questions of the United States proposed by Ambassador Goldberg. It ought to begin to dawn on honest critics of American policy that it takes two to make peace just as surely as it takes two to make a quarrel. Peace in Vietnam is not something that can be achieved unilaterally, except by absolute conquest or absolute surrender. The United States is not bent on peace by conquest and it is not likely to accept peace by surrender."

The *Baltimore Sun*, commentary on the same issue on Sunday says: "It may be hoped that others saw

in Goldberg's proposals, though they had nothing startlingly new in them, at least a fresh proof that the United States does earnestly seek peace."

The *Washington Daily News* asserted: "Hanoi and Moscow lost no time in answering the conciliatory United States peace offer. Our offer... was swatted down Friday by Hanoi as 'another U.S. peace swindle.'"

Rome's *Messaggero* said, in its Sunday edition: "The United States has made what most probably be judged the most serious and deeply considered move toward the re-establishment of peace in Southeast Asia that has been attempted so far. The United States has solemnly stated it is ready to be the first to start carrying out U Thant's plan. Thus it is a new fact and very important. Once again it will be up to Hanoi and the governments that back North Vietnam..."

Nhan Dan of North Vietnam in a commentary on September 25 entitled "Marcos-political thug" strongly condemned Filipino President Ferdinand Marcos "for supporting the U.S. policy of aggression against Vietnam and sending Filipino mercenaries to South Vietnam to help the U.S. aggressors massacre the South Vietnamese people."

It said: Marcos's acts constitute another crime of the Filipino ruling circles against the Filipino people, because the ruling circles are selling out their country's sovereignty and leading the Filipino people to a greater catastrophe.

The U.S. imperialists are being defeated and will be completely defeated in Vietnam. By blindly tailoring after the U.S. aggressors in their war in Vietnam, Marcos and company will not be able to escape due punishment by the Vietnamese and Filipino people."

Comments On Progressive Democracy: Ideas Put Into Practice In 18th Century

By Shafie Rahel

PART XV

The American and French Revolutions were landmarks in the development of democracy. Concepts discussed before the outbreak of these revolutions were put into practice. What had been said by the political thinkers became a guide to action during this period.

On the American scene the influence of John Locke, Thomas Paine, and William Godwin are evident, while Rousseau and Montesquieu left their imprint on the French Revolution.

Locke, whose thought exerted great influence on the American Revolution, accepted the Puritan concept of the secondary and instrumental character of the state as distinct from a society. To him society was natural to men where very little government was needed and mutual rights and duties were naturally recognised by men through reason and conviction.

However, Locke did not discard government altogether. He recognised the government and the need for it as an agency only to protect society against criminals and sought to limit its power to prevent it from being aggressive itself.

"To believe in absolute government is to think that men are so foolish as to take care to avoid injury by foxes but are content to be devoured by lions," Locke believed.

Locke looks at society from the angle of morality. He conceives a society consisting of equal members, each possessing equal moral rights. Therefore government must be based on consent. Consent to him implied acceptance of the decision of the majority. Locke did not think it necessary to safeguard against majority tyranny as he believed that most men were reasonable and as such the decision of the majority could not be detrimental to society.

It may be said that the Virginia Declaration of Rights derived the following principles from the philosophy of Locke:

a. that all men are by nature equally free. Men possess inherent and inalienable rights such as enjoyment of life, liberty, the possession of which they cannot be deprived of by any means.

b. that the ultimate source of power is the people, to whom

the deputies who are the trustees of the people are responsible; that government must be void of maladministration.

c. that all men having sufficient evidence of attachment to the community have the right to suffrage;

d. that all men are equally entitled to the free exercise of religion according to the dictates of their conscience.

Interestingly enough these principles are also included in the American Declaration of Independence.

In supporting the views of Locke, Thomas Paine wrote: "Society is produced by our wants and government by our wickedness; the former promotes our happiness positively, the latter negatively."

It is difficult to separate the concepts of the French Revolution from those of the American revolution, because, the theories in general are common and applicable to all democratic societies. However, the characteristic features of the political philosophy of the French Revolution are worth noticing.

Negro Polar Explorer May Get Burial Wish

Many honours were heaped upon Matthew Henson late in his long life, but the one he hoped for most in death is still not his—although the U.S. Congress may soon grant it.

Henson, perhaps the greatest Negro explorer of all time, was the first man to reach the North Pole at the top of the world. At that time, in 1909, Henson was the chief aide to the ailing leader of the expedition, U.S. Navy Admiral Robert E. Peary, who did not reach the objective until 45 minutes later.

Henson's feat remained unrecognized for many years, the credit going to Peary in spite of his making it clear in his log that it was his close companion who got to the Pole first.

Then, at the urging of many interested persons, Henson's feats of bravery—including two rescues of Peary—his high degree of intelligence, his physical stamina and his supreme accomplishment of being the first man to reach the North Pole began to draw recognition and praise.

Two universities conferred degrees on him. He was awarded the Congressional Medal, the highest decoration an American can receive from his government, a medal from the Chicago Geographical Society, a life membership in the Explorers Club, a citation from the U.S. Department of Defence, a commendation from the President at the White House and many other lesser medals, citations and testimonials.

But what he longed for most, and what he requested repeatedly, while he lived, was that his remains should be interred in Arlington National Cemetery beside those of Peary, who died in 1920. Recently Senator Joseph

Tydings, who represents the state of Maryland, where Henson was born in 1866, asked Congress to lay aside all technical objections and grant the great explorer's last wish. The problem is that Arlington Cemetery is a military cemetery while Henson was a civilian, never in military service. The fact he was a Negro had nothing to do with it. Thousands of Negroes, formerly in U.S. military service, are buried in Arlington.

The feat of Peary and Henson is remarkable for a number of reasons, but primarily because exploring the unknown Polar regions at the time called for hardships unknown to modern day adventurers equipped with thermal clothing, radar and helicopters. Secondly, the effort to reach the North Pole had international significance, since explorers from other nations were racing to be the first to plant their country's flag at the site. Peary and Henson, who worked together as an intimate team over a period of 19 years, had made six earlier journeys into the great white wastes and had failed to reach their objective.

If the feat was remarkable for the pair, it was more so for Henson, because he was born in abject rural poverty and had only minimum formal education. He ran away from home as a youth and served as a merchant seaman. Later he took a job in a Washington hat shop. There Peary, then a young navy lieutenant, came in as a customer and met him. Peary was impressed by Henson's spirit and personality, and after getting to know him better, invited Henson to accompany him on a canal surveying expedition to Nicaragua. Satisfied with Henson's

performance there, Peary then asked the Negro to be his aide on what was to become the first of seven expeditions into the Polar regions.

Some believe none of the Polar efforts would have been successful had it not been for Henson. It was he who learned the language of the Eskimos and became so closely identified with them that they contributed their knowledge of how to survive in the sub-zero climate and how to avoid the dangerous glacial crevices and snowdrifts.

Henson also learned to build igloos—houses made of snow blocks—how to train and drive huskies, how to build sleds and stoves and fight off the attacks of unfriendly animals.

Once Henson saved Peary's life by fighting off an infuriated musk ox. On another occasion he rescued his leader from starvation. Peary at no time tried to deny Henson due credit, which he could easily have done, since it was from Peary's log that Henson's feats became known. In one entry Peary wrote, "He is my most valuable companion. I could not get along without him."

It was fortunate for Peary and American prestige that he took time at slack intervals to impart to Henson the scientific and technical knowledge that he possessed, for on their final and seventh expedition it paid off.

Overcome with exhaustion, and crippled by the loss of most of his toes by frostbite, Peary sent forward to make final observations and calculations, and to await his arrival. Together they had estimated they were 133 miles from the Pole at the time. Others, including themselves, had been forced to turn

(Contd. on page 4)

IBRD Expands Development Activity

In the Annual Reports of the World Bank, the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) new commitments of some \$1,160 million equivalent are recorded for the World Bank Group as a whole during the fiscal year 1965-1966.

In the period, the Bank completed its 20th year of operations. During the time of its existence, the industrialised countries had achieved unprecedented prosperity; the developing countries as a group had doubled production and income, although some continued to be hard pressed by unfavourable economic and population trends.

The activity of the Bank/IDA, which has been strengthened in recent years, is intended not only to assure sound lending, but also to assist less developed countries to maximise the utilisation of their resources, make them more attractive for private capital investments and more eligible for external financial assistance.

Although the record of the developing countries is uneven, many countries are making better use of their own resources, have gained experience in preparing and carrying out development projects and are placing increased emphasis on food production and on population control measures. While economic growth in the developing countries is largely dependent on sound policies and good performance, the availability of foreign exchange is also crucial; and this depends mainly on export earnings.

With the prospect of continued economic expansion in the industrialised countries, the demand for the export of the developing countries might rise at a faster rate. The extent to which the develop-

ing countries can benefit from this situation will depend on the ease of their access to these markets and the competitiveness of their commodities.

Although export earnings constitute the main source of foreign exchange, the imports which the developing countries need to sustain their economic growth cannot be met fully unless the flow of external capital on appropriate terms is increased considerably, the Report states.

The Bank/IDA Report stresses the desirability of strengthening and expanding the machinery for development assistance coordination, which in its view, would lead to better economic performance on the part of the developing countries and ultimately to a larger flow of external resources for development.

At the close of the fiscal year, eight consultative groups or consortia had been organised under the Bank's chairmanship, and 19 capital-exporting countries were members of one or more of these aid co-operations. Preliminary arrangements for three further groups had been initiated, and the Report foresees the establishment of similar groups for several additional countries.

Of the 49 Bank loans and IDA credits totaling the equivalent of \$1,123.3 million in various currencies during the year, transportation projects accounted for approximately one-third, electric power and industry for about one-fifth each, closely followed in amount by agriculture. Financing was also committed for education, telecommunications, water supply and engineering projects.

While lending for physical infrastructure, primarily energy generation and transportation, continued to constitute the bulk of Bank/IDA lending, a trend toward greater sup-

port of human resource development was clearly discernible. In the agricultural sector, the traditional support of large irrigation and multipurpose projects continued in the past year with lending for irrigation in Mexico and Malaysia and for a multipurpose project, with power production as its main object, on the Beas River in the Indian part of the Indus Basin.

Close to \$5 million was provided by the Bank for studies of special sectors of the economy or the advancement of projects to a stage where they could be considered for financing. In addition, three pre-investment studies were completed for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the Bank agreed to undertake six new studies as Executing Agency for the UNDP.

At the request of the United Nations Conference on Trade Development (UNCTAD) the Bank staff completed a study outlining an international scheme whereby, on the basis of advance understandings on development programmes and related policies, countries would receive supplementary financing in support of their development programmes in case their export earnings failed to reach agreed expectations.

Both gross and net income of the Bank reached record levels for the fiscal year, at \$292 million and \$144 million, respectively.

Loans held by the Bank at June 30, 1966, totaled \$6,528 million repayable in 37 different currencies. With repayments of \$328 million during the year, cumulative repayments to the Bank and to purchasers of Bank loans rose to \$2,214 million.

In absolute amounts, the flow of financial assistance from the industrial to the less developed countries was about the same in 1965 as in each of the previous four years.

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IMF Chief Calls For Talks On Monetary Reform

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27, (Combined Wire Services).—Plans for meetings on international monetary reform are under way, Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), announced Monday.

Schweitzer told the annual meetings of the IMF Board of Governors that he is discussing arrangements for meetings between the fund's executive directors and the "group of 10", the deputies of the Finance Ministers of the leading financial nations.

Schweitzer said: it would be very useful "if the funds and the 'group of 10' could reach a common view on desirable actions toward monetary reform."

Need For Reserves

In a press conference earlier, Schweitzer expressed the hope that, if preparatory work could be completed, the first joint meeting would be held before next Christmas.

The "group of 10" recently reached substantial agreement that additional international monetary reserves will be needed at some future time, and that work on a contingency plan should proceed.

Schweitzer told the Board of Governors that "very wide agreement" had been reached among fund members in regard to creation of new reserves. He said agreement in principle had been reached that all fund members should participate in any distribution of such reserves, with allocation based on fund quotas or a similar yardstick.

"I have made it clear," Schweitzer remarked, "that I consider it important that concrete arrangements for the deliberate creation of additional reserves be agreed among member nations without undue delay."

Schweitzer stated that he did not believe the international monetary system was in imminent danger unless it receives additional liquidity, but that he felt world confidence in the system would be greatly enhanced if fund members could agree on a plan of deliberate reserve creation.

He listed three factors which have produced the threat to international monetary liquidity: (1) High-level employment in all industrial countries and result pressure on resources (2) failure of changes in economic activity to reduce imbalances in world payments and (3) a dramatic rise in interest rates in most industrial countries.

New Facilities

In his message, Schweitzer also outlined the fund's new financing facilities which members can draw on to supplement their reserves at times of temporary balance of payments difficulties.

Members are now allowed to draw up to 50 per cent of their quotas in a two-year period. Previously they were limited to a maximum of 25 per cent. In addition, the drawings under the special facility will not affect their ability to draw under the IMF's other policies.

Speaking of the IMF, Schweitzer noted that the past year was the most active in its history. Its recent annual report showed, he said, that sales of currencies reached a record level. He also mentioned progress in increasing members' quotas. Total quotas now exceed \$20,500

million, he said.

Schweitzer expressed concern that development aid was being limited because the industrial countries are dominated by their own economic problems.

He told the opening session of the IMF and World Bank meeting here Monday that the flow of long-term private capital to developing nations had not increased to the extent desired.

Access to the world's markets for export products of developing countries had been insignificantly facilitated, he added.

Schweitzer urged nations with a balance of payments deficit, above all the United States and Britain, to take decisive steps to correct the imbalance.

The British government's wage-price programme adopted in July should do much to relieve the pressure on British resources and correct the external imbalance, he added.

The restrictive tax measures taken by the American government was also a good example of efforts being made to correct the deficit, he said.

Schweitzer also called the industrial countries to make greater use of fiscal policy to meet the problem of inflationary pressures.

Instead of introducing drastic increases in the interest rates, it would be better if the industrial nations adopted tax measures in combating international balance of payments deficits, the IMF director said.

World Bank To Discuss Further Investment In IDA

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27, (DPA)

—The World Bank Monday called on developing countries to avoid actions which would retard their economic progress and appealed to industrialised nations to give priority to development aid.

The bank's annual report also said that the bank had granted 37 loans totalling \$839 million for development projects, mainly for communications, power stations and agriculture.

The report will be submitted to the bank's annual conference which opened in Washington Monday. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) will meet at the same time.

After opening statements by World Bank President George Woods and IMF Director Pierre Paul Schweitzer, the over one hundred member countries will discuss possibilities of increased development aid and the international monetary system.

The World Bank's report appealed to the industrialised countries to strengthen the financial position of the International Development Association (IDA).

The question of additional investments in IDA, a subsidiary organisation of the World Bank, will be one of the main topics at the conference.

IDA supplies the developing countries with interest-free loans with repayment periods of 50 years. Last year, it granted 12 such credits totalling \$284,405,284 million reducing its currency reserves to \$322 million.

According to the report, the developed nations had reached unparalleled prosperity in the 20 years since the bank was founded.

The developing countries had doubled their production and national products, but were still hard pressed by economic and population problems.

The flow of capital aid to the developing countries had remained about constant in the past five years although the gross national product of the industrialised nations had grown considerably.

BUSINESS & FINANCE

Nazar's Restaurant Thrives On Good Food And Service

By Our Own Reporter

Residents of Kabul looking for a good meal hygienically and tastefully prepared in pleasant surroundings have been flocking in droves to Nazar's Restaurant which has acquired a fine reputation during the past year for its European and Afghan specialties of the house.

Although restaurants and hotels have been springing up with increasing frequency in the past few years, few have shown evidence of the planning and preparation of Nazar's, and, consequently been unable to provide the good service and properly prepared food that make for high standards and a thriving business.

In fact, soon after its opening the management had to begin thinking about expanding its facilities to serve the ever increasing number of patrons of its establishment. Thus this month on the first day of Jashen the restaurant moved to more modern and spacious premises two buildings west of its former residence near the Ansari Square.

Although the present building is not completed it has posed no obstacles to good and efficient service that won the place its fame.

The management however promises to offer better service yet as soon as all construction work is finished. Meanwhile it is accepting engagements for wedding receptions to keep pace with the continued demands of its customers.

Haji Nazar, proprietor and manager, said that he is optimistic about the restaurant business, and hope one day to expand his operation into a hotel. "If we decide," he said, "to hold cocktail buffets and wedding receptions on a regular basis, we will have to limit our hotel to 20 rooms. Should we decide against this service, however, we may be able to operate a 30 room hotel."

The main floor of the new premises which is used as the restaurant can accommodate up to 100 people conveniently. The bar serves only soft drinks. All the furniture is of local manufacture. The restaurant also offers a take out service featuring a wide variety of cake, cookies, pies, puddings, jellies, and other desserts.

Behind the restaurant is the kitchen, where a large variety of food is cooked. The Nazar restaurant is the first of its kind here. Customers can choose from 16 dishes, of which four are Afghan, for lunch and dinner. Nazar pointed out that one of their main objectives is to get people acquainted with Afghan foods. This of course is served in



A cook at Nazar's Restaurant watches chicken being cooked

on rotisserie.

many other restaurants, but usually their hygienic standards are not high. The Nazar restaurant's main objective will be to offer many Afghan dishes cooked with modern hygienic methods.

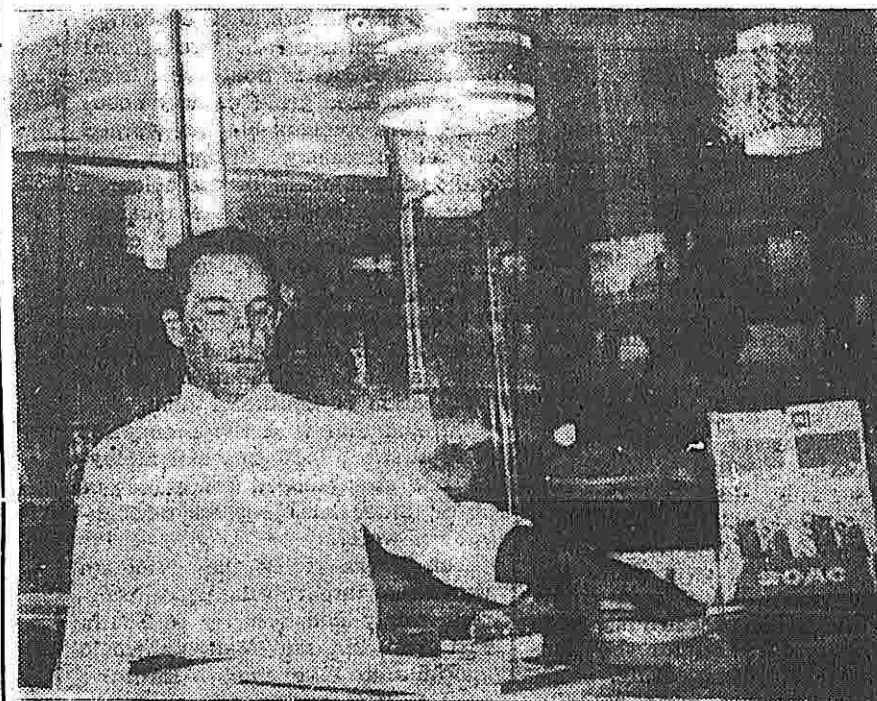
There are 12 cooks working in two shifts at the restaurant. In the

kitchen three types of stoves are used: a wall stove in which wood is used as fuel; two diesel stoves and three electric ovens. With three types of stoves it is possible to cook at all times.

Four experienced bakers prepare desserts for the restaurant's patrons. Their products are sold at the counter as well as served to the guests.

Nine waiters serve the dishes cooked under the direction of manager of the restaurant Abdullah Jan. Being fluent in English, Abdullah Jan often uses recipes from cookbooks in English as well as traditional Afghan ones. He feels, however, that serving good food is not the only function of a restaurant. Attracting customers also depends on providing entertainment. For this reason both classical and popular music are played in the restaurant and eventually a place will be set aside for dancing.

Friendly service is as important as the quality of the food, Nazar feels. But the use of modern equipment in storing and cooking the food also plays a vital role in a modern restaurant. Therefore it has three freezers to store meat, fruit, and other perishable items. A rotisserie is used for cooking chicken. In the near future the restaurant will have a large cooling room for fruits and vegetables.



At the entrance counter of the Restaurant cookies and cake are sold.

IFC Grows From Strength To Strength

New operational trends and a record volume of business are registered in the annual report for 1965/66 to the Board of Governors of the International Finance Corporation (IFC), published Monday. Gross commitments during the year amounted to \$35.6 million and disbursements to \$21.9 million, both figures representing new highs.

To mark the completion of 10 years of operations, the report contains a special section devoted to the development of the corporation since it was formed in July 1956. IFC has made commitments totalling \$172.4 million to 100 enterprises in 34 countries, one-third of these commitments in the last two years. Within the World Bank Group—consisting of the Bank, the International Development Association (IDA) and IFC itself—the Corporation's role has grown; IFC is now the main instrument for dealing with private industry and development finance companies, regardless of which member of the group provides the financing.

Direct Investment
IFC was created without the power to invest directly in capital shares. It soon became clear that this was limiting the corporation's effectiveness and in 1961 the articles of agreement were amended to remove the restriction, thus making IFC the only international organization able to provide equity as well as long-term financing. To provide the corporation with substantially greater resources, a second statutory amendment was made in 1965 permitting IFC to borrow up to \$400 million from the World Bank.

Over the past decade IFC has concentrated on financing manufacturing industry. Recently, an increasing number of investments have been made in projects related to agriculture; other areas of diversification being considered are tourism and privately owned utility companies. The additional resources of \$400 million now potentially available from the World Bank will

enable IFC to undertake individual loan and equity commitments of up to \$15-20 million; previously its largest was about \$6 million. The new resources also widen the corporation's ability to assist capital intensive industries like fertilisers, petrochemicals and basic iron and steel.

Guidelines

Throughout its 10 years of operations IFC has followed the guidelines laid down for it in 1956: to invest, without government guarantee, in productive private enterprises to stimulate the international flow of private capital; and to assist the growth of capital markets in the less developed countries. Apart from investments in development finance companies, IFC has acted as catalyst in financing projects involving a total capital cost estimated at about \$675 million, mainly in the iron and steel, pulp and paper, textiles, cement and fertiliser industries.

Since IFC was permitted to make equity investments in 1961, the corporation has taken up, or agreed to take up, shares in 52 enterprises in 27 countries. On June 30, 1966, out of a total investment portfolio of \$84 million, some \$28.9 million was held in the form of shares. The corporation has also been able to underwrite public offerings of shares; to date its standby and underwriting commitments total \$25.1 million and have been made to 11 enterprises in 10 countries.

IFC's commitments of \$35.6 million in 1965/66 compared with the previous high of \$26 million; they were made to 21 enterprises in 16 countries, including for the first time enterprises in Ecuador and Liberia. Disbursements of some \$21.9 million were also higher than in any previous year. New trends in IFC operations included a stepping up of underwriting activities; the corporation organised or took part in underwritings in Costa Rica, Venezuela and Mexico. While equity financing was again a feature of

IFC operations, the corporation made straight loans in two special situations.

On behalf of the entire World Bank Group, IFC carried out a broad range of functions relating to industrial financing, including the appraisal of investment proposals put to the group by private development finance companies as well as industrial and mining enterprises. The corporation led the group in discussing of fertiliser production in the developing countries, as part of a coordinated effort by the group to raise world food production.

Nearly one-third of IFC's commitments during the year were made in partnership with development finance companies in which the corporation is a shareholder. In addition, IFC became a shareholder in a new finance company in Liberia. In Greece it participated with existing shareholders in a capital increase made by a development finance company and in Tunisia the corporation helped reorganise and expand a development finance institution founded by the government.

Net Income

IFC's net income from operations during 1965/66 was over \$4.4 million against \$3 million in the previous year. Funds available to the corporation were replenished from several sources, and the total rose \$18.9 million to \$192.9 million. The growth in commitments caused a fall in uncommitted funds from \$48.2 million to \$31.7 million over the year.

Three countries—Malawi, Zambia and Nepal—became members of IFC in 1965/66, raising the membership to 81 countries. In June 1966, Mr. James S. Raj, who had held positions as the first General Manager of the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank and Deputy General Manager of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, took up his duties as Deputy Executive Vice-President of IFC. (IFC)

The Afghan Fawn Karakul Leaps Into World Market

KABUL, Sept. 27, (Bakhtar).—The Afghan fawn karakul competed in the international market for the first time this year and each fawn karakul fetched \$21.50. This was disclosed by Mohammad Hafez, the representative of Afghan karakul traders who attended the karakul auction in New York and London.

On his return from his visit Mohammad Hafez said that if the production of Afghan fawn karakul is increased, it will bring into the country a considerable amount of hard currency.

In the September auction in London more than 210,000 grey and black Afghan karakuls have been sold, said Mohammad Hafez.

He described the November auction in New York as satisfactory.

Herat Cotton Co. Near Completion

KABUL, Sept. 27, (Bakhtar).—Ninety-five per cent of the installation work of gin and press machines at the Cotton Company in Herat has been completed. The work on building construction which was started one and a half years ago will be completed in three months. Last week, Prof. Mohammad Osman Anwari, Education Minister, and Abdul Karim Hakim, Communications Minister, accompanied by Azzizullah Badghesi and Abdulrauf Neazi, officials of the company inspected the cotton plant and received detailed explanations from officials concerned.

An official of the company told a Bakhtar correspondent that after the factory is completed the company intends to build other buildings such as a club, cinema, and living quarters for the use of the employees.

West Germany's railroad has come up with a new idea for tourists visiting Europe. "Want to ride through Europe like a king on your next vacation?" A travel folder asks the prospective visitor.

"Of course, you can always rent a Rolls Royce or a Mercedes 600 limousine, Europe's two royal automobiles. But why stop short of the real thing—a private railroad car?" the folder asks.

It can be rented by the kilometre, by the hour or by the day, rather cheap. Prices start at about 30 cents a kilometre. If you prefer, can have its own engine. In the latter case, you may add to your train a dining car, staffed with first rate chef and waiters and well stocked with food and vintage wines. If you are a bus executive, a communications car is also available, equipped with radio tele-type, two-way radio, in short, every modern convenience.

West German railroad officials now have decided that the car has to help reduce the railroads growing deficit. Already, railroad had to close down a number of trunk roads and others will follow soon, because traffic on these lines has become unprofitable. The railroads deficit amounts to nearly \$100 million annually.

One of the first to make use of the car this year was Konrad Adena-

uer, now a private citizen, who rented it for traditional fall vacation trip to Cadenabbia on Italy's lake Como.

The special car is nothing spectacular to look at. It has a comfortable sitting room, two bedrooms, a bath and a small office.

But a story goes with it. It was built some twenty-five years ago for Hermann Goering, Hitler's all-powerful air marshal and Hitler's economic czar. Goering wanted a swimming pool on wheels to go wherever he went, because he was anxious to lose some of his 100 odd pounds of overweight by swimming.

The idea never quite worked out. The water in the pool kept swooshing from side to side whenever the train passed through the slightest curve. Finally, the inevitable happened: The swinging waves toppled the car (Goering was not in it at the time), derailed the train, and the wreck was left unclaimed for many years after World War II.

At least someone decided that it would be worthwhile to salvage what was left.

Goering's swimming pool car was rebuilt, fitted with comfortable furnishings and a few luxuries and ever since has served as private car for West Germany's chiefs of government and visiting dignitaries. (DPA).

Railroad Car For Tourists

Continued on Page 4

Home News In Brief

MAIMANA, Sept. 27, (Bakhtar).—Justice Minister Dr. Mohammad Haider left for Kabul yesterday after inspecting judicial branches in Fariab and visiting women's institutes and several schools in the city.

He gave instructions to speed up the work of the courts and procedures. He also addressed a public meeting.

On his way to Kabul he visited Daulatabad Woleswali. Mohammad Galdi, Daulatabad's deputy in the Wolesi Jirgah, said visits by Ministers to the provinces and woleswalis are of great help to the people.

HERAT, Sept. 27, (Bakhtar).—A group of 40 Grade 12 students of the Kandahar Teachers' College has returned here from a field trip to Kabul. During their week in Kabul the students visited the Ministry of Education, and Kabul University and various other organisations and made trips to Gulbahaar, Salang, Karis Mire, Paghman and some other outlying areas of the city.

KABUL, Sept. 27, (Bakhtar).—An 18-member football team of students from universities and high schools is visiting the Soviet Union shortly.

During its two-week stay there the team will play in Tashkent, Farghana, Doshanba, Alma Ata, and Eshkabad. The team was invited by the Soviet Union in accordance with a cultural agreement with Afghanistan.

World Briefs

TOKYO, Sept. 27, (Tass).—General Ne Win, Chairman of Burma's revolutionary council, left here for home by air Monday upon the conclusion of an eight-day visit.

A communique issued here before General Ne Win's departure says that both sides are satisfied with the progress of friendly relations between the two countries and confirm the principle of non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

TOKYO, Sept. 27, (Reuter).—Japan and India are shortly expected to open negotiations on terms of a \$40 million emergency loan by Japan.

With the money India hoped to buy Japanese products including chemical fertilisers and steel goods.

BARNESLEY, Sept. 27, (Reuter).—Britain's World Champion Potato Grower George Brooke has broken his own record by taking 758.5 pounds weight (344 kg) of potatoes from six plants in his garden.

He set the old record—606 pounds (274.8 kg) from six plants—when he won the World Potato growing championship last year.

Polar Explorer

(Continued from Page 2)

back on this final leg of the journey by howling frigid gales and temperatures 70 degrees below zero.

Peary later wrote, "I knew that if anyone could get through it was Henson. He had endurance and could drive a dog sled better than any man I know." When Peary finally caught up, Henson told his leader he thought he had reached the Pole. Peary's calculations confirmed Henson's and so the great deed had been accomplished.

Upon their return, Peary was lionized, but Henson almost forgotten. Henson's reward was a job in the Collector of Customs Office in New York from which he was retired in 1936 on an \$85 per month pension. Then, slowly, his feats began to win the recognition they deserved.

Now, there is a Henson Bay in the northwest Arctic. Maryland, his home state, celebrated the 50th anniversary of the discovery in 1959 by setting aside a special day in his honour. A plaque on the state capital at Annapolis records his feat and recently a million dollar school was named in his honour. His birthplace in Nanjemoy, Charles County, the site of a former slave market, is now an historic landmark, but Henson's body remains in a grave in New York, where it was interred in 1955.

Senator Tydings is hopeful that it won't remain there long and that the remains of the two men who accomplished so much in life together will be reunited in death as Henson so much desired. (Continental Press).

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA

At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.
American colour film **ONE SPY TOO MANY**

PARK CINEMA:

At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m.
Iranian film **KHODA DAD**

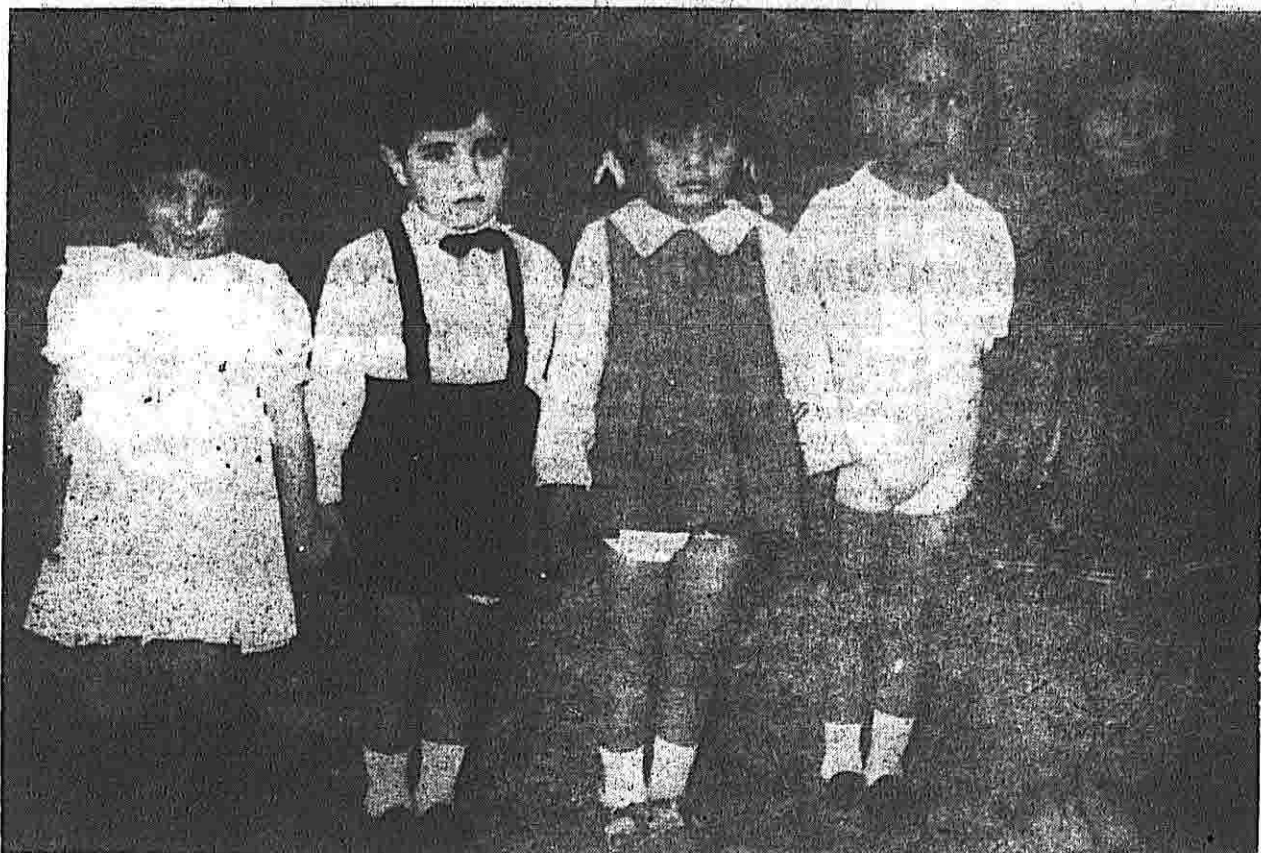
BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 2, 5, 7:30 and 10 p.m.
Indian film **ATAM TAHEE KA**

BETA

KABUL CINEMA

At 2, 5, 7:30 p.m.
Indian film **TONAHEE AUR SAHEE**



These five children from the five kindergartens of Kabul will be among those who will receive gifts during next Sunday's Children Day celebrations. They were picked from over 1000 children by a committee of representatives of the Ministries of Education and Public Health. They are from left to right: Shima, Shah Wali, Habiba, Mohammad Daud and Kamila.

Assembly Members Walk Out

(Continued from Page 1)

mination in the territory," should not be allowed.

He said the problem of Southwest Africa was basically a political and colonial problem and should be dealt with as such.

The time had come for the United Nations to take firm and decisive action in support of the people of Southwest Africa to "thwart the aggressive plans of the South African government." Its administration of the mandated territory, the Indian Foreign Minister said, had been a

blatant violation of the requirements and principles contained in the mandate.

He called on the United Nations to put an end to the "hideous control of South Africa" over Southwest Africa and to assume direct administrative control over the territory and to take the necessary steps for the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of Southwest Africa.

The Malaysian Deputy Premier, Tun Abdul Razak, appealed to the big Western powers to take positive action to arrest the dangerous trend of recent events in Southern Africa.

He expressed grave anxiety about these developments and he warned of "the increasing disappointment and disillusionment of the coloured nations and peoples at the apparent acquiescence of the Western countries in these developments."

He also told the Assembly that the resumption of friendly relations between his country and Indonesia was a major contribution to the stabilisation of Southeast Asia.

He said that with the ending of confrontation, Indonesia and Malaysia had strengthened the stakes of peace, order and progress throughout the world.

Tun Razak called the Vietnam war a real threat to the peace, progress, safety and security of Southeast Asia and said Malaysia would continue to take every initiative open to it to see an Asian solution to the problem.

"It should be left to the parties involved to find a formula to solve their problems and our efforts should be directed solely to bringing them together, not to suggest, much less impose, a solution," he said.

On China's representation in the UN, Tun Razak said he believed it was important for Peking to be represented, but not at the expense of the 13 million inhabitants of Taiwan.

He advocated a "two China policy," saying, "Taiwan should be allowed the right to remain a member of the United Nations, while mainland China could be admitted to this organisation if she agrees."

Sea Monster Sighted

BRISBANE, Sept. 27, (Reuter).—A sea monster described as an overgrown snake has been reported by fishermen in Deception Bay, 25 miles (40 kms.) from here.

One of three men who claimed to have seen it while fishing last week said its body was as thick as a man's and about 30 feet (nine metres) long.

He said the monster, off-grey in colour with black spots rose out of the water, made sucking noise and arched its back before diving back into the sea again.

World Bank

(Continued from Page 2)

Woods reported encouraging strides by the developing countries as a whole in electric power, mining and industry, but he expressed concern over the failure of food output to outstrip population growth in many nations.

He said it was ironic that, at a time when the developing countries were showing increased potential for growth, their efforts were threatened by a serious loss of momentum.

Appealing to the developing countries to try to increase public savings and show more restraint in military expenditures, he called on the industrial countries to give foreign development finance a realistic priority among their other concerns and responsibilities.

He acknowledged that the developed nations faced inflationary pressures, internal capital demands and imbalances in their international payments, but said it was hoped that constraints arising from these difficulties would be short-term.

If the momentum of economic growth in Africa, Asia and Latin America was allowed to slow, he added, "the" prospect is for deterioration in world fairs that in the end will inevitably come of the highest concern in the industrial countries themselves."

He said it was certain that the last third of the 20th century belonged to the problems of the two-thirds of mankind which were economically far less well situated.

Bowden, Smith End Talks With A Private Meeting

SALISBURY, Sept. 27, (Reuter).—Rhodesian rebel Prime Minister Ian Smith and British Commonwealth Secretary Herbert Bowden last night met alone for about an hour in the third and last session of talks on the deadlocked independence issue.

A British spokesman said Bowden told Smith he must now report back to London. Bowden would return to Britain on Wednesday, he said.

The spokesman gave no details of the talks.

This was the first time the two main participants were not accompanied by other officials since Bowden arrived here a week ago with British Attorney General Sir Elwyn Jones.

The two British Ministers were sent to Salisbury by Prime Minister Harold Wilson to tell the Rhodesian rebel leaders of Britain's latest proposals for settling the issue.

DPA adds: No details of the talks on their progress were officially given. But a British Conservative politician to London from Rhodesia feels that present prospects for a solution have never been better since the breakaway Smith regime declared unilateral independence in 1965.

Writing in the Evening Standard of London, Lord Lambton M.P., said that the results of the present talks between British and Rhodesian officials in Salisbury depended on a new British proposal, which would test public opinion in Rhodesia and the political control exercised by Ian Smith in his "Rhodesian Front" party.

Lord Lambton said that the proposal called for Smith to end his rebellion and formation of a "supreme political council," which for lack of a better alternative would be headed by Smith.

This council would also include at the British request more moderate members among white Rhodesians such as High Court Judge Sir Hugh Beadle.

According to Lord Lambton, Smith had already rejected any inclusion of black Rhodesians in the proposed council.

The British mission had made certain concessions, including creation of a commission of both nations instead of a referendum, which Smith had fought tooth and nail.

This commission would investigate the acceptability of the solution for the Rhodesian people.

It was also reported that Britain would grant Rhodesia a loan of up to 15 million pound sterling, if Salisbury agreed to the plan.

Meanwhile top officials of Rhodesia's banned the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU) have arrived in Stockholm to seek Swedish support for United Nations military action against the Ian Smith government.

ZAPU Secretary-General George B. Nyandoro, the movement's European representative Nicholas Chitsiga, and its treasurer, Hsan Z. Moyo, arrived yesterday from London, where they attended the Commonwealth conference.

Nyandoro told a press conference in Stockholm that Rhodesian Africans could not accept Wilson's intentions, which aimed at preventing a black government in Rhodesia.

Negotiations with the Smith regime were impossible, Nyandoro said.

The ZAPU representatives last night met Swedish Transport Minister Olof Palme to inform him of their views on the Rhodesia question.

LOCK-OUT CONTINUES AT STATESMAN

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27, (Reuter).—The Statesman, a leading English language newspaper, failed to appear for the fifth day Sunday because of a lock-out declared by the management after non-journalistic staff had staged a stay-in strike to press leave and bonus demands.

Police guarded the Statesman's offices in New Delhi and Calcutta after incidents in New Delhi that Tuesday night, when printing workers destroyed equipment just before the paper went to press.

About 1,000 employees in Calcutta and about 400 in New Delhi are involved in the agitation. They are demanding talks with the management immediately on a higher bonus, medical allowances and leave conditions. The management has asked them to wait until the government wage board completes its report by the end of the year.

The Statesman, formerly British-owned, is now owned by a consortium of leading Indian and British firms.

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Tshombe Rejects Charges Of Training Guerrillas

MADRID, Sept. 27, (DPA).—Former Congolese Prime Minister Moïse Tshombe Monday again rejected charges that he helped set up guerrilla training camps in France.

Tshombe, who is living in exile in Madrid, in a statement published by the semi-official Spanish news agency Cifra, said he himself had drawn public attention to the existence of such camps.

No Congolese were being trained in them, but people of various nationalities, predominantly notorious adventurers.