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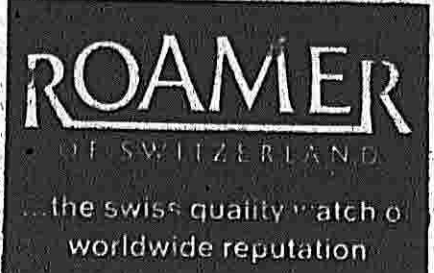
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THE KABUL TIMES



VOL. V, NO. 182.

KABUL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1966, (MIZAN 16, 1345, S.H.)

Price Af. 3

Cadastral Survey Maps 2,500 Acres In Kabul Province

KABUL, Oct. 8, (Bakhtar).—Two groups of surveyors from the Cadastral Survey Department of the Property and Settlement Unit have surveyed and mapped about 2,500 acres of land in different parts of Kabul province in the last two months. The work is continuing.

Mohammad Bashir Lodin, president of the unit, inspected the work and exchanged views with the experts and officials making the survey, which will greatly reduce disputes over land ownership.

More than 1750 acres of land between Karkha and the Central Silos in Kabul have been surveyed by the first group of the cadastral survey, Mohammad Ebrahim, director of the group, said.

Part of the survey was made last year and the work will be completed this year. Twelve experts and officials are in this group.

The second group is surveying Deh Kepak, Nauabad, Kila Pushta, Wazir Abad, Bibi Mehroo, Khwaja Rawash, Baraki, Khwaja Boghra, Qalai Najar, Hazara Baghal, Qalai Sayed Khan, Qalai Ashoor, Badam, Bagh, Baghe Bala and Tangi Tarakhal areas. More than 600 acres of land will be surveyed in these areas.

The survey groups have installed 1,637 cement demarcation poles in these areas.

Survey groups are also at work

Maiwandwal Makes Good Progress

KABUL, Oct. 8, (Bakhtar).—A medical report issued by the Ankara hospital Thursday says that the Prime Minister spent a comfortable night and his morale, is high, Reuter reports from Ankara.

According to a Radio Iran bulletin monitored here yesterday morning, doctors attending on the Prime Minister have reported that his health is improving.

It is thought he may have to spend only a few more days in hospital.

Home News In Brief

KUNDUZ, Oct. 8, (Bakhtar).—A delegation of statisticians arrived here Thursday to collect data on crop yields, dairy and meat production, the output of local cottage industries products, and exports and imports.

At his meeting with Governor of Kunduz Faqir Nabi Alefi, head of the team Sayed Abdullah explained the data is needed for compiling agricultural development plans.

KABUL, Oct. 8, (Bakhtar).—The Government Monopolies Thursday began installing four 7,000 gallon petroleum storage tanks in Qalai Nau to feed the city's gas stations.

KABUL, Oct. 8, (Bakhtar).—A Ministry of Irrigation and Agriculture delegation headed by M. Masjedi, President of the Department for Preservation of Fauna and Flora left Kabul for Moscow Thursday to participate in a conference on plant protection.

The annual conference is held alternately in Kabul and Moscow. The conference began yesterday.

KABUL, Oct. 8, (P.R.H.B. Guha, visiting professor on Irrigation Engineering under the Colombo Plan, who was on a 44-month assignment to the Kabul University presented a collection of 30 books to the Library of the Engineering Faculty on Saturday at a farewell meeting. In the course of a short speech Guha referred to the contributions made by three eminent Indian engineers Dr. K.L. Rao (at present Union Minister of State for Irrigation and Power), Dr. A.N. Khosla and Dr. D.V. Joglekar while they were in service. The collection included books written by these three engineers. Besides Guha has also presented some of his personal books and publications.

Taloqan - Khanabad Road Inspected

TALOQAN, Oct. 8, (Bakhtar).—During the last three months 20 culverts have been constructed on the Taloqan-Khanabad road. Another five will be built on the same road before the end of the year. Deputy Governor of Takhar, Abdul Kadir, accompanied by an engineer working for the provincial department of Public Works Friday inspected the completed culverts and the progress of work on those under construction. Kadir instructed the department to plan the construction of another 12 culverts along the Taloqan-Khwaja Ghar road.

STOP PRESS

Royal Audience

KABUL, Oct. 8, (Bakhtar).—The following were received in audience by His Majesty the King during the week ended October 6:

Nour Ahmad Etemadi, the Acting Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Eng. Abdul Samad Salim, Minister of Mines and Industries; Mohammad Osman Sidky, Minister of Information and Culture; Miss Kubra Nourzal, Minister of Public Health; Lt. General Mohammad Isa, commandant of the Central Garrison; Dr. Mohammad Akram Parwanta, Ambassador-designate to Warsaw; Major-General Mohammad Sayed, commandant of Kandahar forces; Eng. Mohammad Bashir-Loudin, President of the Administrative Unit for Property and Settlement; and Abdullah Asr, a graduate of the University of Lyon who has just returned home from France.

HM Described As Pioneer In Democracy By BBC

KABUL, Oct. 8, (Bakhtar).—The BBC broadcast a commentary on Afghanistan's political and social situation which it referred to His Majesty the King as a pioneer in democratic development in his country.

The BBC reported Prime Minister Maiwandwal's illness and regretted that it had interrupted his official visit to Turkey. It pointed out that 45-year-old Maiwandwal has served as Afghanistan's head of government for almost a year and that this period has been the beginning of a successful era.

The BBC said Maiwandwal is the head of Afghanistan's first really democratic government. In his contacts with foreign leaders who have visited Afghanistan and his talks with world leaders in their own countries, he has shown an insight and independence of thought which reflects soundly the independence of his fellow Afghan citizens.

Afghanistan, the commentary went on, has reached the zenith of the policy of non-alignment. It is friends with all but depends on no one. The BBC said Afghanistan has virtually no enemies.

The BBC commentator said inside the country Maiwandwal is confronted with problems stemming from the attempt to implement the country's new Constitution. As the new Constitution rests strongly on democratic principles, it puts a large burden on the shoulders of those who are to apply it.

HM SENDS LESOTHO CONGRATULATIONS

KABUL, Oct. 8, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King has sent a congratulatory telegram to the head of state of Lesotho on the occasion of that country's gaining its independence, the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry said.

Sunay Sends Best Wishes To His Majesty

KABUL, Oct. 8, (Bakhtar).—Cevdet Sunay, President of Turkey, in a message sent to His Majesty the King while flying over Afghanistan on his way to Pakistan Friday, expressed wishes for the health and prosperity of His Majesty and the Afghan nation.

Prince Ahmad Shah To Open Red Crescent Week

KABUL, Oct. 8, (Bakhtar).—Red Crescent Society Week will be opened with a radio message by His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, high President of the Society, on Oct. 15.

The Secretary-General of the Society, Ministers of National Defence and Health, and the director of Maternity Hospital will deliver speeches on Radio Afghanistan to mark the week.

The schools will also hold special functions to mark the week. The society's volunteers will give presents to the sick in hospitals and the nurses of the Women's Institute will give a special concert. There will be a raffle with many expensive prizes such as cars, sewing machines, and dining sets.

Red Crescent Society Sends Telegrams

KABUL, Oct. 8, (Bakhtar).—The Afghan Red Crescent Society has sent telegrams of sympathy to the Red Lion and Sun Society of Iran and Red Crescent Society of Pakistan for damages caused to dams in North of Iran and by floods, earthquakes and the cyclone which caused extensive losses to life and property in East Pakistan.

Britain Announces Six-Point Plan To End Vietnam War

BRIGHTON, ENGLAND, Oct. 8, (Reuter).—Britain Friday announced a detailed six-point plan aimed at ending a conference started to discuss it.

The plan is complete with a timetable for its execution and proposals for internationalisation with a peacekeeping force like that in Sinai and Cyprus to guarantee it is carried out.

The new British proposals were disclosed at the ruling Labour Party's annual conference by George Brown, the British Foreign Secretary.

He flies to the United States today for scheduled separate meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko, United States Secretary of State, Dean Rusk and to make a major policy speech to the United Nations General Assembly.

Referring to National Liberation Front's participation in the proposed peace conference Brown noted the Johnson administration was already on record as saying it did not think NLF representation would be an insurmountable problem.

The British plan calls for a halt to US bombing raids on North Vietnam and the containment of all foreign troops at present levels in South Vietnam once it had been agreed in principle that a conference should be held.

It also urges that both sides should give simultaneous orders to stop any new aggressive actions as a prelude to a peace conference.

Brown developed new British thinking on the framework of a final Vietnam settlement by proposing that free elections should be held in North and South Vietnam within two years.

He also suggested a two-year

Johnson To Tour Six Asian States, May Visit S. Vietnam

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, (Reuter).—President Johnson is to spend a fortnight touring Australasia and Southeast Asia on the eve of the Congressional elections—and informed sources said he might make a dramatic personal appearance in South Vietnam.

If the President goes to Vietnam—the sources termed it a possibility rather than a probability—the announcement is likely to be withheld until the last moment because of the immense security risk involved.

No American President has yet visited the nation where his country is pouring out blood and treasure and has staked its prestige.

A visit to South Vietnam—no matter how brief—would lay particular emphasis to the President's tour, which has now taken on a much broader aspect than the originally planned visit to Manila for a seven-nation Vietnam summit conference.

According to statements made in the various capitals, Mrs. Johnson will accompany her husband on his tour. A special secret service squad will guard them.

Official sources said the composition of the Presidential party was not yet firm, but they expected Secretary of State Dean Rusk to accompany Johnson at least for part of the tour and certainly to the Manila summit conference.

Johnson's Asian tour will come just before the congressional el-

ections to be held throughout the United States on November 8, and will form part of the Vietnam peace offensive on which he has embarked.

News of the President's travels—especially if he makes a dramatic trip to Vietnam—will probably dominate the American newspapers and television and radio in the pre-election period and could affect its outcome.

At a press conference today the President was asked if he intended to visit South Vietnam. He replied: "No consideration has been given at this time to any such programme or any such visit."

This did not rule out the possibility, however, that the President might eventually decide to visit Vietnam after the Philippines conference.

The President said he would leave Washington on October 17 and fly to Wellington, the New Zealand capital, by way of Honolulu.

TOUR ITINERARY
He gave his itinerary as follows: New Zealand, October 19-20, Australia, October 21-22, the Philippines (summit meeting), October 23-27; Thailand, October 27-30, Malaysia, October 30-31; South Korea, October 31-November 2.

The President said he would return to the U.S. on November 2 or 3 via Alaska.

The President said the summit conference would review military progress in the Vietnam war and explore the possibilities of peace.

When a reporter inquired if there had been any significant progress towards peace, Johnson said: "No, I have not seen any developments in recent weeks that would cause me to hold out hope or to give you any real justification for encouragement."

He said the Manila session would review the military progress being made in the field, and hear South Vietnam's plans for further evolution towards representative government and the accelerated security of the countryside.

The President said the Manila conference would explore the prospects of a peaceful settlement of the Vietnamese conflict in the light of all the proposals that had been made.

He emphasised once again that U.S. objectives in Vietnam were limited and said he was constantly aware of hazards of action which could result in a wider war with other countries.

He appeared to be stressing anew the U.S. desire to avoid conflict with China.

His remarks came in response to a question asking for his views on statements by former President Eisenhower that if he was still in office he would not preclude the use of nuclear weapons in Vietnam.

Johnson said it was the administration's policy "to provide the maximum deterrence with the minimum involvement."

(Contd. on Page 4)

Johnson Calls Talk With Thant Delightful

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 8, (AP).—President Johnson and UN Secretary-General U Thant talked about Vietnam and other world problems for almost an hour Friday in a surprise meeting which the President described as "delightful and stimulating."

"We had a complete review and assessment of the world situation including Vietnam and exchanged viewpoints," Johnson said.

"I expressed to the Secretary-General our deep feelings about the UN and our gratitude to him for his leadership and the contribution he has made to promoting better relations between nations."

"I reaffirmed to the Secretary-General the viewpoint of my people that not only has he been of great service to the cause of peace but in this hour of great trial we needed him all the more."

Just before the President and Thant stepped from the elevator into the lobby, a U.S. spokesman said that Johnson had taken advantage of his visit to New York "to reaffirm our country's strong support for the United Nations and our confidence in the Secretary-General."

Thant told newsmen after his meeting with Johnson that he saw the President's visit as "a symbolic act of support for the United Nations and America's continuing interest in the success of it."

Ahmadullah Picks Site For Mosque At Polytechnic

KABUL, Oct. 8, (Bakhtar).—Public Works Minister Eng. Ahmadullah Thursday designated the site for a mosque to be built in the compound of the polytechnic institute. The polytechnic project, which includes construction of classrooms, dormitories, residential quarters for faculty members, laboratories, and storage depots will be completed by the end of the next year, Abdul Rahim Chinzai, chief of the project, reports.

The afghani expenditure of the project so far has amounted to 102 million afghanis. Completion will require spending another 90 million afghanis. The foreign exchange cost of the project is being covered by credit from the Soviet Union.

Over two thousand workers and technicians are working on the project. Thirty USSR engineers and technicians are also employed there. Chinzai said five dormitory buildings are planned. The first one will be completed within three months.



Basil Gray, Keeper of Oriental Antiquities of British Museum (first right), paid a courtesy call on Information and Culture Minister Mohammad Osman Sidky (first left) this morning.

British Ambassador at the Court of Kabul, Sir Gordon Whitteridge (second right), Ahmad Ali Mohtamedi, General Director of Kabul Museum, (centre) and W. C. Gibb, representative of the British Council in Kabul (second left) were also present during the meeting at which views were exchanged about the cultural relations between Afghanistan and Britain.



THE KABUL TIMES

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Food For Thought

When you fall into a man's conversation, the first thing you should consider is, whether he has a great inclination to hear you, or that you should hear him.

—Sir Richard Steele

Better Accommodation For Tourists

The plans for a new ultra-modern hotel in Kabul are being finalised and as far as one can judge from the drawings it is going to be one of the best in the Middle East. The hotel, when completed, should meet to a great extent the need for comfortable accommodations for those who want to visit this country to see its historic sites and scenic beauty and yet enjoy the luxuries of modern living.

One of the major drawbacks in attracting rich tourists has been the lack of efficient, attractive and comfortable hotels. While the step taken by the Afghan Tourist Bureau in building, in cooperation with the Intercontinental hotels, a luxury hotel in Baghe Bala deserves appreciation, it may be mentioned that a proper expansion of tourism requires greater efforts to promote the hotel industry. A hotel such as the Royal Palace, which may well be the name given to the new hotel, is appealing only to a limited income group of tourists and visitors. What about average tourists not only from the West but from the countries of this region. Certainly not all of them can afford to live in a first class hotel.

While tourists may spend a greater portion of their time in the capital they are interested in seeing as much of the country as possible, especially places of historic importance such as Balkh, Bamian, Herat and Kandahar. Others may want to visit scenic spots such as the Panjsher Valley, Bandi Amir the Ajar valley, Pamir, and Badakhshan. These tourists will have to spend one or more nights in these places. They all want to live in reasonable

comfort. It is here that the idea of building motels and less expensive but clean and practical hotels deserves consideration. The hotel industry is a field which offers great opportunities for private investment. With the improved system of highways and air transportation, the number of foreign as well as local visitors to a particular area is bound to increase considerably as the years pass. Anyone investing in hotels and restaurants can hardly lose providing he runs and maintains the concerns well.

Already some far-sighted businessmen are pioneering in this field. At least five new hotels are in the process of completion in the capital. The Nazar restaurant is a good example of a private hotel. Nazar runs a first class restaurant in Shari Nau and also has a number of single and double rooms for rent. There is no reason why this trend cannot be followed in the provincial tourist areas.

The problem of hotel management should not present undue difficulties especially since the hotel school can provide trained people. The fact that the new hotel in Baghe Bala will be managed and run by Intercontinental should provide a good opportunity for graduates of this school as well as for those who may wish to invest in the hotel industry to practically observe how a good hotel is managed. No matter how luxurious or elaborate a hotel is, it depends upon expert management and a qualified staff for its success. The new hotel may serve as a model in this respect for others to imitate and emulate.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Today's *Islah* carries an editorial entitled "Government's Programme for Action". For the first time, it said, the government of Prime Minister Mohammad Maiwandwal published its programme of action and beliefs so that the public may pass judgment on it.

Ever since its publication, the editorial went on, various comments and interpretations have been made in different circles on the programme. Words such as progressive democracy and socialism have drawn greater attention since they have been used for the first time in this context. The basic questions in these circles have been: why was the programme published at all and what is Afghanistan's need for such a programme at the present time and why has socialism been incorporated in the programme?

These questions can best be answered by studying the political developments in the newly developing Asian, African and Latin American countries. After World War II, it went on, the world was divided into two ideologies. That great powers of the world are trying by different means, using money and their publicity organs, to persuade other countries to fall in their respective blocs and increase the number of followers of their ideologies. This ideological war is going on with full intensity; it does not recognise any political boundaries and wherever it finds enlightened youth without a goal, it penetrates into his thinking and takes him in any direction to which his limited intellect can be led.

Afghanistan as a country which is taking fresh steps for the creation of a democratic and national government has to determine its course of action vis-a-vis this trend so that the energy and talent of our people may be utilised effectively for the country's progress. This is why the government has published its programme of action and submitted it to the peoples judgment.

The philosophy of progressive democracy is in conformity with the spirit of the Constitution, the wishes and aspirations of the progressive masses and the intellectuals and is in keeping with the requirements of the time. Maiwandwal's programme of action is based on the philosophy of progressive democracy with religion, monarchy and patriotism as its fundamental pillars. It aims at raising the social, economic, cultural and political status of the

country, taking into consideration human dignity, the rule of law, equality, social cooperation and balanced growth.

The programmes when implemented, will eliminate most of our social, economic and cultural problems, said the editorial. Those who oppose the programme are in fact representing a natural movement. No programme is fully acceptable to the people. This is obvious from the fact that even in advanced democratic countries there are different shades of opinion and varying views on the same subject. Programmes

envisaged by one side are being criticised by another with the only difference that in the advanced countries such criticism is not aimed at personalities and is based on principles. The government listens to criticism with patience since it is determined to popularise democracy in the country. This, it does, in spite of the fact that most of the criticism raised are often based on personal grievances. The socialism to which the philosophy of progressive democracy refers is not a means to reach a further stage but is an end in itself, said the editorial.

WORLD PRESS

Pravda yesterday carried an editorial comment by Italian Publicist Sergio Segre on European Security and questions of Italy's foreign policy orientation. The author points out that "the Atlantic bloc's policy in Europe, which has frequently been artificially justified by the need to contain and control the revisionist and nationalist forces in West Germany, has actually contributed both to Bonn's arming and to the growth of its striving to become an atomic power and secure, when the conditions are favourable, a recarving of the map of Europe and the restoration of the "great reich".

This means that the foreign policy pursued by various Italian governments and the leaders of the Christian Democratic Party was based on a faulty premise. This is why the question now arises of a radical reshaping of Italy's foreign policy, the selection of a new line, active measures on the main road which must lead to the liquidation of blocs and the establishment of a collective security system in Europe.

General Suharto and the men who rule Indonesia have exposed the extravagances of Dr. Sukarno. They have come near to exposing his duplicity too. His part in the communist coup and murder of the six generals a year ago has never been explained.

"As long as Sukarno retains even the shadow of power, the communist leaders will not feel quite safe, nor will their following consider that communist atrocities have been expiated, he has for months been

urged subtly towards a graceful retirement. Not subtly enough, apparently."

The *Maharashtra Times* editorially criticised those who would make the United States solely responsible for the failure to get peace for South Vietnam.

The leading Marathi language daily said: "Can the advocates of peace assure that the Ho Chi Minh government will be ready for peaceful negotiations the moment bombing is stopped in North Vietnam? Why was it not possible to hold negotiations earlier when America suspended bombing?"

This preaching of peace is obviously one-sided. Those who feel that the American bombing of the north is cruel and insist on stopping it should find out an effective way to stop North Vietnam's guerrilla attacks on the South. Nobody thinks of finding out any such way because North Vietnam does not recognise the mediation of these peacemakers.

"By calling of the Manila conference of the seven countries involved in the aggressive U.S. war in Vietnam, the American aggressors are pursuing two goals: to step up their aggressive war in Vietnam and to conceal America's obvious isolation in this war, the Hanoi paper *Nan Dan* writes in its commentaries.

UAR government paper *Al Ahrar*, commenting on the break in UAR-Tunisian relation emphasised the Tunisian action was merely affirmation of a state already existing between the two countries, and noted Cairo maintains no diplomatic representatives in Tunis.

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Pazhwak On 21st UN Assembly: Self-Criticism: Instrument Of Strength

Following is the text of the statement made at the opening meeting of the 21st session of the General Assembly on Sept. 20 by the newly elected President, Abdul Rahman Pazhwak.

"You have just conferred upon me the highest honour in the United Nations by electing me President of the 21st session of the General Assembly. I wish to convey to you my most sincere appreciation of your highly esteemed confidence.

"It is difficult, indeed, for me to find, in words, the expression of my gratitude to match the election which has just taken place with almost complete unanimity.

"Such a gesture of confidence can augur only one mandate, which I accept with no reservations: my determination to endeavour to conduct the office with complete impartiality, in total compliance with the principles of the Charter and with the rules governing the deliberations of the Assembly.

"I consider the mandate entrusted to me an augury for the equal determination of the Members of the Assembly to provide me with the kind of co-operation which can make the office of the Presidency a constructive and even creative contribution to the smooth working of the world's foremost parliamentary body.

"I have been personally associated with my colleagues here for a considerable number of years and have enjoyed at all times their co-operation and friendship. In the present General Assembly, it would be odd, indeed, if this policy were to stop at the door of this Presidency. Wherever feasible, politically and diplomatically, I shall remain at the service of all my colleagues who seek the neutral office of the President whenever it may help to promote mutual understanding, and harmony, and to further and

expedite agreements for the benefit of all.

"I consider this election as a tribute to my country. I do so with pride and with due regard to the consistent way in which Afghanistan has found its unaltered position in the pattern of peace.

"It has actively participated in the workings of this Organisation, with a spirit of friendly co-operation and understanding with all its members, a policy which we have endeavoured always to base on our objective and independent judgment of all international situations.

"Afghanistan has never sought any alliance formed for any other interests than the common interest of all nations. It has enjoyed membership only in the grand alliance—the United Nations—the one association of peoples and nations which we believe can, in the end, bring about and guarantee the people of the world—all people of the world—final and lasting peace. From this profound conviction stem our basic policies so familiar to all.

"Being fully aware that we must crowd into the brief period of the duration of the General Assembly thorough deliberations on so many items touching upon such a vast number of world problems affecting the present and the future of mankind, your full co-operation is indispensable.

"My worthy predecessors in this office, whose gifts and virtues I cannot hope to match, have demonstrated that this is possible.

"I should like to pay a warm tribute to all of them, particularly to my immediate predecessor, the President of the twentieth session of the General Assembly, His Excellency Amintore Fanfani, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy, who served the Assembly in the last session with distinction and successfully fulfilled the responsibilities

and the duties of the office of the Presidency.

"I am confident that all of us have listened to his statement this afternoon, which should be considered an outstanding additional contribution, in drawing the attention of the General Assembly to the tasks before it.

"In the accelerated urgency of the challenging issues that we face in the first year and gateway to the third decade of the Organisation, the expediting of our vast programme—unfinished and new—is crucial. "This Assembly, I am sure, is fully aware of the pressing urgency imposed upon us by the mounting crises facing the world today. To the political problems are now added vast economic problems so profoundly affecting the very lives of peoples and nations that they have, themselves, assumed a new magnitude of political importance.

"Much has been said of late—too much perhaps—about the United Nations, its so-called weaknesses and failures.

"Such criticism has a tendency to throw the Organisation into a posture of self-defence and to generate an unfortunate atmosphere. There is always room, however, for a healthy self-criticism, and this is essential in encouraging the Organisation to use its experience for the betterment of the unsatisfactory conditions.

"As an example of such healthy criticism, one may refer to parts of the Introduction to the Annual Report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly.

"In this connexion, however, we should keep in mind the words of the Secretary-General that "The weaknesses and shortcomings of the United Nations lie not in its constitution purposes, objectives and procedures but in world conditions at the present juncture of history.

Yaftali Urges IMF To Expand Operations

Editor's note: Following is the second part of a speech delivered by Abdullah Yaftali, Minister of Finance, to the annual meeting of the governors of the World Bank at the joint discussion of September 27 in Washington.

The nations with the largest foreign exchange reserves and those whose currencies play a particularly significant role in international financial flows, are understandably most concerned with liquidity problems, but theirs is not the exclusive concern and they should not make all the decisions in this critical area. We feel that any final decisions should be made by the majority of Fund members, including, of course, the developing countries. At the same time, of course, we cannot realistically expect one country to be the major source of reserve creation when this would force that country to bear the burden of large continuing deficits in its balance of payments.

We are pleased to see that the United States has finally succeeded in reducing its deficit and hope this trend will continue. To reduce pressures on the dollar and

the pound sterling, and assure adequate liquidity and reserves we believe that the resources and the role of the International Monetary Fund should be increased and that every effort should be extended to make strong European currencies, such as the Deutsche mark and the French Franc, among others, acceptable as international reserve currencies. The IMF should also re-evaluate its policies, especially with regard to drawing rights of its members. The 25 per cent of quota is inadequate.

The Bank's annual report indicates that the problems faced in fulfilling its development functions continue to be substantial. The usually difficult problems have been made still more complex by the force of recent events. Particularly important is the rise in market rates of interest which has forced the Bank to increase its lending rates and has tended to harden loan terms generally. At the same time, economic conditions in the developing countries are, if anything, getting more complex. Ironically, one of the most serious aspects of the "development problem" is the growing burden of debt service in the nations trying to accelerate deve-

lopment.

These growing debt-service burdens, aggravated by the prospect of harder terms for new loans, pose several problems. The most obvious of these, of course, is the need to allocate more internal and external resources to meet these higher charges at the expense of needed domestic investment. More public revenues must be raised internally. Scarce foreign exchange earnings needed for capital goods imports must be used to pay for debt service. Indeed, an increase in the debt-service demands is made more untenable because many developed countries are showing something less than all-out enthusiasm for increasing their imports.

The serious implications of the rising debt-service requirements in the less developed economies are far-reaching. When combined with the possibility of generally harder terms on new loans, the possible effects on the future course of economic development are sufficiently severe to warrant serious examination and consideration. We therefore appreciate the understanding of this situation shown by World Bank President Woods and by IMF Managing Director Schweitzer and

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South African Shadow Troubles New Nations

The United Nations has taken note of the ominous shadow that hangs over the future of two former African colonies as independent states.

The two, Bechuanaland and Basutoland, which became Botswana and Lesotho on attaining sovereignty September 30 and October 4, respectively, are surrounded by South Africa.

In order to act while the UN still retained an interest in them as colonies, the Assembly interrupted its general debate to express "grave concern" barely 24 hours before Bechuanaland severed its ties to Britain. The Assembly resolution also covered the colony of Swaziland, another South African enclave, which is not expected to attain independence for two more years.

The resolution adopted by the Assembly 82-2 (South Africa and Portugal) drew attention of the Security Council to the "serious threat to the territorial integrity and sovereignty of these territories constituted by the aggressive policies" of South Africa.

The concern over the three territories arises not only from their unfortunate geographical circumstances, but also because their almost complete economic dependence on South Africa make them vulnerable to pressure from the apartheid regime there.

The resolution was brought to the floor of the Assembly after having been approved by the Fourth Committee on colonial matters of which Fakhreddine Mohammedi, the Sudanese ambassador, is chairman. Drafted by a special sub-committee, the resolution was first introduced by Seydou Diallo of Guinea and seconded by Moshen Sadigh Esfan-

diary of Iran. It quickly picked up more than a score of sponsors, mostly African and Asian nations.

Though there was general unanimity among the Africans in support of the resolution, some, in private conversations, said they believed the territories had better assurances of security as colonies than as independent states subject to the heavy pressures that South Africa is able to exert through economic leverage. Joe Appiah of Ghana hinted at this during the committee debate on the resolution when he charged that Britain's willingness to grant independence resulted from its decision to pull out of southern Africa and out of fear that its continued presence in the area would lead to increased strained relations with South Africa.

This, of course, was heatedly denied by Francis Brown, the trusteeship expert on Britain's delegation. He said his government has provided more than \$3 million in aid to the territories since 1963 and would continue to do so even though they were independent.

Though the fate of the territories has been a matter of UN concern for some years, it did not become a critical issue until the British decision to grant them independence.

Secretary-General U. Thant reported recently that it had been impossible to set into operation a special fund for the economic development of Basutoland and Bechuanaland—a fund established last year—because of insufficient contributions.

The independence of Bechuanaland (Botswana) is particularly beneficial to the regime of Ian Smith in Rhodesia, Africans at UN say. As long as the territory remained under British control there was always the

possibility that London could sever one of the links between South Africa and the rebel government by closing down a section of a railroad that runs through the territory connecting the two.

With British authority removed as a result of independence, the two countries have taken over complete control of the rail line, making it easier for South African exports to reach the rebel regime with supplies it most needs.

The Assembly resolution, in addition to calling the attention of the Security Council to the precarious state of affairs in the two new nations, addresses a warning directly to South Africa.

It warned Pretoria that "any attempt to encroach on the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the territories following independence shall be considered by the United Nations to be an act of aggression. It also warned that "any interference in their domestic affairs, including their economic affairs, and any hindrance of the movement in transit of persons and goods shall be considered a flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter, with all the attendant consequences."

South African Ambassador M.I. Botha denied throughout the debate that his government has any intention of violating the sovereignty of the two countries and declared that any action taken by the UN in anticipation of such violations was premature and unwarranted by fact.

Among sponsors of the resolution were Afghanistan, Algeria, Congo (Brazzaville), Ghana, Guinea, India, Iran, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen and Zambia.

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)

ADVERTISING RATES

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| | |
|----------------|----------|
| Yearly | Af. 1000 |
| Half Yearly | Af. 600 |
| Quarterly | Af. 300 |
| FOREIGN | |
| Yearly | \$ 40 |
| Half Yearly | \$ 25 |
| Quarterly | \$ 15 |

AIR SERVICE

SUNDAY
Ariana Afghan Airlines
Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-0900
Khost-Kabul
Arrival-0950
Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul
Arrival-1330
Tashkent-Kabul
Arrival-1510
Kabul-Khost
Departure-0730
Kabul-Tashkent
Departure-0900
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar
Departure-0930
Iranian Airlines
Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-0830
Kabul-Tehran
Departure-0930
Indian Airlines
New-Delhi-Kabul
Arrival-1125
Kabul-New Delhi
Departure-1345

MONDAY
Ariana Afghan Airlines
Amritsar-Kabul
Arrival-1430
Herat-Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-1500
Kabul-Amritsar
Departure-0730
Kabul-Kandahar-Herat
Departure-0800
Kabul-Kandahar
Departure-1530
PIA
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1050
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1130

TUESDAY
Ariana Afghan Airlines
Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-0930
Kabul-Kandahar-Tehran-Damas-cus-Beirut
Departure-1030
Kabul-Mazar
Departure-0730
PIA
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1050
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1130

Table with 2 columns: Service Name and Telephone Number. Includes Fire Brigade (2012), Police (20507), De Afghanistan Bank (20045), Radio Afghanistan (24585), Pashtany Tejaraty Bank (22092), Airport (22316), Bakhtar News Agency (20413), Ariana Sale Office (24731, 24732).

Ben Barka Case Still A Mystery
Club Owner Describes Police-Agent Exchange

PARIS, Oct. 8, (Reuter).—A Paris club owner Wednesday described at the Ben Barka trial a conversation he overheard between a senior Paris police official and a counter-espionage officer about the kidnapping of Moroccan opposition leader Mehdi Ben Barka a few days after the kidnapping.

The two men were chief of police intelligence, Commissioner Jean Caille, and counter-espionage officer Marcel Leroy who is on trial charged with failing to pass on to police what he knew about the Ben Barka affair.

Roger Carcassonne, owner of the "Les Vieux de la Vieille", a luncheon club of war veterans and resistance workers, described a brief and awkward conversation between Caille and Leroy while the three were lunching together last Nov. 2, four days after the kidnapping.

So far the long-drawn out trial, with five men in the dock and seven on trial in their absence, has thrown little new light on the abduction and fate of Moroccan opposition leader Mehdi Ben Barka in a Paris boulevard a year ago.

The angriest scene developed after the judge called two journalists from their seats in court to give evidence about a tape recording by the Moroccan student, El Azemouri, who saw Barka when he was lured into a waiting, police car by police officers last Oct. 29.

Defence Counsel Mait Jean-Louis read a transcript of the recording in which El Azemouri quoted Ben Barka as saying shortly before he disappeared: "talks are in progress with the King of Morocco."

The journalists—Roger Murate, 46, who said he was writing a book on the Ben Barka affair, and Curtis Cate, 42, covering the trial for Newsweek magazine—were called to the witness stand to confirm the tape recording, made in their presence. This provoked an outburst from the dock from Bernier, also a journalist.

Bernier shouted to ask El Azemouri why he did not tell police of the kidnapping immediately if took place, and received the reply: "I could not denounce the police to the police."

GETTING A KICK OUT OF CRITICISM

Editor's Note: S. Kushkaki, President of Radio Afghanistan, just returned from a three-week visit to Australia. Although he primarily observed the Australian Broadcasting Commission's programme, here he gives his general impressions of life in Australia.

"They are a weird Mob" is the name of a film recently produced in Australia about the life of that country which is itself a continent. We were having lunch in New Castle, a town about 100 miles north of Sydney with R. Wood and J. Hall, two important men in the Australian Broadcasting hierarchy in a motel restaurant talking about the Australian way of life. "They (no, they said, we) are a weird mob. And we never mind if others criticise. We get a big kick out of that...."

I think that is why the two gentlemen wanted to show me "They are a Weird Mob", based on a book depicting scenes from Australia's most populated city Sydney. It is a satire about an Italian journalist who comes to Australia with good knowledge of English language but without any idea of the Australian way of life or its people's expressions and idioms.

The Italian who comes to Australia to work as a magazine sport writer winds up with working on a farm. And you know how different the language used by people living in farms can be.

But even in the city the Italian has his difficult moments. For instance, a taxi driver, fed up with answering questions, calls a place in Sydney "the King's bloody Cross—the actual name being just King's Cross. But the Italian believes that its name is the King's "bloody Cross" and tells people that he is living in hotel at "King's "bloody" Cross."

I dwell so much on the film in order to point out some of the differences which exist in Australia as an English speaking nation but whose people hardly live the same way as people in England.

In Sydney you find people who love to spend their holidays at the sea shore when the weather is fine. In Melbourne, the second largest city, I watched an Australian football match (Australian rules) attended by more than 100,000 spectators. A combination of football and handball and I was told that it was a "religion" to Melbournites. They also hold huge agricultural shows exhibiting the latest achievements in farming and cattle raising.

No matter how well you speak English or how acquainted you are with British or American idioms you are at a loss listening to a conversation between two Australians. They are fond of eating oysters and drinking locally produced wines. The Beatles are popular and one often sees teenage boys dressed like girls and both teen age boys and girls walking barefoot.

While big cities on the east coast, such as Sydney and Melbourne, have a metropolitan atmosphere, Perth on the Western coast almost 4,000 kilometres away still has a Frontier spirit.

By the time I left Australia it was not uncommon to find Australians surprised to whom I talked that I came from a city 6,000 ft. above sea level, for the highest peak in Australia is just 7,500 ft.

Australia, the only continent occupied by a single nation, and

the last to be developed by Europeans, was founded by Captain James Cook in 1770, although Dutch and Portuguese explorers had been there 70 years earlier. Cook's discovery took place when England had lost the United States and needed new outlet for overseas settlement. This prompted the British government to send a fleet of 11 ships carrying 1,500 persons from England to Eastern Australia.

Today Australia has a population of little more than 11 million in an area almost three million square miles, about 3.8 persons per square mile. Although 59 per cent are native Australia's accounts. For the differences in habits and ways of thinking from those of England.

Australia is a rich country, its people have one of the highest living standards in the world and the ambition to raise it still further. The world knows very little about the way Australians live. For one thing, it is located very far from major world centres, 20 flying hours away from the Middle East alone.

Australia's international relations have developed as a natural consequence of its growth from

colonial status to independent nationhood. While the country has close ties with Britain, it also shares common points of view with the U.S.

But it is quite obvious that the Australians have a keen desire to develop their relations with the rest of the world, especially with Asian countries. Although a separate continent, it considers itself an Asian power. The participation of Australia in the Vietnam war as we have all read in the press, has received a mixed reaction. Undoubtedly there is in Australia a militant group—though in minority—opposing Australian military involvement in the Vietnam War. The opposition Labour party in that country also opposes Australian involvement.

Australia is far most interested in the development of Southeast Asia. For instance, Radio Australia, which broadcasts only to foreign countries has more than five hours of broadcast to Indonesia.

Being a rich nation and having a desire to have closer relations with Asian countries, Australia would like to increase its ties with Afghanistan although the development of the West.

countries have no diplomatic relations and there are no direct missions in each other's capitals from the two countries.

Australian foreign assistance programme is channelled through two schemes—the United Nations Technical Assistance programme and the Colombo Plan. There is still very little direct assistance and cooperation between Afghanistan and Australia. The only assistance that Australia has rendered to Afghanistan has been under the Colombo Plan of which Afghanistan became a member of the assistance has been in the field of training less than three years ago. The assistance has been in the field of training personnel. Afghanistan can gain to a great extent from Australia's experience in farming. For Australia still is a country which gets its wealth from primary products.

During my three-week visit to Australia I found a genuine interest on the part of the people whom I met for closer relations between the two countries. The name Afghan has been familiar to them ever since the Afghans took camels to that continent and played a major share in the deal with Afghanistan although the development of the West.

Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer
The Spinzar Company of Kunduz first sent a representative to Baghlan to purchase cotton from farmers many years ago, says in article by Abdul Haf published in the daily Etehad in Baghlan.

It is partly from the cotton and grains raised in Baghlan that the Spinzar company gets raw material for its factories. Despite this, it is surprising that so far, the company has not been able to open shops in Baghlan to sell its edible oil and soap products which the people really need, says the writer. Likewise, the Afghan Textile Company doesn't have any outlets in Baghlan where the people are anxious to purchase home made textiles at reasonable prices.

The writer urges both companies to open outlets in Baghlan and enable the residents to buy their products. The writer suggests that all provinces be equally provided with the locally produced goods which are not only economical, but will also encourage the people use goods manufactured within the country.

In another issue of Etehad the same writer suggests sales centre for coal should be opened in Baghlan, Kunduz, and Takhar.

In the winter people need more heat and at the moment use a great deal of wood whose price is paid in vanishing forests and orchards, believes the writer. In the past, this issue has been brought by newspapers and other agencies to the attention of the Ministry of Mines and Industries and it has been urged that these three provinces, like Kabul, have coal outlets but so far, unfortunately, nothing has been done about it, adds the writer.

Previously in the villages and small towns the people used sandals to keep warm in the winter. But now most of the people in the villages use stoves. This method of heating requires much wood. The increased demand for wood has resulted in higher prices.

The writer hopes that the Ministry of Mines and Industries will take appropriate steps to see that coal is also available in the provinces during the severe winters.

In the Parwan a letter to the editor suggests that the the secondary girls' school of Bahraee Jalali in Parwan province be upgraded to high school level.

After giving a short account of the comprehensive development programmes of the Ministry of Education to popularise education and rid the country illiteracy, the letter writer, Miss Mahtab, hopes that in accordance with this programmes of educational development the girls in the province may continue their studies.

Mazari Sharif's Daily Bedar, discusses the need for advocates in the province of Balkh. People looking for legal advice and guidance have difficulty finding anyone able to help them. The paper hopes that lawyers will help the people by opening offices in the provinces.

Another issue of Bedar suggests that streets in Balkh province be named after prominent literary figures and other famous people.

In most countries it is common to remember prominent people by naming streets and places after them, notes the paper. Although this is done in some provinces, particularly in Kabul, so far it has not been done in Balkh which has been the cradle of many great men.

The paper hopes the municipality will see to it that streets are named after some poets, historians, philosophers and especially after Maulana Jalaluddin Balkhi and Nasser Khusraw, who are the most notable personalities of ancient Balkh.

Juzjans Dewa carries an open letter to the editor in which the writer delineates what the electorate of Shiberghan expect from their Wolesie Jirgah Deputy. It is more than a month now since the Wolesie Jirgah recessed but the people of Shiberghan have yet to be informed as to what their Deputy has done for them in the Jirgah.

Now that he has returned, the writer says, we hope that he calls the people who voted for him together and tells them what he has done during the first session for the good of the constituency and gain the people's support.

The daily Faryab carries an editorial entitled Printing Difficulties. A well-equipped and modern printing house is necessary for publishing houses, notes the paper. In recent years our country has seen some changes in the field of printing, but these have been only in the capital city, Kabul, practically no attention has been paid to improve the condition of printing houses in the provinces, where a lot handicaps are faced, claims the paper.

In this connection the paper mentions the recent two weeks' interruption in the publication of Faryab printing machine of the paper broke down and could not be repaired. Although a new machine was provided by the Government Printing Press, it could not be operated because of the shortage of electricity in Maimana city.

The paper expresses the hope that more attention would be paid to improve the equipment of printing houses in the provinces.

Space Research Enriches Life On Earth

In New York several residents are wearing artificial teeth and other dental appliances fashioned from a metal originally developed for use on space rockets. It is an alloy of iron, chromium, nickel, titanium, silicon and manganese. It permits stronger, thinner, lighter and much less expensive dental appliances than are possible with the conventionally used gold and platinum.

A coating originally developed to prevent fogging on the windshield of the American X-15 experimental rocket plane has led to development of a heated cradle cover. The plastic cover maintains a constant temperature around the infant at all times.

Paints especially developed for the outer surface of space vehicles will change colour with temperature so as to reflect or absorb heat, and, thus, can be used on rooftops to help control the temperature in houses and buildings.

These three samples, culled at random from thousands, illustrate some of the unusual and often unexpected ways in which space exploration efforts are coming back to earth, with benefits for almost everybody.

The direct benefits of space technology—such as those derived from weather, communication and navigation satellites—are already well known. Less well known are the indirect benefits resulting when space developments are applied in other fields.

This so-called "spin-off" or "fall-out" from space efforts is already making important contributions in industry, medicine, transportation, scientific research, and in the home.

Shock-absorbing aluminum tubes, originally designed to soften lunar landings, have been installed at the bottom of elevator shafts as a safety device. The tubes are also being tested on helicopters and airplanes to reduce injury and damage in emergency landings, and may eventually lead to impact-absorbing devices for automobiles.

Heat-resistant electronic components, developed to withstand the temperature extremes of space, will lengthen the lives of radio and television sets and other appliances by better withstanding their self-generated heat.

Compactly packaged special foods developed for lengthy space flights also lend themselves to polar and desert explorations. These foods are light weight, require minimum storage space, can withstand temperature extremes without spoiling, yet provide adequate nutrition.

Lightweight plastics developed for rockets are now used in railway tank cars weighing half as much as steel cars. New titanium alloys resist corrosive chemicals in oil refineries better than ordinary steel valves.

The concept of the "lunar walker," a remotely operated instrument with mechanical legs for unmanned exploration, may find application in the form of a walking chair that can climb stairs, negotiate curbs, and traverse sandy beaches, all tasks impossible for conventional wheel chairs.

A switch actuated only by voluntary movement of the eyes may help paralyzed or limbless patients turn book pages, switch room lights on and off, control thermostats, radio and television sets, operate typewriters and other devices. One manufacturer has adapted the switch to a motorized wheel chair completely controllable by eye movements.

Types of rubber, plastics and other materials designed to withstand sterilisation—so that they will not contaminate planets when used in landing capsules—are being used for surgical gloves and electrical insulation in high-temperature environments. Materials in electrical batteries developed for space use are now lengthening the life of conventional silver-zinc batteries five to six times.

Sealants for the seams of spacecraft are used to fill spaces between floor and bathroom tiles, to hold windshields in place, and as liners for concrete water tanks and for repair of concrete and asphalt roads.



SIGHT SWITCH—Mere movement of an eyeball will actuate this electrical switch, mounted on frame of eye glasses, to control a wide variety of functions such as opening doors, turning lights on and off, and turning book pages for disabled persons. The switch was developed in the United States during research for America's space effort, but is now also finding numerous other applications.

Electrochemistry Of Solutions

Until we crossed the threshold of this laboratory at the Novocherkassk Polytechnical Institute we had been of course unaware of the uses of the laboratory's numerous instruments.

M.F. Skalozubov, head of the Department of Electrochemistry, to which the laboratory belongs, pointed to the racks: "The vessels are filled with different aqueous solutions. Oh, Yes, ordinary water."

"I was digging in my memory for facts about water, "Water, in fact, is just...."

"A well-known substance," the professor went on. "Nevertheless we are studying it, for instance, we want to know the effect of magnetic field on aqueous solutions."

"And what is the purpose of such experiments?" "Their purpose is to produce a beneficial effect on some technological processes, in which water is involved in one or another way," comes the answer from Assistant Professor F. I. Kuzoz, who had made in the meantime all the necessary preparations for the experiment. The setup is quite simple. It is a compact device made of six electromagnets, through which pipe conducts are passing. As the liquid (a current-carrying solution, of course) is moving inside them, it is crossed by magnetic lines of force, and electricity is generated in the liquid flow. The next stage is, in fact, "pure electrochemistry."

With the aid of this special device equipped with electromagnets it is possible to learn the effect of the magnets' field on the concentration and electric conductivity of the solutions.

I was shown another original set-

New York-Moscow Route Almost Closed

PEKING, Oct. 8, (Hsinhua).—U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko have, during their recent talks in New York, almost closed a deal on direct flights between Moscow and New York, according to Washington reports. This is another obvious evidence that the governments of the United States and the Soviet Union, while colluding in plotting "peace talk" swindles on Vietnam, are also stepping up collaboration in other areas.

U.S. State Department Press Officer Robert J. McCloskey announced on Oct. 3 that the United States and the Soviet Union

had agreed to resume civil aviation negotiations and that non-stop flights between Moscow and New York might begin as early as next spring, according to Western press reports. The resumption of negotiations was a result of the talks between Rusk and Gromyko in New York, the reports added.

McCloskey said the "main reason" for moving ahead on civil aviation talks at this time was to prove the "sincerity" of U.S. President Johnson's declaration that the United States seeks areas of agreement with the Soviet Union, without being affected by the U.S. war against Vietnam.

Political Aims Behind Trade Terms, Says Philippines

NEW YORK, Oct. 8, (AP).—Senator Ambrosio Padilla of the Philippines charged here Friday that "the great trading nations still prefer to manipulate trade arrangements with the developing countries for political end."

"They are not too eager to open their markets to the products of the developing countries and to pay fair and stable prices for what they buy," he told the U.N. General Assembly's Economic Committee. Consequently, he said, they resort to such manipulation "instead of entering into more equitable and more rational trade relations dictated solely by considerations of mutual need and mutual profit."

In this connection, and without naming any particular country, he cited "the failure of the recent U.N. cocoa conference," which broke down mainly because of the U.S. position.

"The current trading policies of the developed countries have resulted in a widening disparity between their economies and those of the developing countries," he declared.

Ambassador Majid Rahnema of Iran told the committee that the world economy was underdeveloped, and not just some countries in it. He suggested that the realisation of that should become the basis for a world struggle against underdevelopment.

WIDENING DISPARITY

"As long as the structures of this economy remain underdeveloped... it should be altogether illusory to think that it could, notably, realise the dream of a world without need in the year 2,000," he said.

On Thursday, reports Tass, at the conference on aid to developing countries, UN Secretary General U Thant stressed the need of constantly expanding funds to implement the programme of aid to developing countries.

In the General Assembly, yesterday, reports AP, Liberia launched a hard attack on the position of South Africa that a World Court decision supports its continued administration of Southwest Africa.

Foreign Minister J. Rudolph Grimes of Liberia said, South Africa has relied on "half truths, distortions, quotations out of context and misrepresentations" in interpreting the decision.

"The Court evaded its responsibility and, I might add, opportunity to adjudicate upon the real merits of the dispute..." Grimes said. But he strongly denied that the Court had ruled in favour of South Africa.

He called on the General Assembly to approve a resolution of 53 countries calling for the United Nations to take over the mandate and appoint a commission to administer the territory and set a date for its independence.

Canadian Foreign Minister Paul Martin told the Assembly that by any standards "South Africa's policies under the mandate justify the general opinion that South Africa has proven to be an unacceptable administrator of the territory."

SOUTHWEST AFRICA

Mali Foreign Minister Ousman Ba said the World Court's July 18 ruling on Southwest Africa "proved that colonial questions cannot easily be solved by peaceful means."

Ba also said pleasure over the decision was "equal in London and Washington," because if the decision had gone against South Africa it would have required sanctions against that country.

Chief delegate Apollo Kironde of Uganda called South Africa "an international robber."

Replying for South Africa, David de Villiers denied allegations made against his country.

He said he neither lied nor misled. All his statements could be substantiated fully from the record of the World Court's proceedings, he claimed.

In the general debate India's Foreign Minister Swaran Singh said his country would support the peoples of Southeast Africa and of Mozambique and Angola.

He called for the immediate end of the illegal and racist regime in Rhodesia.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA

At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. American and Italian colour cinema-scope film.

MICHELE STROGOFF

PARK CINEMA:

At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m. American and Italian colour cinema-scope film.

MICHELE STROGOFF

KABUL CINEMA

At 2, 5:30 and 9 p.m. Indian film. SIKANDAR AZAM (Part of Indian films festival)

PAMIR CINEMA:

At 2, 5, 7:30 and 10 p.m. Indian colour film. NAKRANI

World Briefs

MOSCOW, Oct. 8, (Tass).—"The Soviet Union is ready to help Algeria on mutually acceptable terms in the better use of oil resources, in the development of ferrous metallurgy and the building of fertiliser plants."

This statement was made Thursday by Nikolai Baibakov, chairman of the USSR Planning Committee, when he received an Algerian delegation headed by Kamal Abdalla Hoja, general director of the Chief Planning Board.

"The Soviet Union is ready to continue assisting in every way the development of Algeria's national economy," Baibakov stressed.

MOSCOW, Oct. 8, (Tass).—A delegation of the Hungarian national assembly, led by Sandor Gaspar, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and Vice-President of the Presidium of the Republic, arrived here for a ten-day friendly visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Apart from Moscow the delegates will visit Minsk and Kiev.

ALGIERS, Oct. 8, (AP).—Flash floods, caused by sudden heavy rains, Friday night were reported to have drowned six persons and caused heavy property damage in the Oran section of western Algeria.

LONDON, Oct. 8, (Reuter).—Field Marshal Ayub Khan, President of Pakistan will ride with Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh in a ceremonial carriage procession to Buckingham Palace at the start of a nine-day visit to Britain on Nov. 17.

He will also have two rounds of talks with Prime Minister Wilson and cabinet ministers during his visit according to an official programme issue Thursday.

MUNICH, Oct. 8, (DPA).—A missile tip containing scientific instruments was shipped to Canada Friday to be sent into space by a Nike-Apache rocket for Fort Churchill on Nov. 1. The nosecone carries a payload similar to one planned to be orbited as the first West German scientific satellite in autumn 1968.

LENINGRAD, Oct. 8, (DPA).The skull of a one-million-year-old southern elephant, the ancestor of the mammoth, has been found in the northern Caucasus and restored by Leningrad scientists, Tass reported Friday. The skull, weighing one ton, largest owned by any museum, has been taken to a southern Caucasus museum.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 8, India will extend Nepal a 400 million rupees credit to aid the Himalayan country's third five-year plan. It was learned in New Delhi Friday. The credit was announced by Indian Premier Mrs. Indira Gandhi, currently on a state visit to Katmandu.

Soviet Scientist Finds Properties Of Hypersound

MOSCOW, Sept. 8, (Tass).—The Soviet physicist Gurgun Askaryan has proved that a highly intense sound beam is capable of self-focusing to a thread.

He has also shown that the trace of a light beam can focus a sound beam. These two effects can cause a sharp increase in the coherence of sound energy, which can find its application in the processing of solid bodies with a laser beam.

It was found some years ago that while passing through some transparent media the laser beam generates powerful oscillations of extremely high frequencies, the so-called hypersound. The latter can be applied to destroy or work up quartz, sapphire, glass and other hard transparent substances.

Gurgun Askaryan showed that hypersound or light are able to considerably change the acoustic properties of a medium (for example, by heating it) and, in this way, to affect the propagation of sound and to focus the sound-energy flux.

The self-focusing effect of sound is similar to that of light, which phenomenon has for the first time been studied by Askaryan in the USSR, and by Nobel prize winner Charles Townes in the United States.

The Soviet physicist believes that these conclusions on the properties of hypersound are important for the control of coherence of sound energy in the laser beam. He thinks that necessary properties and temperature of media may be obtained by selection through the introduction of chemical additives that can change the absorption of sound or light.

Subandrio's Trial Continues; Reported Note To Sukarno

JAKARTA, Oct. 8, (AP).—President Sukarno once accepted a letter from the Indonesian Communist Party Chief D. N. Aidit telling him how a plan of a procommunist coup should be carried out, a trial testimony revealed Friday night.

A witness in the trial of former Foreign Minister Dr. Subandrio confirmed Aidit gave Sukarno the letter in early October, on or just after the communists' coup attempt, telling him not to condemn the coup attempt.

The witness was Kartono Kadri, formerly No. 3 man in the Indonesian Central Intelligence Agency.

His testimony, confirmed by Subandrio, was the first major implication of Sukarno's involvement in the abortive communist coup here a year ago.

The letter was burned immediately, Kadri said, "because it involved Sukarno and was a past affair."

The prosecution read out the letter which was said to have been sent from Aidit to Sukarno. In the letter Aidit said Sukarno must not condemn the communist power play against the generals.

Subandrio said he received only an unsigned copy of the letter from Aidit to Sukarno.

The communist party had claimed the council of generals was attempting to overthrow Sukarno and the party acted to defend Sukarno.

REPEALED CHALLENGE

The prosecution repeatedly challenged both Subandrio and Kadri for proof that the council of generals was formed to overthrow Sukarno. Neither said in testimony that they had such proof.

The prosecution shifted questioning away from Sukarno immediately after Kadri said the letter was burned because Sukarno was implicated. Further testimony by Kadri and Subandrio did not elaborate on Sukarno in connection with the letter and the coup attempt.

The testimony has shown so far that Subandrio knew of the planned communist coup attempt prior to the October 1 move but did not report it to Sukarno.

Kadri said he reported to Subandrio about the party's fear "that they would be in difficult position if Sukarno was no more."

Sukarno fell seriously ill in early August. Subandrio's testimony said the communists planned the coup for September 19.

COUP PLANS

Kadri said he informed Subandrio of Sukarno's illness and the communist party's plans for the coup and its plans to form an independent peasant army.

Training of communist party cadre near Halim airbase was also reported to Subandrio, Kadri said. In addition the communist party planned to use central Java as central base of operations, he said.

Aidit would handle the masses and Njoto, No. 2 man of the communist party, would handle political affairs, Kadri said.

He was not allowed to report directly to Sukarno on this matter but to Subandrio, Kadri said.

Another witness in the trial said Friday he believed foreign powers once cooperated with the army here in an attempt to overthrow the government.

Former police Brigadier General Raden Sugengadi Sutarto referred in his testimony to the so-called "Gilchrist letter."

Subandrio once claimed it was proof of a planned invasion of Indonesia by Britain and the United States.

The letter, made public last year in Cairo by Subandrio, was then called a forgery by Britain. Subandrio is being tried on charges of treason.

Johnson Repeats U S Does Not Want War With China

(Contd. from page 1)
The worst thing the United States could do, he said, would be to get into a larger war with other countries.

"We are constantly concerned with the dangers of that," he declared.

SECURITY HEADACHE

A Canberra report says President Johnson's visits to Canberra and Wellington this month will give the Australian and New Zealand police the biggest security headache in their history.

In both countries there is a vocal minority who have demonstrated fiercely against the sending of Australian and New Zealand troops to fight in Vietnam.

Yaftali Urges

(Contd. from page 2)
Commend them for calling attention to these problems in recent statements. We applaud Canada for taking the initiative in cutting or abolishing interest rates and softening the terms on which loans are provided.

Bigger Operations

Under present circumstances, the role of the International Development Association in making soft-term loans could well be substantially expanded. A more even geographic distribution in IDA lending should be considered. The transfer again this year of the Bank's net income to IDA is a helpful step. In addition, we hope that IDA's proposal for the replenishment of its resources will be given early and favourable consideration. If aid-granting countries were to commit only a very small part of their loan funds to IDA in the form of contributions or of soft loans, it would permit a substantial increase in the scale of IDA activities.

We are gratified that despite many difficult situations, the Bank has during the past year continued to move ahead. Without any attempt at being exhaustive, among the encouraging signs of progress is the convention on the settlement of investment disputes between nations and nationals of other nations. Such understanding can, in the long run, do much toward augmenting public capital flows by facilitating the flow of private capital. It can put economic relationships between citizens of different countries on a firmer footing.

We are also encouraged by the increasing interest of the IBRD in the difficult but vital problems of agriculture and education. Development in these areas can and will become increasingly effective through the commendable relationships established by the Bank with the FAO and UNESCO. At the same time, it will be necessary to ensure that coordination among these agencies will not make the loan process more complex.

The Bank has been a source of valuable assistance to many countries through the establishment of consultative relationships. During the past year Afghanistan received significant help from the Bank from consultations on economic planning. We look forward to even greater benefits from these relationships in the future.

Aid In Training

In this same vein let us not overlook the vital training contribution being made by the Economic Development and the IMF Institutes. During their years of operation, the Institutes have provided the quality of training that can be highly influential in the success of national development efforts. We would like to see the training efforts of the Institutes expanded, without compromising standards, so that fewer qualified nominees for training would have to be turned away.

While there is reason to be proud of the achievements of both the Bank and IDA, there still remain the solutions of many problems basic to the maximum effectiveness of these institutions for the developing countries. In particular, let me once again urge that loan application processes be simplified and expedited wherever possible and that efforts be continued to identify worthwhile projects even in the absence of desirable statistical information. We must develop our statistical and analytic services, but needed projects must go forward when it is reasonably clear that they are economically justifiable, even if all the desirable data cannot be provided.

Thank you for your interest and patience. I sincerely hope that a year hence we can report even greater progress in Afghanistan, and that the help of the Bank and the Fund will continue to supplement our own expanding efforts to fulfil more nearly the needs and aspirations of our people.

The passions aroused on this issue in Australia were tragically illustrated last June when an unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate Labour Opposition leader Arthur Calwell as he left a meeting where he had denounced Australian participation in the war.

Earlier, United States Vice-President Hubert Humphrey was given a rowdy reception by anti-Vietnam war demonstrators when he visited Australia and New Zealand.

In New York, reports AP, U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Foreign Minister Mohammed Riad of the United Arab Republic discussed the war in Vietnam Friday during a conference on world issues.

"We always hope for peace," Riad told newsmen after the meeting, but he added he had brought no new information to Rusk on possible avenues for settling the conflict.

The United Arab Republic was one of several countries reported earlier this week to be exploring possible new moves to end the war. North Vietnam has a diplomatic mission in Cairo.

66 VIET CONG SURRENDER

Meanwhile the war continued unabated. A DPA report from Saigon said 66 Viet Cong soldiers surrendered to South Vietnamese units in coastal Binh Dinh province Wednesday as a large force of government troops, South Korean and American airborne units were closing a choking circle around Viet Cong rebels and alleged North Vietnamese.

A U.S. spokesman said the defectors were all carrying safe conduct passes, regularly dropped on enemy concentrations.

The spokesman said the operation was shaping up as one of the war's major victories for the allies, with 950 enemy killed and 527 captured so far.

Allied casualties had been "very light—phenomenally so," he said.

According to AP, U.S. tactical bombers flew 10 strikes against North Vietnamese positions inside the demilitarised zone Wednesday, touching off a series of secondary explosions and fires.

South Vietnamese troops reported finding 50 Viet Cong bodies on the Cambodian border southwest of Saigon. The Viet Cong were victims of a U.S. B52 bomber raid last week, which also destroyed between 15 and 20 structures.

In the air offensive over North Vietnam, U.S. pilots flew 130 missions Wednesday. One U.S. plane, an air force F4C Phantom, was shot down during the forays, the 393rd such loss of the war. One of the two-man crew was rescued and the other was missing.

Air force raids included strikes against some 50 barges located 15 miles northeast of Dong Hoi. Pilots reported several of them were destroyed.

South Vietnamese troops reported contact Thursday with an estimated three battalions of enemy forces about two and a half miles south of the demilitarised zone, the spokesman said.

The Vietnamese called in air and naval artillery support. They reported suffering "moderate" casualties, with the enemy casualties unknown, the spokesman said.

KUNDUZ TO HAVE 40 MODEL FARMS

KUNDUZ, Oct. 8, (Bakhtar).—The wheat improvement seminar which opened two weeks ago in the Kunduz department of agriculture and irrigation ended yesterday.

Methods of sowing, irrigation, control of pests and disease, weeding, use of fertilisers and reaping and harvesting methods were discussed.

It was decided at the seminar that 40 small model farms should be set up in various parts of the province and experiments with four kinds of imported seed and one local variety should be done.

Sunay's Visit

(Contd. from page 1)

Sunay added: "We Turks are grateful to you for your unequivocal and valiant attitude which is inspired by your concern for justice and human consideration on our Cyprus case. As for the Kashmir case, Turkey has taken its place on the side of justice and legality. It is our desire that the demands of Pakistan on Kashmir, which have been supported by the United Nations and have become a rightful claim, find a satisfactory solution."

Earlier President Ayub had said: "The government of the people of Pakistan are grateful for the spontaneous support and assistance Turkey has extended to Pakistan during the month of September 1965. Words cannot express our feelings and gratitude and I would not even try to do so. But I must say that the support which Turkey extended to Pakistan reflected her great traditions and her love for freedom and justice. This has further extended ties of friendship and brotherhood between the peoples of our two countries."

A joint communique issued yesterday by Iran and Turkey at the end of Turkish President Sunay's five-day visit there, ignored the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) and hailed the Regional Cooperation for Development accord (RCD) in which the two countries are linked with Pakistan.

Britain, the United States and Pakistan are partners with Iran and Turkey in the CENTO defence pact.

The communique made no reference at all to the 10-year-old CENTO alliance and hailed the achievements of RCD.

Listed were advances in co-operative air transportation, a shipping line, ventures in tourism, culture, communications and industry.

RCD is non-military and non-political.

The communique praised the Shah of Iran for his part in bringing the Muslim countries of Pakistan and Malaysia together and disclosed that the Shah and Empress Farah had accepted an invitation to visit Turkey in the near future. A date will be fixed later.

The communique paid tribute to the United Nations for its important role in keeping world peace and stressed the need for financial strengthening of the organisation.

It emphasised that the people of Vietnam should be allowed to decide their own future.

Iran's Aim Is Peace, Shah Tells Parliament

TEHERAN Oct. 8, (DPA).—Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran told parliament Thursday in his speech from the throne that an independent national policy, disarmament, non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the establishment of nuclear-free zones were the aims of Iran's foreign policy.

In opening the new session of parliament after the summer recess the Shah stressed that peace was a necessity but that Iran must be watchful in order not to be surprised. "As long as there is no guaranteed world peace we will take the necessary decisions for our defence."



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