

University of Nebraska at Omaha DigitalCommons@UNO

Kabul Times

Digitized Newspaper Archives

10-18-1966

Kabul Times (October 18, 1966, vol. 5, no. 170)

Bakhtar News Agency

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes

Part of the International and Area Studies Commons

Please take our feedback survey at: https://unomaha.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/ SV_8cchtFmpDyGfBLE

Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (October 18, 1966, vol. 5, no. 170)" (1966). Kabul Times. 1325. https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/1325

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Newspaper Archives at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kabul Times by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu.



worldwide reputation

VOL. V, NO. 170.

SABUL, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1966, (MIZAN 26, 1345, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 3

Conferences, Concerts Held To Mark Red Crescent Week

KABUL, Oct. 18, (Bakhtar).-On the second day of Red Crescent Week conferences were held in various schools and institutes in Kabul. At Rahman Baba, Zarghoona, Malalai and Isteqlal High Schools yesterday students commended the work done by the Society and called for public

act play with kindness as its

theme, written by Sayed Osman

Suduri, director of the Nasher

be shown for a week and the

Iranian Artists

Honoured At

Reception Here

KABUL, Oct. 18, (Bakhtar).-In

honour of the visiting Iranian artists

a reception was held at Baghe Bala

restaurant by the Minister for In-

formation and Culture Osman Sidky

bers of the press, the Ambassador

of Iran and his wife, members of

the Iran embassy with their wives

Several Afghan artists and Mrs.

The Iranian artists came to Kabul

to participate in the celebration of

the birthday of His Majesty.

combat and hostility".

Centre while en route to Pago more."

Pago, American Samoa, on the

first leg of his 25,000 mile tour of

another, the nations of Asia are

casting off the slogans of earlier

narrow nationalism. One after

another, they are grasping the

realities of an interdependent

The East-West centre promotes

a programme of cultural and

technical interchange between

Asia and the United States. More

than 6,000 Asians and Americans

have studied there since it was

dedicated in 1961 by President

Johnson who was then Vice-Pre-

Johnson said he would confer

during his Asian trip "with lea-

ders of six nations who have

also committed their men to the

preposition that aggression shall

not succeed and the people of

South Vietnam shall have the

right to shape their own future

in peace.
"I go to see, to listen, to learn

—and to act with our partners

to bring an honourable peace to

Southeast Asia at the first day

Johnson said a "new spirit is

clearly at work" in Asia, marked

by "a self-confidence that per-

mits cooperation, a skepticism

that rejects illusory short cuts,

Asia's proud past and its great

The role of the United States,

"We can help", he said. "We

must help. We are helping. But

he said, was to help Asia come

into its own with technical as-

sistance and advice.

deepening consciousness of

it is possible."

future.

Marzia, the famous Iranian singer,

Officials of the Ministry, mem-

yesterday evening.

attended the reception.

performed.

proceedings donated to the

was presented. It will

Concerts were given at the end of the conferences. And in some schools pamphlets explaining the programme of the Society were distributed.

bludents and members of the scout organisation collected dona-

Student volunteers of Zarghoona Girls High school yesterday visited the Women's Sanitorium, Nadir Shah Hospital, the military hospital, Wazir Akbar Khan hospital, Hospital, Memono Hospital, and the Maternity Home and presented biscuits and sweets to the patients.

The information office of the Red Crescent Society said clothes were distributed to prisoners in Dehmazang Prison.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE A conference was held by the Women's Welfare Institute at the Ministry of Information and

Culture Mrs. Nafisa Mubarez, Publicity Director of the Institute, said the members of the Institute have rendered every kind of assistanc to the poor and the needy in response to the call of the Red

Crescent Society. The Afghan Red Crescent Society, because of the attention of His Majesty the King and the efforts of HRH Prince Ahmad Shah, High President of the Society, renders great services to

th nation," she said. Mrs. Habiba Hotaki, Mrs. Rahima Safi, Mrs. Sajya Sulaiman and Miss Gulalai also spoke. A concert was held at the end

of the meeting. In Kunduz, Faqir Nabi Alefi, the Governor, addressed a wellattended meeting in the Kunduz club. He spoke of the valuable work done by the Red Crescent

Mohammad Osman, director of the society in the province, tracthe history of the Society and outlined its activities.

Some students read articles, Donations were collected from those who attended the meeting. The city of Kunduz was illuminated on the occasion. A four-

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Oct. 18, (Bakhtar).-Mohammad Yasin Mayel, Deputy Minister of Irrigation in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, left Kabul yesterday for Rome to attend the one-week Executive Committee meeting of WHO Representatives.

KABUL, Oct. 18, (Bakhtar).-Ghulam Mohammad Sulaiman, Afghan Ambassador to Pakistan who had come to Kabul on vacation some time ago, left for Rawalpindi yesterday.

SHEBERGHAN, Oct. 18, (Bakhtar): A new road linking Faizabad and Noor Abad village was opened to traffic yesterday. The 15 km. road, which is 7 m. wide, has been constructed by the people of the area. It is 7 km. shorter than the old road connecting the village and the town.

SHIBERGHAN, Oct. 18, (Bakhtar).-A scout organisation was established in the secondary school for boys in Zarghoon Kot village yesterday. Thirty-five students have joined.

BAGHLAN, Oct. 18, (Bakhtar).-Eng. Abdul Qudus Majid, the Deputy Minister of Mines in the Ministry of Mines and Industries arrived in Puli Khumri yesterday. He later inspected the Karkar Coal Mines.

STOP PRESS

JAKARTA, Oct. 18, (AP).-The prosecution in the trial of former Indonesian Foreign Minister Subandrio Tuesday again demanded the death sentence.

The prosecution rejected the defence statement of Monday but this time failed to mention key questions surrounding President Sukarno and former Communist Party chairman D.N. Aidit.

Subandrio, 50, was present in the white washed two-storey courthouse but made no statement.

The prosecution statement was unusually brief, just one hour compared to sessions of five to seven hours previously.

Over 225,000 People In Parwan

CHARIKAR, Oct. 18, (Bakhtar).-

It has opened 28 primary and vil-

Over 1,600 girls and boys are studying in the schools and 382/people are enrolled in the literacy courses, he said. More than 890 students have graduated from these schools.

fruit trees by spraying insecticide and guided farmers in the use of fertilisers. It has also helped them

Rural Centre Aids

The Rural Development Centre established six years ago in Sayed Khail of Parwan province has given medical, agricultural, and educational help to 225,850 people residing in

lage schools, a home economics course for women, 18 literacy courses for elders, 29 village jirgahs, seven social centres, and four youth clubs, Abdul Satar Khostwal Director of the Rural Development Department, told a Bakhtar reporter.

The centre has helped Agriculturists to protect their gardens and protect their livestock from disease.

More than 157,000 people have been given first aid and 25,029 mothers and children have received milk, vitamins and soap from the centre. About 30,000 children have been vaccinated against smallpox.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, Oct. 18, (DPA).-

"Our role is that of a neigh-

bour among equals—a partner in

He pledged again American

strength to back U.S. commit-

ments in Asia "as long as danger

or privileges, no primacy, no

territory, no base rights in per-

He noted there are still "voices

of extremism and apostles of

militancy" in Asia, but he said

such voices were "out of tune with the new currents", and "in-

creasingly irrelevant" and "in-

Asia's people, he said, saw the

"Sooner or later this new per-

ception will spread as well to the

closed societies of communist

Asia. Sooner or later the pragma-

tic and compassionate spirit of

the Chinese people will prevail

Saying that all hatred among

nations must end in reconcilia-

tion, he looked forward to the

day when the policies of China

will permit such a reconciliation:

said, "to pay for peace the price

of freedom-American freedom

or the freedom of America's al-

(Contd. on page 4)

"But we are not prepared", he

confi-

over outmoded dogmatism.

look to that day with

absolute necessity of "matching

Asia's needs with Asia's resour-

creasingly isolated."

ces," adding:

lies in Asia."

"Yet we seek no special status

peace, order, and progress'

threatens", but he added:

Johnson Begins "Mission Of

Hope" To 6 Asian Nations

Calls For End To Narrow Nationalism

A turning point in Asian history is at hand, U.S. President Lyndon

Johnson said here Monday, and a new Asia "is gradually coming

into its own" while attention is centred on "the terrible costs of

Asia, Johnson said: "one after the great adventure of bringing

Speaking at the East-West we see our role as that, not

'Better Wheat, More Wheat' Plan Gains Momentum

KABUL, Oct. 18, (Bakhtar).-The Ministry of Irrigation and Agriculture will use its own farms and those of the Nangarhar and Helmand Valley Development Authorities for research in increasing wheat output.

The Ministry has been providing farmers in various provinces with improved wheat seed, and demonstrating the use of chemical fertiliser, irrigation methods, etc., Abdul Majid, President of the Planning Department of the Ministry of Irrigation and Agri-

culture, said. Last year 250 farmers in Logar, Wardak, Kabul and Parwan provinces received wheat seed from Ministry. This year, Majid said, 7,500 seers of wheat seed,enough for 750 acres of landwill be distributed to farmers in these and some western prov-

Majid said this year 4,550 acres of land on the Ministry's farms has been earmarked for raising wheat seed. The harvest, it is estimated, will be 28,000 seers.

Each province has also undertaken wheat seed production and distribution programmes and has set up demonstration farms.

Majid said the improved wheat seed produced on the Ministry's farms is given to farmers in return for their produce. The provincial departments of agriculture have installed wheat cleaning machines to provide free service to farmers. Chemical ferti-liser is sold at low rates and on easy terms for repayment to far-mers.

This year, Majid said, priority will be given to farmers who used improved wheat last year and have asked for more.

Wolesi Jirgah Debate

KABUL, Oct. 18, (Bakhtar).-The Wolesi Jirgah today will continue its debate on the budget for the current year of the Prime Ministry. The Jirgah discussed matter yesterday also.

Visitors See Press

Sadiq Tehranian, the editor of the daily Khorasan of Iran, met Mohammad Ebrahim Kandahari, the President of the Government Printing Press yesterday. He later visited the various sections of the press.

The press delegation from Saudi Arabia here at the invitation of the Ministry of Information and Culture also met Kandahari yesterday. Kandaharie presented them with some of the books published in the

The wheat improvement programme has been undertaken by the Ministry, Majid said, in accordance with the stated policy of Prime Minister Maiwandwal's government in a bid to raise productivity and the standard of living of the farming population of the country.

Bank Crisis Fades In Lebanon, Iran Not Affected

BEIRUT, Oct. 18, (AP).-All banks in Lebanon, the banking capital of the Middle East, were closed Monday, but a financial crisis facing the country appeared to be fad-

The Lebanese government's Central Bank Sunday ordered all banks in Beirut to close for three days while it set up a rescue operation to provide massive liquidity against the threat of bank runs.

Merchants, shipping and rance agents and financial circles reported that business had slowed down to a small extent Monday, but trade continued and there were no signs of panic like the spectre of mass bankruptcy that loomed over the city during the weekend.

Police guards patrolled the banking districts, and riot police were assigned to guard the giant Intra Bank, whose closure ignited the crisis Saturday, but no crowds gathered outside the banks.

Beirut's money changers were doing a regular business and the one reported result of the crisis was that the price of the U.S. dollar was falling, so far by about 3 per cent. This, they said, was because banks were expected to sell large amounts of dollars to accumulate stocks of Lebanese pounds.

. In Tehran, leading Iranian bankers discounted, Monday any major effect on the closure of the Middle East's largest bank, Intra Bank of Lebanon, on banks in Iran.

Abol Hassan Ebtehaj, managing director of the Bank Iranian, a leading private bank, said his bank did not have any deposits with Intra Bank which had very little dealing with Iran anyhow.

Middle East Airlines officials in Tehran claimed Monday the clo-sure of Intra Bank of Lebanon, which owns 60 per cent of this airline's shares, will not affect airlines operations.

Subandrio Denies All Charges

JAKARTA, Oct. 18, (AP).-Indonesia's former Foreign Minister Subandrio, facing a possible death sentence on charges of treason, Mondenied all charges day tearfully against him.

Subandrio, in his defence summation, declared he was not involve ed in the abortive communist coup last year.

Subandrio broke down and wept as he ended his three and a half hour defence plea.

He declared the prosecution had no real evidence to support charges of treason, corruption and helping

plan a coup attempt. At one point in his defence, Subblame for andrio shifted partial last year's attempted coup to army strongman General Suharto. He said Suharto, as head of security, should have been aware of coup reports and reported them.

The one-time medical doctor also denied reports that Sukarno's illness last year helped trigger the coup attempt.

"He (Sukarno) had been ill for a long time, but his illness was not dangerous. But his refusal to be operated on was dangerous," he

Sukarno fell ill on Aug. 4 last year. The prosecution charged the Communist Party felt Sukarno might die, so they decided to act against the army before it attempted to crush them. Subandrio, 51, also denied that

he wrote the section in Sukarno speech of last year calling for a new axis of power between Peking and Indonesia.

"It was the President himself who did this, not me," Subandrio said. Turning to an alleged letter from the British Embassy indicating Britain and American planned to attack Indonesia, Subandrio said he turned it over immediately Sukarno.

Sukarno called a meeting of his military chiefs to ask them about the letter and the reported "Council of Generals." The alleged council was reported formed to overthrow Sukarño.

Its leaders told Sukarno the council was only to handle promotions of officers, Subandrio said.

Army Chief General Achmad Yani, later murdered during the coup attempt, also discussed the 'alleged British letter with Sukarno, Subandrio said.

The two agreed the phrase in the letter "our local army friends" implied outside help to army rebels in the Celebes islands.

It was Sukarno himself who spread the reports of the alleged British letter, Subandrio said.

Israel Planning Attack On Syria, UAR Says

NEW YORK, Oct. 18, (AP).— Mohammed Awad el-Kony of the United Arab Republic told the UN Security Council yesterday that Israel had brought its complaint against Syria in an attempt to create a pretext for aggression against a neighbouring country.

"Israel now is paving the way for an attack on Syria," he said as the Council met to continue its debate on the Syrian-Israeli dispute.

In this attempt, he added "Israel has the support of the imperialists. But I deem it necessary to state that Syria does not stand alone in its defence against imperialism."

He declared that the failure of the Security Council to act in previous cases of Israeli agression was an act of injustice to the Arabs. Syrian Ambassador

George Tomeh later told the Council that the stand of the Syrian government

continues to be one of cooperation with UN peace-keeping machinery, while Israel followed a policy of obstruction.

He said that Israel had boycotted the Armistice Commission at least since 1955 "because she wishes to avoid being condemned by the Com-

He said that Israel had completely disregarded and forgotten UN resolutions on the Middle East.

ATTACK ON GOLDBERG

Tomeh also alleged U.S. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg is politically identified with Zionism. Goldberg replied that he could be

regarded as a Zionist "in the same sense that many world statesmen, including some Arabs, considered themselves Zionists.'

Tomeh's charge came shortly after Secretary-General U Thant delivered a protest to Goldberg from 62 Asian and African countries against the invasion of the Syrian mission to the United Nations last Friday by a young American Zionist group. This was the first time in a UN forum that Goldberg, a Jew, had been accused of being a Zionist. He has been the subject of such charges by Arab nationalists in in statements distributed to news-

Tomeh said Goldberg had acknowledged in a speech he was a spiritual Zionist, adding: "When from this spiritual Zionism, one carries over to support to the state of Israel, this is no longer spiritual Zionism. This is political zionism, and the difference is very great."

Goldberg said that there should be a distinction between speeches he made before he was appointed U.S. ambassador to the UN in July, 1965, and his statements made as a representative of the U.S. govern-

But he added that the statement he made on his views on Zionism grew out of his spiritual heritage and I do not apologise for

"statement I made."

He stressed that U.S. policy is one of friendship with all the countries in the Middle East. (cont'd. on P. 4)

Report Finds Help Flowing Faster To **Developing Nations** PARIS, Oct. 18, (AP).—Financial help is flowing faster than ever to

the world's underdeveloped countries but the recipients are growing no faster than they were 15 years This was pointed out Tuesday

with publication by Willard Thorp, chairman of the 15-member Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), of his annual report. Thorp, an American, said aid in-

creased roughly 10 percent to over 10 billion dollars from 1964 to 1965 and is continuing strongly in 1966. Of the various sources, the largest year-to-year increase was registered by private investment, up 17.9 per cent to \$3.6 billion. Other sources were official bilateral disbursements, up 6.1 per cent to \$5.8 billion and disbursements by multilateral agencies, up 14.7 per cent to \$914 mil-

The increase, in effect, exceeded the 15 donor countries' own increases in revenue, the report said. But performance by the underdeveloped countries appears static. Thorp said there has been no improvement in their rate of growth in the past 15 years. This rate, an average of about 5 per cent, varies between 2.5 and 7 per cent.

Thorp adds that the recipients could effectively use considerably more money, and added that "while most countries show a slow capita rise in national income, there can be little doubt that the rate of change would be accelarated if the flows of foreign capital and technical assistance were increased.



The journalists' delegation from Saudi Arabia called on Mohammad Osman Sidky, Minister of Information and Culture (centre), at his office yesterday morning.



KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Fridays by the Kabul Times PUBLISHING AGENCY

Food For Thought

Fame is the echo of actions, resounding them to the world, save that the echo repeats only the last part, but fame relates all, and often more than all.

-Thomas Fuller

TASKS AHEAD OF PARLIAMENT

The winter session of the Afghan Parliament began Friday after two months' recess. The Senators and the Deputies were able, as Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Wolesi Jirgah, pointed out, to study during their recess the conditions in their constituencies and to realise the possibilities of implementing the expectations of the people. Direct and constant contact between the people and their representatives in Parliament is necessary not only in the interest of redressing the grievances of the former but also in getting to know the new demands and requirements of society.

The 12th Afghan parliament, during its one year of existence, has been able to discuss several important laws. The basic law on administration, the income tax law, and some of the protocols and commercial treaties which Afghanistan has entered into with friendly foreign countries have been approved by Parliament. The present session seems to have

much greater tasks to handle. The law on the formation and operation of political parties, which has been sent by the government to Parliament, has still not passed through its various stages of discussion. The nation hopes the law will be passed as soon as possible. Political grouping is necessary if the parliamentary form of government is to be encouraged. Our democracy, which is young, needs mass public support from the nationand a kind of socio-economic change and upheaval. It was in this context that His Majesty the King said while bestowing medals on 67 chapandazes in Delkusha Palace that Afghanistan is on the threshold of great social changes.

There has been very limited scope for the expression of contradictory and conflicting opinions in the country for the last 36 years since the establishment of the first Parliament. The only national platform that afforded an opportunity for the expression of comment, criticism, and opposing views has been Parliament itself. But "democratic immunity" has been extended to all citizens of Afghanistan by the new Constitution. Manifestations of this freedom are noticed in the press and in the speeches of Deputies and elders.

But this is not enough. Political parties form the nucleus of freedom of expression and the core of democracy. We hope Parliament will pass the bill soon, so that political parties may become operative within the bounds of law and in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

The national budget for the current year has also not yet been approved by Parliament. For the last six months the state has been meeting its expenses without legal sanctions behind it. The salaries of officials, including those of the Deputies, have been paid by the

We hope that the scheduled by-elections to the two seats vacant in the Wolesi Jirgah will bring to the House people of the same calibre as the other representatives.

We also hope that the relations between the government and Parliament will be on the same close level as they were during the first year of the present Parliament, Mutual cooperation, respect and trust between these two main organs of the state will help society and serve the interests of the nation.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial on the coming municipal elections. The citizens of Kabul will vote for the municipal deputies on Aqrab 11. The elected deputies will then elect the mayor from among themselves. After stressing the role of capable deputies, the editorial said that citizens are expected to take utmost care not to vote for ling their wishes and aspirations.

Citizens, however, face a difficulty in casting their votes effectively. The people select one deputy from each area. Even if they do not favour any one of the candidates some of these candidates will manage to win a few votes and will be returned to the municipal council.

The editorial said the people should nominate their candidates and introduce them in the paper. They should be specific about the personal character of those whom they choose as candidates and shed light on their experience and background. They should say whether the candidate is an honest and active man and whether he has rendered any commendable services in the past. In this way citizens will have an opportunity to think in advance about the man whom they are going to choose as their representative in the municipality.

The editorial said only those candidates deserve to be elected to the municipal council who win at least 2,000 votes. Those elected should have a reasonable educational background, not just personal influence.

The same issue of the paper carried an article by Abdullah Bahis on socialism in the light of Islamic democracy. Commenting on the policy of progressive democracy of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal with a specific reference to the term socialism mentioned in the philosophy, the article said this was in full conformity with the teachings of Islam. The article substantiated its argument by quoting appropriate verses from the Holy Koran and the sayings of Prophet Mohammad.

The paper also carried a report about the visiting Iranian artists. The report was based on an interview with members of the group. including the famous Iranian singer

Heywad carried an editorial on the Syrian-Israeli dispute. Latest reports show that border incidents have further strained relations bet-

ADVERTISING RATES

Display: Column inch, Afs. 100

Classified: per line, bold type. Af. 20

,minimum seven lines per insertion)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

 Yearly
 Af. 1000

 Half Yearly
 Af. 600

 Quarterly
 Af. 300

 FOREIGN

Yearly \$ 40

Half Yearly \$ 25

ween Israel and Syria. Israel has complained to the Security Council. The editorial said this is neither the first incident between Israel and an Arab state nor the first time Israel has complained to the Council. History records many incidents of this nature in the past not only between Israel and Syria, but with al-

most all its Arab neighbours. Facts are that in most cases borinitiated by the Israeli side, the editorial went on. Any retaliatory measures adopted by the Arab states have been generally in self-defence.

has refused to implement the 1948 decision of the United Nations as regards the Palestine Arab refugees. It is Israel, who is arming itself heavily to the detriment of the Arab nations, who upsets the balance of power in the Middle East and it is Israel who is refusing to recognise the rights of the Palestine refugees. The editorial pointed out that war der clashes and incidents have been, and border incidents are not the way to solve Israeli-Arab problems. It is for Israel to respect the 1948: United Nations decisions.

The editorial mentioned that Israel

WORLD PRESS

The Chosun Ilbo says: "It is nearly 700 kilometres long western hoped that President Johnson's trip will be the moment for setting up a 'new Asian system' which can connect the U.S. and Asia politically, economically, culturally and militarily, because this would be the most effective way to resist communist aggression in the area and promote common interests among the nations connecerned."

The Kuala Lumpur Straits Times says: "President Johnson's visit to Kuala Lumpur will lift to new heights of cordiality a relationship which has always been good."

Al Ahram reports that the antifeudal commission, investigating cases of non-registration of land in the United Arab Republic, will report by the end of this month.

The commission, headed by UAR First Vice-President Marshal Amer, has been working since the beginning of May after a member of the Arab Socialist Union, Salah Hussein, had been murdered in the village of Kamshish.

The result of its activity so far is the uncovering of thousands of hectares of non-registered land as well as number of crimes against farmers by feudal families.

The newspaper Sovetskaya Rossia carried an article Saturday devoted to Afghanistan's national holiday. Its author L. Korzh writes: "The age-old dream of the Afghan people of better roads on which the country's progress depends is expressed in the wise saying: "the road is given for moving ahead."

"In September 1964 Afghanistan marked the birth of the truly legendary road across the Hindu Kush mountain range", achievement of Afghan and Soviet workers and specialists. One year later the

road was built from the village of Torghundi to the town of Kanddahar-another major result of the friendly cooperation of the twoneighbouring countries.

"Another pleasant news came today: Afghan workers and foremen, shoulder to shoulder with Soviet specialists are completing construction of the highway leading from Kabul to the northern border."

Korzh writes Kabul, is being linked by a fine road with the rich, developing provinces in the north of the country, with the port of Sherkhan also built with the Soviet Union's help. This port is an important centre of Soviet-Afghan trade.

"The road is being built under the long-term credit granted to Afghanistan by the USSR. Some 100 Soviet specialists took part in its construction and helped over 450 Afghan people to master different trades. Soviet equipment is broadly used in the construction.

"Road building is an important but not the only branch of economy which the Soviet Union is helping to develop in the neighbouring country in the south.

By now roughly 60 different projects have been completed or are under construction in Afghanistan. The skilled Afghan workers trained under Soviet specialists are building enterprises, a hydro-power station in Naglu, the Nangarhar irrigation system, gas fields, chemical and food industries, buildings for the polytechnical institute, technicums and schools and are reconstructing the capital in accordance with the general plan. A ladder of structures will soon appear on the River Panj running along Soviet border.

S. KHALIL, Editor-in-Chief

Telephone: 24047

SHAFIE RAHBL, Editor For other numbers first dial switch board number 23043, 24028, 24026,

> Circulation and Advertising: Extension .59: Editorial : Ex. 24, 58

Government Printing Press

Pazhwak, Thant Commemorate Pope's UN Visit

Editor's note: following are the development of mankind: hencetexts of statements by the President go forward.' of the General Assembly, Abdul-Rahman Pazhwak and Secretary General U Thant on the first anniversary of the visit of His Holiness

Pope Paul VI to United Nations Headquarters October 4, 1965: PAZHWAK Tweleve months have passed since had the privilege of listening to His Holiness Pope Paul VI ad-

dress the representatives of the

member states of the United Na-

tions gathered together for the

20th session of the General Assem-

I well recall how deeply impressed I was by His Holiness' conviction that 'this Organisation represents the obligatory road of modern civilisation and of world peace', and his message of 'moral and solemn ratification of this high Institution', to use his own words.

When I spoke in the General Assembly a few days later on behalf of my country, Afghanistan, I recalled His Holiness' words and said that his statement that the people of the earth should turn towards the United Nations as the only place of hope and that this Organisation is the source of the education of mankind in the ways of peace shall alalways be remembered by us.'

Because of my own profound belief in the capacity of humanity and human institutions to preserve hope and to achieve progress even under the most difficult of circumstances, I would like to repeat today the exhortation for the future of the United Nations which His Holiness so eloquently addressed a year' ago to all of us gathered in the General Assembly Hall:

'The building you have made must never again fall in ruins; it must be perfected and conformed to the demands world history will make. You mark a stage in the

forth no turning back, you must Above all, the message His Holiness brought to the United Nations

was a cry for peace, a cry he expressed most movingly in the striking phrase: 'Never again war, war never again!' This indeed is the high purpose for which the United Nations was born: to be against war and for peace.

I deeply appreciate the strong call for peace which His Holiness voiced at the United Nations and which he has reiterated again and again in the months since that time, joining his appeal to the calls of so many spiritual leaders and leaders of nations throughout the world.

Yet we must recognise that all these efforts, these appeals, these suggestions have so far proved insufficient. They have fallen on almost barren ground and the tide of war runs unchecked. The moral duty of every individual, as of every individual nation, is clearour efforts must be renewed, redoubled, and every avenue, every suggestion must be explored. Only when our efforts are commensurate with the task of attaining peace will we see a final end to war.

Can the conscience of man be cleansed of the blood of his fellows? Can man recognise that the stain of blood cannot be washed out with blood? Can we find the answer to the question His Holiness Will the world ever put to us: succeed in changing the exclusive and war-like state of mind which up to now has woven so much of its history?

I am a firm believer in the possibility, not of perfection, but of progress. I believe in man's potential for change, for development. Mankind has created in the United Nations a moral and educational

high principles and 'goals for the conduct of man's relations with his

fellowmen. Thus, I share the faith of His Holiness that now is the time for us to learn to think of man in a new way, and in a new way also of men's life in common, in order that all spiritual and material human resources may be devoted to the

man destiny. U THANT

cause of peace and to happier hu-

On this first anniversary of His Holiness' visit to the United Nations, I wish to recall the enduring inspiration of that day and of His Holiness' message to the General Assembly.

The presence of a great spiritual leader in our midst and his historic words of wisdom, reason and compassion had, and continue to have. profound effect upon those who abour for peace here in the United Nations. That effect has been preserved and reinforced by subsequent pronouncements of His Holiness, including his letter of 24th January 1966 on the occasion of the meeting of the Committee of Eighteen on Disarmament, his message addressed through me to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on May 26 of this year, and his recent and most moving appeal for peace in the world

In greeting His Holiness on this day, may I express again, as Secretary-General of the United Nations, my gratitude for having brought his great spiritual authority and strength to the support of the efforts of the United Nations for peace and human well-being and my confident hope that his inspiring endeavours and our labours will not prove to be

I beg His Holiness to accept the renewed expression of my profound gratitude and homage."

Johnson's Tour On Amid Scepticism, Security

U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson left Washington yesterday for his great Asian tour which is to demonstrate to the world the United States' interest in the future Asia.

The tour 'will take him to at least six countries and to Manila where he will attend the seven-nation conference on Vietnam.

This mammoth tour is the first great trip abroad which Johnson makes since he took office three years ago. It is likely to be followed by another tour next year which might also take him to West Germany. In addition the President plans to tour Latin America next

The first country on Johnson's itinerary is New Zealand where the President will be on Wednesday and Thursday. It is to be followed by a three-day tour of Australia where Johnson intends to visit about five

Four days have been earmarked for the President's stay in the Philippines where he will attend the Vietnam conference of heads of government in Manila on Oct 24 and 25. He will also visit Thailand, Malaysia and South Korea.

The important section of his Asian tour will be without doubt the Manila conference which is to be attended by the heads of government from the United States, Australia, New Zealand, South Korea, Thailand, South Vietnam and the Philippines.

Johnson regards this meeting as, a logical continuation of the conference of Honolulu where earlier this year he met South Vietnam leaders to discuss South Vietnam's democratic buildup and the country's further economic and social development.

During the preparations for the Manila conference American sources have emphasised time and again that the heads of government are not expected to discuss big milita-1137

ry planning or to take strategic de-

The chances that the Manila con-

ference might bring South Vietnam nearer to a negotiated peace are however being regarded as not too big in Washington, although Philippine state President Marcos is making strong efforts in public towards such a start. The sceptic attitude on the American side is mainly based on the fact that the conference is only being attended by countries which have military commitments in South Vietnam, while such important Asian states as Japan, Afghanistan, Indonesia, India and Pakistan are absent.

In addition, there is not even accord among the allies over the usefulness of negotiations. Particularly South Vietnam, Thailand and South Korea are watching the American peace efforts with great scepticism.

In the long run, Washington only hopes that the Manila conference might contribute to help North Vietnam make a more realistic assessment of its situation, of the American commitments in the Vietnam conflict and the prospects of the war and thus to promote Hanoi's readiness for negotiations,

South Vietnam, meanwhile, is secvetly preparing for a possible lightning visit by U.S. President Lyndon Johnson.

Although officials are tightlipped on the subject there are increasing signs pointing to a brief visit of the President.

Johnson himself said only last week that a Vietnam visit was "not under consideration" and his Press Secretary Bill Moyer stated in Manila that there was no place for a Vietnam visit on the itinerary of Johnson's big Asian tour.

But political observers in Washington believe that the President might not like to miss an opportunity so shortly before the American Congress final elections to demonstrate his close ties with the soldiers in Vietnam and to direct another peace appeal to Hanoi from Vietnamese territory.

South Vietnam is guerrilla territory and the Viet Cong have already attempted a bomb assault on U.S. Secretary of Defence Robert McNamara during one of his visits.

If President Johnson feels apprehensive about security during his Asian tour, Reuter adds, one glance at a tall, thin man hovering near him should be enough to ease his fears.

He will be looking at Rufus Younglood, 42-year-old secret service agent who masterminded the elaborate security precautions surrounding him on the 25,000-mile (40,000 kms) trip.

Youngblood, who will be at the President's side during every walking hour, has mobilised ships and fighter planes as well as American secret service agents cooperating with thousands of foreign troops and policemen, to guard his charge against harm.

His concern is not only for the ever-present assassination threat but also for unforeseen emergencies such as a plane crash and hazard from excited crowds milling around the President in their determination to touch him and shake his hand.

Youngblood returned late last week from a dress rehearsal of security precautions for the President's visit.

He inspected parade routes, crowd control measures, buildings which could hide potential assassins, places where Johnson will sleep, and kitchens where food will be prepared and tasted for possible poison.

The vast security network for the tour begins with a small armada of Navy and coastguard vessels patrolling the Pacific ocean, ready for rescue operations should the big presidential jet run into trouble.

It is believed the plane will also have a fighter escort since it will be flying at times close to the Vietnam war zone. This is standard practice although the secret service and the White House have drawn a curtain of secrecy on most of the precautions planned for the tour.

5 Constitutional Conferences In A Year In 1961 Dr. Carleen O'Loughlin of

the West Indies was asked to conduct a survey of the economic potential of the British Virgin Islands. Her report, issued in 1962, recommended that, in order to make the territory solvent and remove the need of annual grants-in-aid from Britain, considerable capital should be expended on tourist development, particularly on road development and the improvement of communications, to make possible the fullest exploitation of the islands' pleasant beaches and healthy climate. A development plan for 1963-66 was drawn up with the main emphasis on road construction and airfield ex-tension. In 1963 it was decided to allocate £600,000 for the remaining two years of the plan. The British Government agreed to provide £280,000 in Colonial Development and Welfare grants tion. and £185,000 in loans. CD & W grants 1965 1968, including unspent balances from previous allocations, total £390,000. Private

investment, particularly in tour-

ist services, is increasing, and a

new Development Plan for

1966-71 which is being drawn

PART II

up will improve the scope for private development. Constitutional government in

the British Virgin Islands dates from 1774, when the planters on the islands were granted the right to an elected House of Assembly and a partly elected Legislative Council or "Board". This constitution was surrendered in 1867 and a nominated Legislative Council was set up. From 1871 the islands formed part of the Leeward Islands Colony until this was broken up in 1956. The Legislative Council was abolished in 1902 and the Governor-in-Council was the sole legislative authority until 1950, when representative government was reintroduced under a new constitu-

The present constitution of the British Virgin Islands came into force in 1954. It introduced universal adult suffrage and a reform of the Legislative Council by providing that a majority of its members should be elected. Power is still largely vested in

the office of Administrator, which replaced that of Governor in 1960. The Administrator presides over the Executive Council and the Legislative Council and is responsible for appointment to the Civil Service.

Two elected members of the Legislative Council are members of the Executive Council and are responsible in an advisory capacity for trade and production and works and communications. The Executive Council which advises the Administrator comprises, in addition to the two elected members, two official members and one nominated member. The legislature consists of a single clamber, the Legislative Council, with six elected, two nominated official and two nominated unofficial members. General elections are held every three years in the islands' five electoral districts, one of which, Tortola Central, returns two members. There are no political parties.

Constitutional advance in Antigua and St. Kitts and elsewhere in the Caribbean led to a desire

(Contd. on page 4)

AFGHAN CO. TO EXPORT MORE, BETTER QUALITY CARPETS

The Afghan Carpet Export Company is working hard to increase the carpet trade in Afghanistan by exporting high quality carpets and introducing new means of bringing more foreign currency into the country's national economy.

The company exports many different types of carpets produced in the northern regions of Afghanistan, primarily Mauri, Shakh, Barmaza and Saruq. These are among the highest quality carpets produced in Afghanistan.

Unlike other companies and businessmen who export carpets, the Carpet Export Company does not deal directly with individual carpet weavers. Rather it has branches all over the northern regions where carpets are woven by the Turkmans. Although it is one of the leading export companies in the country, it does not purchase any carpets unless it gets an order. After receiving orders from firms or individual businessmen, the company's main office in Kabul notifies its provincial branches and its agents contract with the carpet weavers about the quality, colour and design required.

Usually the company itself supplies the dye since dyes used by the carpet weaver are usually of inferior quality and results of using them have been unsatisfactory. From experiments made recently, the company prohibited the use of black dye since it makes the wool coarse. Instead of black the company imports pets exported 40,000 were exported

The Convention on the Settle-

ment of Investment Disputes bet-

ween States and Nationals of Other

States entered into force October

14, 1966. The Convention, sponsor-

ed by the World Bank, was sub-

mitted to the Bank's member gov-

ernments for signature and ratifica-

tion on March 18, 1965. It was to

enter into force 30 days after the

deposit of the 20th instrument

of ratification, which took place on

and thus become parties to the Con-

vention include the Netherlands,

Nigeria, Tunisia and the United

States ratifying subsequently be-

come parties 30 days after the de-

posit of their instrument of ratifica-

tion. Other States which have sign-

ed to date include 'Afghanistan, Aus-

tria, Belgium, Denmark, France,

West Germany, Italy, Japan, Nor-

way, Pakistan, Sweden and Britain.

for signature to all member govern-

ments of the World Bank, establishes

an International Centre for Settle-

ment of Investment Disputes as an

autonomous international institution

under the auspices of the World

Bank. The governing body of this

Centre will be an Administrative

Council consisting of one represen-

tative of each State party to the

Convention. The President of the

Among the first tasks of the Ad-

ministrative Council will be to elect

a Secretary-General, who will be the

principal officer of the Centre, and

to establish rules for the institution

and conduct of arbitration and con-

officio

award.

World Bank will be ex

Chairman of the Council.

The convention, which is open

The first 20 States having ratified

September 14, 1966.

States.

Afghan carpets are made in a wide variety of designs:

Settling Investment Disputes

By Our Own Reporter

The company has branches in eight cities, the largest of which is in Mazare Sharif which has a staff of 12. Other offices are in Kunduz, Aqcha, Andkhoi, Daulat Abad, Shiberghan, and Charuk. They are responsible for seeing that the orders are filled and supplying the materials for producing high quality carpets. Branch managers keep in constant touch with the local representatives.

The Kabul office has many business contacts with foreign companies and sends representatives to Europe to find good markets. Thirty people are employed by the Kabul office which has facilities where carpets are stored and cleaned. In the Kabul custom house the company has installed packing machines where carpets are packed in the presence of customs officials.

The company has been in operation for 16 years. In 1960 the budget was increased with the help of Banke Mille and the Azimi Company. The bank, has been helping the company financially since it became one of its shareholders. It has given the company a 30 million afghanis non-profit credit loan which the company can use at its discretion. The Bank also assists the company abroad where the company has sale accounts. At present it has a budget of 20 million afghanis which it expects to increase.

Through continued expansion the company's exports have increased considerably. Last year out of the 520,000 sq. metres of Afghan car-

ciliation proceedings. It is expect-

ed that the first meeting of the Ad-

ministrative Council will be con-

The Centre will make available

facilities to which Contracting States

and foreign investors which are na-

tionals of other Contracting States

could have access on a voluntary

basis for the settlement of invest-

ment disputes between them in ac-

cordance with rules laid down in

the Convention. The method of

settlement selected might be concilia-

tion followed by arbitration in case

of conciliation effort should fail.

conciliator or arbitrator but will

maintain Panels of specially qualifi-

ed persons from which conciliators

and arbitrators can be selected.

Each Contracting State may desig-

nate four persons to each Panel.

The Chairman of the Administra-

tive Council will designate ten per-

Recourse to conciliation or arbi-

tration under the auspiecs of the

Centre is entirely voluntary, and no

Contracting State is bound to make

use of the facilities of the Centre.

However, under the provisions of

the Convention, once a state and a

foreign investor have agreed to use

the facilities of the Centre, they are

required to carry out their agree-

ment, to give due consideration to

the recommendations of a concilia-

tor and to comply with an arbitral

In addition, all Contracting States,

whether or not parties to the dis-

pute, are required to recognise arbi-

tral awards rendered in accordance

with the Convention as binding and

to enforce in their courts the pecu-

niary obligations imposed thereby.

sons to each Panel.

The Centre will not itself act as

vened within a few months.

by the Carpet Export Company. The best markets for carpet export are in the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden and Switzerland, the company's Vice-President Abdullah remarked. Efforts are underway to further increase the trade there and in other parts of Europe where hand-made carpets are in great demand. Talks are in progress with American firms, too, but final decision has not been reached because of the low prices American interests have offered.

In order to extend its sales, the company advertises in magazines. However, it is unable to advertise on television. Nor has it been able to open outlets in major business and shopping centres, because of the high taxes it has to pay. The policy of the company, said Vice-President Abdullah is to spend as little money as possible outside the country. Instead, the company advertises within Afghanistan. This has been, in general, effective and has, as a consequence, helped local papers and magazines.

The Carpet Export Company is optimistic about its future and plans for further enlarging its sales. It plans to adopte new methods of attracting customers. It also intends to try out new designs in carpet weaving. It is considering the establishment of a dry cleaning plant for carpets-both for carpets exported by the company and those of other firms. At present carpets are cleaned abroad at a high cost. The money for this plant will come from the profits of last six years made by the company.

Magnetic Pump Generates Its Own Electricity

A pump which has no moving parts, and which generates its own electricity to keep it going, has been developed in the Unittd States. It is designed to pump hot, molten metal in a steady

The pump generates the electricity it needs from the heat of the metal which it is causing to flow. Thermoelectric elements extract heat from the fluid metal being pumped and convert a portion of that heat directly into electricity. This electricity is delivered to the section which produces the pumping action.

In that section, electrodes are mounted on opposite sides of the channel through which the liquid metal is flowing. These electrodes send an electric current through the molten metal. Permanent magnets create a mag netic field perpendicular to the electric current passing through the liquid metal.

This arrangement exerts a magnetic pumping force on the liquid metal. The strength of that force is proportional to the electric current, magnetic field and width of the fluid channel.

The pump is one foot (30 centimetres) long and weighs 45 pounds (20 kilograms). It can pump liquids as hot as 1,300 degrees F (700 C), and is designed to operate for 10,000 hours, though in tests it has already logged 18,000 hours of operation.

Called a thermoelectromagnetic pump, it is being offered to industrial users by Atomics International, Canoga Park, California, a division of the North American Aviation Corporation.

Pumps to push other liquids by magnetic action are also being developed. For example, studies are being conducted by Dr. H. F. Poppendiek of the Geoscience Laboratories, Solana Beach, California, for an electromagnetic blood pump.

Its purpose would be to circulate a patient's blood during heart operations and other surgery when the body's natural blood pumping mechanism is

temporarily incapacitated. In animal experiments, was circulated out of the body, through the pump, and back into During its passage the body through the pump, the blood came into contact with platinum electrodes which sent electric current through the blood. Magnets acting on this electric current caused the blood to flow. US source

Role Of Marketing In US Economic Growth At the turn of the 20th century By Schuyler F. Olteson and Malcolm L. Morris

Carpets for export are packed by machine.

BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

the population of the United States stood at 75 million, and 61.2 percent of the people lived on farms. By natural resources. April 1, 1965, the total population had risen to over 193 million, but the number of farms declined from 5.7 million to 3.5 million and the number of people living in rural areas dropped to 6.7 percent of the total population. Thus, within the present century, the United States shifted from a predominantly rural economy

The change in economic output of the country was even more dramatic. The total value of all goods and services (Gross National Product) produced in the year 1900 amounted to \$20,700 million, (expressed in terms of the 1965 price level), while in 1965 the output amounted to nearly \$700,000 million. Population rose 2.6-fold, but output expanded 30-fold.

to one that is highly industrialised.

The market system which evolved in America during this century has played an important role in this process of industrialisation and economic growth, although it certainly was not the only factor at

FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS

Several conditions in the U.S. economy were favourable to a mass marketing system:

(1) The literacy rate was high, and business firms to communicate through the printed word.

(2) Large-scale markets could be developed, since the vast population of the United States was not compartmentalised by political boundaries that prohibited trade or by differing languages and customs.

(3) Most of the consuming public and business community possessed a relatively high degree of honesty and integrity. This lead to many efficiencies in marketing transactions, especially in credit and contract arrangements.

(4) The American culture placed much emphasis on improving human productivity, with a strong desire to mechanise whenever possible and thereby increase the output of the worker.

(5) Institutions were conceived, particularly the corporation and a variety of financial institutions. which made possible large-scale business units. The large organisations were able to reduce unit costs and were better able to obtain adequate venture capital for innovation and growth.

(6) The United States was blessed with considerable natural resources, which facilitated growth. These resources were not absolutely essential to growth, however, since nations such as Great Britain and Japan have prospered with limited

Three developments in the United States did much to pave the way for large-scale manufacture and mass marketing.

-The first was the standardisation of products. An extreme illustration is the remark attributed to the late Henry Ford: "You can have any kind of a car that you want so long as it is a Modet T and so long as it is black." Standardisation enabled firms to deal in economical lot sizes which lead to both manufacturing and mass marketing efficiencies.

-The second development was a mass transportation system that enabled an economical flow of materials from farm and mine to the factory and then in finished form to theconsumer-by railroad, by truck, and by air. Low cost and effective transporation has done much to contribute to large scale operations, both in manufacture and in market coverage, and has laid the way for efficiencies in both of these activi-

-The third development essential to a system of mass marketing was mass communication. In 1896 a rural free delivery system was initiated which meant that eventually was delivered daily to homes practically all rural areas throughout the country. With a highly literate population, the doors were opened to the use of newspaper, circular, and magazine advertising, and to mail order books. For the first time a manufacturer was provided a way to communicate with large markets, widely dispersed geographically. By the 1920's the radio added another very important means of communicating with mass markets. And more recently, of course, television has become still another media for advertising.

LARGE-SCALE

Thus the necessary conditions came about to make large-scale manufacturing possible, and with it grew the system of mass marketing. In harmony with the notion of standardisation in the factory was the movement toward pre-packaging and branding. This, in turn, made it possible to communicate about products through advertising in mass media. Likewise, as consumer goods were sold in package and by brand rather than in Bulk, new forms of retail institutions became possible.

The typical American consumer has a great deal of product knowledge before entering a store, having been "pre-sold" on specific brands by mass advertising via television, radio, newspapers, magazines and bill-boards. He may shop unattended in a self-service store and select products which have been pre-packaged in convenient sizes and assortments. His only contact with store personnel is likely to be with the cashier. Much of the cost savings accomplished through reducing personnel in this manner is passed along to the consumer in lower prices.

On the other hand, the affluency of the American consumer has also caused the emergence of another type of marketing institution. In recent years, there has been a a growth of small specialty and boutique shops and a larger demand for specific products made-to-order to suit the individual consumer.

Perhaps most important, however, are the many acts of self-regulation imposed by numerous industries and business organisations. Industries commonly establish ethical codes of practice which are carefully followed by most business. firms within the industry. Chambers of Commerce and similar organisations in every city strive to prevent unethical practices by busi-

RISING REAL INCOME

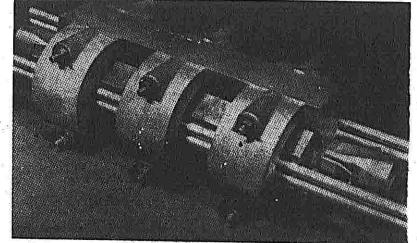
In markets of most countries there are the poor people, the rich, and those in between. The group in the very low income brackets, eking out a bare subsistence, is sometimes .eferred to as the "bread and beans" or the "starch" market. These people are attempting to acquire the minimal essentials of food, shelter and clothing. As families in this situation improve their lots, first they fill the needs for essentials and then they acquire a few of the "extras" which add to their comfort and satisfaction. Their purchases increase in money value and also in physical weight, but the physical volume of consumption does not expand at the same rate as its value since more and more value tend: to be built into each

The system that evolved in the United States, in which marketing played a key part, led to progresrively expanding output and improved quality of goods at reasonable prices. At the same time it made possible a rising level of real income as a result of productivity gains. Thus it was effective in improving the welfare of the poor, enabling them not only to satisfy basic needs but to enjoy more of the fruits of opulence.

Possibilities Of Exports To Austria Discussed Here

KABUL, Oct. 18, (Bakhtar).-A two-man delegation from the free zone of Austria left for home Sunday. The delegation came here last week at the invitation of the Pashtany Tejaraty Bank to study the possibilities of exporting Afghan commercial goods to Austria.

During its stay the delegation carried on discussions with Pashtany Bank officials about the volume of the Afghan products to be exported to Austria and ways to attract more customers for Afghan products.



This unusual pump, known as a "thermoelectromagnetic" pamp, converts heat from liquid metals directly into electricity.

Overseas Sterling Balances

The way in which the debate on the overseas sterling balances is beginning to take shape is strongly reminiscent in some ways of the slow, almost imperceptible transition by which discussion of international liquidity progressed from academic debate to the stage of serious, if reluctant, official wrangling. The question of the overseas balances was first raised officially at the 1965 International Monetary Fund meeting, when Italy suggested they be funded at the IMF (a proposal later rumoured to have been a British-inspired later ruloon). This year, it was the French who raised the question: Debre remains on record with his opinion that the sterling balances are "a major problem," even though rumours of a French loan plan have been denied.

Now the pressure for some eventual solution is gathering from another quarter, the major holders of sterling balances themselves. Only Kuwait known as yet to have converted any appreciable funds out

sterling. But last month in Montreal the Common wealth's finance ministers were made aware of a debate now going on inside the Australian Government and Reserve Bank about the desirability of holding £320 million of Australia's £560 million reserves in sterling.

And now there is Tan Siew Sin, the Malaysian finance minister, who clarified and corrected in London last week a statement attributed to him in Washington the week before. For all that, he sesemed to be saying essentially the same thing in both capitals. In Washington, he was quoted as saying that Malaysia plans to "diversify" its reserves (about some US \$900 million, mostly in sterling), but that it would not do so "so long as sterling is under pressure" and without consulting the British authorities.

Subsequently, in London, Tan emphasised still more strongly that Malaysia has no intention acting precipitately or unilaterally. But for all talk of sinking or swimming with sterling, he left the impression that he would still, at some future time and in some undisruptive way, like to transfer some of Malaysia's eggs out of the "one basket" he spoke of in Washington.

Australia, with more than £300. million in London, and Malaysia, with close to £300 million are the owners of the largest overseas sterling balances in London: only Kuwait, Hongkong and Ireland have more than £200 million each and most of the other sterling area countries hold well under £100 million each in London.

So far, the noises have come from Italy, France, Australia and Malaysia. Are there any British proposals?

The Economist

World Bank Team Begins Talks On Third Plan

KABUL, Oct. 18, (Bakhtar).—The World Bank delegation yesterday met Deputy Planning Minister Abdul Wahab Haider and held preliminary discussions with him on the country's Third Five Year Plan. Some of the heads of departments of the Ministry were also present.

Thedelegation is on a one-month visit to Afghanistan at the invitation of the government to evaluate the plan and discuss it with officials.

Chamber Music Group Offers Unusual Concert

Kabul residents had the unusual opportunity of hearing four different combinations of woodwind and string instruments in one evening at the concert presented by the Berlin Camerata. Musicale at Radio Afghanistan last night.

The concert was sponsored by the Goethe Institute, Kabul.

A duet, two trios, and two quartets primarily by 18th century composers made up the programme. The ensembles for these numbers were drawn from a five-member group of musicians originally formed 13 years ago and now making its first Asian tour.

The opening quartet in D-minor by Charles Catel for flute, oboe, viola, and cello, was followed by Mozart's duet in B-major for violin and viola. Flutist Marianne Koch-Hoeffer, Obcist Rolf Julius Koch and cellist Gustav Otto Braig concluded the first half of the evening's programme with Carl Stamitz's trio in G-major with its flowing, dignified second movement and brisk Rondo.

After television cameramen had one final go with their squeaky cameras and blinding lights, the three stringed instruments and the oboe combined for a refreshing set of variations on the song, "Innsbruck, I Must Leave You," a contemporary composition by Paul Hoeffer.

The programme was fittingly climaxed by Beethoven's Serenade in D-minor. Opus 25, played by violinist Mario Mangelsdorf, violist Joachim Rudolf Muchlnickel, and the flutist After a final flourish and a bouquet of red flowers for Miss Koch-Hoeffer, the Berlin musicians graciously encored with selection from Mozart's famous opera, Die Fledermaus.

The concert was attended by FRG Ambassador Gerhardt Moltmann and Minister of Education Mohammad Osman Anwari.

World Briefs

CAIRO. Oct. 18, (AP).—Lieutenant General Abdul Mohsen Kamel Murtagi. Chief of Staff of the UAR land forces, says the UAR has secret weapons about which no information has yet been disclosed.

Murtagi did not say what weapons he referred to. It was evident, however, he was not speaking of alleged surface-to-air missile (SAM) launching sites reported in western circles to have been installed here by the Soviet Union.

"It is customary not to announce the weapons one has unless it becomes certain information has been leaked about it. We are keeping our weapons secret to surprise the enemy, for surprise represents 70 per cent of victory," Murtagi told a news conference Sunday.

BEIRUT, Oct. 18, (DPA).—Former Syrian Prime Minister Salah Bitar and well-known politician Michel Aflak have been expelled from the ruling Syrian Baath party which they founded themselves two and a half years ago.

This emerged from a report in the Syrian State Party newspaper Al Baath yesterday on a secret Pan-Arab Baath conference which ended at the week-end in Damascus. The report said that "right-wing

The report said that "right-wing deviationists" had been expelled from the party.

Bitar and Aflak, as well as members of the international Baath leadership ousted in the coup d'etate, had been described over the past few months as "rightist deviationists" by the extreme neo-Baathists who now have full control in Syria.

Bitar and Aflak recently escaped abroad.

CAIRO. Oct. 18. (AP).—Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie Monday gave a dinner banquet in honour of President Gamal Abdel Nasser at Kubbah palace gardens. Earlier in the day Selassie flew

to Aswan and visited the high dam site and returned to meet Ethiopian students studying in UAR schools.

PEKING, Oct. 18. (DPA).—The Red Cross Society of Peoples China has donated 10,000 yuan (about 4,000 dollars) to Pakistan towards helping victims of the East Pakistan cyclone disaster. Hsinhua news agency reported Monday.

ALGIERS, Oct. 18. (DPA)—Oil experts of Arab League countries meet here Thursday to hammer out a uniform system of lease on oil in the Arab states. Countries represented in Algiers will be Algeria, Saudi-Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya and UAR. The results of the conference will be subsequently submitted to the Arab League's executive council.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA
At 2, 5:30 and 9:30 p.m. Russian comic film in Tajeki

comic film in Tajeki
EYE OPERATION
PARK CINEMA:

At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m. American and Italian colour cinemascope film in Farsi L IR DE ACHILLE

Britain Must Press On With Peace Proposal, Brown Says

TOKYO, Oct. 18, (AP).— The Viet Cong says the United States and South Vietnam are spreading crop insect larvae to destroy crops.

The North Vietnam news agency, quoting the Viet Cong's Liberation news agency, Monday said the larvae had been scattered on Sept. 21 over the Chau Thanh district in Tan An province. Highway 12 from Dulong Xian Hoi to Vinh Cong village was affected, it said.

lage was affected, it said.
"All rice plants and fruit trees
on a two kilometre stretch on
either side of the highway were
destroyed." it said.

In mid-August, it added, the U.S. similarly spread crop insect larvae "of various kinds" on Huong My, Minh Duc and Cam Son villages in the No Cay district.

In London, Foreign Secretary

Northern Skies Study To Begin From Chile Soon

ANN ARBOR, Michigan, Oct. 18, (Reuter).—"Space race" to study the little-observed stars of the southern Hemisphere will soon begin in the Chilean Andes.

The University of Michigan said a massive 24-inch (61 centimetre) telescope will be moved from the university to the new Cerro Tololo inter-American observatory on top of the 6,800-foot (2,073 metres) Cerro Tololo peak, about 200 miles (320 kms) north of Santiago, Chile, where it will remain for five years.

The above should put American scientists several years ahead of a European scientific consortium, the European Southern Observatory group, which is constructing a new telescope on another peak 200 miles (320 kms) from Cerro Tololo, the university said.

In addition to the European project, the Soviet Union is building an observatory in Chile, using a telescope of a different type.

Dr. William Bidelman, Professor of Astronomy at the University of Michigan, said "we are confident of making important new discoveries"

He explained that the southern sky is a relatively unknown area for astronomers because most of the world's big telescopes are in the northern Hemisphere.

The Ann Arbor telescope, like the European one, can take in a large portion of the sky at one time. Dr. Bidelman said the European telescope would take between three and five years to build, while the American one would be in operation by next March.

The European group consists of astronomers from West Germany, France, Belgium and Sweden.

George Brown said Monday Britain should 'press on' with her own proposals for ending the Vietnam war.

Brown spoke with newsmen on returning from the United States and Canada where he had talks with President Johnson, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Canadian Prime Minister Lester Pearson.

Asked whether he made any progress in his peace plan for Vietnam, the British diplomat replied:

"I don't know whether one can quite say that. What I have done is to establish a clear understanding with the Russians about what needs to be done."

As to the possibility of hold-

ing another Geneva conference on Vietnam next year, he replied, that depended on whether the Russians could be persuaded to join in calling the conference or whether Britain could get it going another way.

An AP dispatch from UN says, the Netherlands announced Monday a pledge of \$355,000 to support a four-year social welfare project in South Vietnam. It also gave 61,500 for equipment for a veterinary laboratory.

News coming from Saigon says South Vietnamese forces reported Monday sinking most of Viet Cong flotilla of 150 sampans in the Mekong delta with support from U.S. gunship helicopters and river patrol boats.

The U.S. air offensive against North Vietnam was severely hampered for a second straight day by storms and generally bad weather. American pilots flew 97 bombing missions Sunday.

A Hsinuha dispatch
Hanoi says:

During their attacks on the enemy from August 25 to September 25, guerrillas in Thu Dau Mot province, South Vietnam, killed or wounded 302 enemy troops including 229 American soldiers, destroyed or damaged eight armoured cars and shot down two enemy planes, according to the South Vietnam Liberation press agency.

The agency also reported that from September 24 to 28, guerrillas in Chau Thanh district of the province repulsed the "mopping up," operations conducted by the U.S. 1st infantry division against Vinh Tan village and along highway 16. They killed or wounded 70 Americans, shot down one plane and damaged one armoured car.

Constitutional Conferences

(Contd. from page 2)
for the development of more responsible government in the British Virgin Islands, and on January 1, 1965 Mrs. Mary Proudfoot of Somerville College, Oxford, was appointed Constitutional Commission for the Virgin Islands to make recommendations for any constitutional changes deemed necessary.

She visited the islands in January and February of 1965 and

Lost Continent On View In London

LONDON, Oct. 18, (Reuter).—
Recent discoveries in Autarctic support the theory that continents south of the equator were once part of an immense super-continent named Goodwanaland, according to the organisers of an exhibition here. Results of geological expedition by scientists of 12 nations—including the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain—are being shown at London's Commonwealth Institute. A map of the super-continent as it might have appeared is also on display.

Recent studies in rock magnetism, using radioactive substances, have revealed similarities between fossils and mineral deposits found in Antarctica and in Australia, India, South Africa and South America. These date the possible existence of an Antarctic super-continent to the Permian age, about two hundred million years ago.

The supposed super-continent is named after Gondwana, a region in India where geological similarities with the Antarctic were first discovered at the end of last century.

Earthquake Rocks Peru

LIMA. Oct. 18, (AP).—An earthquake that shook buildings in downtown Lima Monday afternoon left at least seven dead and 17 injured, according to unofficial reports. In Callao, Lima's port city, police

of the oldest in the city.

Police there said they were hunting through the rubble for possible

said a church collapsed. It was one

An unconfirmed report said three persons disappeared when the church fell.

Minutes after the tremor all but one of Lima's three dozen radio stations were knocked off the air. Most ressumed broadcasting again an hour later.

talked with officials, members of the Legislative Council and various leading citizens as well as holding public meetings. In her report, published on August 12 1965, Mrs. Proudfoot recommended that the number of elected members of the Legislative Council be increased from six to seven (and the number elected members of the Legislative Council be increased from six to seven (and the number of electoral districts from five to seven) and the nonofficial nominated members be reduced to one; the meetings of the Legislative Council be held monthly; that there be a Speaker elected by the Council; that a First Minister be elected from among the elected members; that this First Minister should then choose two other Ministers to serve with him on the Executive Council, which should consist of two official and three elected members, presided over by the Administrator, who would retain control of financial matters until the territory became solvent; that these three Ministers should be responsible for the policy and running of government in those matters lying outside the special responsibilities of the Administrator and that their advice should be binding on the Administrator in all affairs outside these special responsibilities.

Mrs. Proudfoot summed up the outlook of the islanders as "an underlying desire to move cautiously forward towards greater participation by the people in the running of their own affairs" and in Oct. 1965 her report was discussed in the Legislative Council and the Secretary of State for the Colonies was asked to convene a constitutional conference to consider changes based on these recommendations.

Human Heart Transplant
SAN FRAXCISCO, Oct. 18.
(Reuter).—A heart taken
from a corpse can be revived
by temporary grafting to a
healthy person—and then
transplanted to someone

with heart disease.

Two surgeons reported this yesterday to the annual meeting of the American College of Surgeons. The two were Dr. William Angell and Dr. Norman Shumway, both heart surgery specialists at Stanford University Centre, Palo Alto, California.

They said that after a day or so of the temporary graft, the healthy blood pumping through the host makes the heart strong enough for the final transplant.

The surgeons said the technique had worked on two out of five sets of dogs it was tried on with no problems for the intermediary host.

Dr. Shumway said they were technically ready to perform the operation on people when needed.

Chinese Support Cambodian Claim

PEKING, Oct. 18, (Hsinhua).-The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs in a statement on October 16 expressed full endorsement by the Chinese government and people of the just stand enunciated by the Cambodian government in its October 6 statement and expressed firm support for the Cambodian people in their just struggle to defend state sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Cambodian statement was issued in connection with the provocation by Thailand's armed forces in illegally invading and laying of mones in Battambang province of Cambodia, thus causing casualties to Cambodian soldiers.

A part of the text of the Chinese Foreign Ministry statement reads: "On October 6, the Royal Government of Cambodia issued a statement in which it indignantly con-

ment in which it indignantly condemned the provocation by Thailand's armed forces which had illegally invaded and laid mines in Battambang province of Cambodia, causing casualties of Cambodian soldiers, and moreover it called the attention of all countries that cherish peace and uphold justice to the grave situation created by the Thai authorities along the Cambodian-Thai border. The Chinese government and people fully endorse the Cambodian government's just stand and firmly support the Cambodian people in their just struggle to defend state sovereignty

and territorial integrity. "The Thai authorities have all along served as a willing stooge of U.S. imperialism in its aggression in Indo-China. With the "escalation" of the U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam, the territory of Thailand has been turned into a military base for U.S imperialism's expansion of war. Thailand has openly despatched aggressor troops to South Vietnam and allowed U.S. aircraft to take off from Thailand's territory to bomb the Vietnamese and Laotian peoples. While the United States and its South Vietnamese lackeys are stepping up their military threats against Cambodia, the Thai reactionaries have acted in active coordination along the Cambodian-Thai border by incessant armed invasions and provocations. This serves to further expose the expansionist ambition of the Thai authorities who attempt to gain something out of the military adventures of the United States.

Johnson

(Contd. from page 1)

No single nation, the President said, "can or should be permitted to dominate the Pacific region."

Johnson stopped in Hawaii after a ten-hour flight from Wash-

ter a ten-hour flight from Washington before flying on to a two-day official visit to New Zealand today.

Accompanied by his wife, he is to visit New Zealand, Australia, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia and South Korea—whose government heads he will meet at the Manila Conference of the allies in the Vietnam war. It is also possible that he will pay a lightening visit to South

Vietnam.

Before starting on the tour Monday, Johnson said he was making it a "mission of hope", but added that nobody should expect it to work miracles.

He was going to seek means and ways to bring about a honourable peace in Vietnam as soon as possible, he said.

PIA Announcement

PIA announces the introduction of its winter schedule effective November 1, 1966 with F-27 aircrat (all tourists class) between Kabul and Peshawar.

Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays:

Arrival Kabul 1020 Departure Kabul 1100

For reservations please phone No. 22155 or your Travel Agents.

UN Gets Two New Members

(Contd. from page 1)
THANT'S CONCERN

Thant conveyed to Goldberg his own concern about Friday's incident, and received in return an assurance from Goldberg that the United States would provide police protection for any UN diplomatic mission, either on request by the mission or Thank.

Goldberg further offered to discuss with representatives of the UN diplomatic missions, which are scattered in buildings mostly around UN Headquarters, any additional steps that can be taken to ensure the safety of diplomats and their headquarters.

The invasion of the Syrian mission set off a storm of protest in UN diplomatic circles and again revived talk of moving UN Headquarters out of New York City.

In Monday's Council debate several speakers again referred to the Syrian incident.

Netherlands Ambassador J. G. de Beus recalled that he had warned only last Thursday against the increasing frequency of such demonstrations all over the world. He suggested that it might be a good idea to supply modern diplomats

with medieval protective armour.

On the complaint before the Council, he commended Israel for bringing the problem to the Security Council, but the Netherlands delegation, he said, is unable to take a firm position on the present controversy because of the conflicting statements of delegates.

INCIDENT DEPLORED

Raul Quijano, the Argentine delegate, expressed his sorrow over the incident at the Syrian mission, noted the assurances given by Goldberg.

On the Israeli-Syria question, Quijano said the "positive aspect" is the willingness of Israel to bring

the issue to the Security Council.

Ambassador Akira Matsui of Japan said his government was gravely concerned with the developments in the Middle East and the threat that the situation might worsen. There seems to be no doubt that a deterioration has taken place in recent months, he said.

Ambassador Liu Chieh of Formosa said that no one could view the Middle East situation without disquiet and concern.

He called for a reactivation of the mixed Armistice Commission.

ISRAEL'S MOTIVE

Ambassador Milo Tarabanov of Bulgaria asked whether the urgent convening of the Security Council by Israel was not a new move to divert world opinion from the true situation in the Middle East and preparations for further incidents to aggravate tensions.

The Council meeting was called, he said, "to seek some sort of justification for what is being planned."

The Israelis should first have called for a meeting of the mixed

called for a meeting of the mixed Armistice Commission or some other impartial investigation in the area, he said.

Israeli Ambassador Michael S. Comay, speaking in right of reply, said the Council was entitled to expect from Syria clear and unequivocal answers to the questions that have been raised.

No such answers have been forthcoming, Comay said. Instead, "we have heard two elaborately evasive statements" from the Syrian delegate, he added.

Comay also complained that the Soviet Union had indicated it was not willing to examine the Israeli case on its merits in the same manner as other members of the Council.

ASSEMBLY DEBATE
In the General Assembly Yemen charged the British Monday with tailoring their use of force in foreign

policy to the sole benefit of Bri-

tain's own interests.
Yemeni Foreign Minister Mohamed Sallam said Britain refused to use force to bring down the illegal government of Rhodesia but at the same time has conducted, a policy of "intimidation and force" in South Yemen.

Sallam demanded that Britain comply with United Nations resolutions concerning self-determination for the people of South Yemen.

Louis Rakotomalala of Madagas-

car urged South Africa and Portugal to follow the example of other colonial powers in giving the right of self-determination to territories and peoples under their control.

If the people are not given this

right, he said, they will attempt to seize it for themselves as a means toward building their own future. Members of the United Nations

have approved the admission of two new members, Botswana and Lesotho, bringing its total membership to 121 countries.

Counsel Contends Tsafendas Was Mentally Ill

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 18, (AP).—Defence Counsel yesterday told the Capetown Supreme Court at the opening of the murder trial arising from the assassination of Premier Hendrik Verwoerd that he would contend that Tsafendas was "mentally disordered."

Counsel's submission was made in terms of a South African law which provides that if a court finds a defendant mentally disordered he must be committed for detention in a mental institution until his release is authorised by the state president. A ruling by the court of application regarding mental disorder is

even asked to plead to the charge. Tsafendas was therefore not asked to plead to the murder charge.

Tsafendas is alleged to have told a specialist psychiatrist, Dr. Harold Cooper who examined him while awaiting trial, that, had it not been

for a tapeworm he believed he had

necessary before the defendant is

inside him, he would not have killed Verwoerd.

The doctor was testifying in support of the defence contention that because he is mentally disordered, Tsafendas, a parliamentary messenger at the time of the crime, was not fit to plead to the murder

charge.

Cooper testified that Tsafendas firmly believed he had a tapeworm in spite of medical evidence he had obtained from different doctors against his idea.

Dr. Cooper said Tsafendas variously described the tapeworm as a devil, a dragon, a snake and a demon.

Tsafendas said it has changed his life and influenced him in his actions and he claimed he would not have led Verwoerd had it not been for the tapeworm, Cooper testified.

AEROFLOT

10:20 every Thursday morning Aeroflot Whisks you from Kabul to Moscow via Tashkent in 6½ hours. Aeroflot arrives from Moscow and Tashkent every Wednesday at 9:20 AM.

Required an English typist. First class knowledge of English essential, Apply Afghan Insurance Company No. 26 Mohd. Jan Khan watt. Telephone No. 21604.



Six-ton Soviet Zil trucks enjoy an international reputation. Made according to international standards, they run on a 170 horse power engine and have eight V type cylinders.

Samples of Zil 130 can be inspected in the commercial section of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul, where orders are also taken.

Telepone: 20514