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THE KABUL TIMES



VOL. V, NO. 173

KABUL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1966, (MIZAN 30, 1345, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 3

LAOS AIR FORCE COUP BID FAILS, SAYS ARMY

Souvanna Phouma Returns To Capital Shocked By Bombing

VIENTIANE, Oct. 22, (Combined News Services).—The Prime Minister of Laos, Prince Souvanna Phouma, who has been having talks in Paris, was today flying back to his, strife-torn capital shocked by raids by rebel air force planes on the city Friday.

Laotian army leaders claim that the situation throughout the country is back to normal, and they say they have seized control of the air force base from which dissident officers launched attacks on military installations in Vientiane.

Officers of the air force who ordered the attacks have fled, the army leaders said.

Vientiane was tense but calm yesterday. Shops were closed and the streets were deserted.

Planes bombed Vientiane for 30 minutes Friday in the outbreak of fighting between air force units loyal to their chief, Brigadier General Thao Ma, and army commanders in the capital.

Bombs were dropped on army headquarters at Phou Khene, a northeastern suburb, and on Vientiane airport.

CAMP BADLY DAMAGED

The Phou Khene camp was badly damaged. Eleven persons were killed and three wounded in the camp. At the Chinai camp on the outskirts of Vientiane another person was reported wounded.

Wattay airport was closed to traffic.

General Kouprasith Abhaya, Commander of the Vientiane

Delhi Tripartite Summit Opens

NEW DELHI, Oct. 22, (Reuter).—President Tito of Yugoslavia and President Nasser of the United Arab Republic flew into New Delhi Thursday for talks with the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi on current world problems.

President Tito, in an airport speech, emphasized the danger of the world situation developing into a catastrophe worse than the last world war.

President Nasser stressed that the greatest danger lay in the difficulties and frustrations of underdeveloped countries which, he said, piled up explosive energies much more dangerous than stockpiles of nuclear weapons.

The three leaders started talks Friday in which Vietnam, disarmament, nuclear weapons and the problems of development will figure prominently.

The inaugural meeting was open to the press and they will have four sessions in private before the final meeting on Monday which will again be open to the press.

Both President Tito who arrived with Mrs. Tito Thursday morning and President Nasser who flew in Thursday afternoon were greeted at the airport by President Radhakrishnan and Mrs. Gandhi.

President Nasser won tumultuous applause from more than 100 Arab, African, and Indian students.

This is the third tripartite meeting of India, Yugoslavia and the United Arab Republic.

Generator Commissioned In Mazare Sharif

MAZARE SHARIF, Oct. 22, (Bakhtar).—A diesel generator with an output of 440 kw, was put into operation yesterday by Bakhtar Industrial Company.

The company, which deals in cotton exports, also operates edible oil and soap plants.

Pressing the button to start the generator, Governor Masa of Balkh praised the work of the manager of the company, Sayed Shah, and his colleagues in developing and expanding their operations.

The generator was bought from Czechoslovakia for \$45,000.

Purchased for the generator, Sayed Shah said, will be used to operate machines to make liquid oil solid, and will help increase soap production. The factory now produces seven tons of liquid oil daily.

STOP PRESS

HM King, Queen Visit Maiwandwal In His Home

Their Majesties visited the Prime Minister at his house yesterday evening.

On Thursday evening Their Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, Prince Mohammad Nadir and Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi visited the Prime Minister and expressed their pleasure at seeing him healthy again.

The Prime Minister has answered a message sent to him by British Prime Minister Wilson wishing him good health.

Elders and Chieftains of Achekzais and Balochies in the local chapter of the National Jirgah of occupied Southern Pakhtunistan have in a message sent from Toba conveyed to Prime Minister Maiwandwal their pleasure over his recovery and his return home.

The Prime Minister had returned to Kabul from Ankara Thursday morning.

As his plane was passing over Iran, he sent a to Iranian Prime Minister Amir Abas Hoveida wishing the Iranian nation progress and prosperity.

MAZARE SHARIF, Oct. 22, (Bakhtar).—A team of experts who arrived here four days ago to survey the drinking water needs of the city left for Kabul Friday.

Johnson Arrives In Canberra; Rusk Meets Ramos In Manila Protesters Among Crowd In Melbourne

CANBERRA, Oct. 22, (AP).—U.S. President Lyndon Johnson told Australians Friday he sees success ahead in Vietnam mainly because "other countries too are joining in a common effort to stem aggression."

"I believe there is light at the end of what has been a long and lonely tunnel," Johnson declared in a speech prepared for the parliament of this major ally in the Vietnam war.

Johnson's speech highlighted the opening of a three-day visit after which he goes to Manila for the summit meeting of the seven nations with forces fighting the Viet Cong in South Vietnam.

Counting South Vietnam's own army, the allies have more than a million men under arms in the Southeast Asian conflict. Australia provides some 4,500.

The others with forces there, in addition to the United States, are New Zealand, South Korea, the Philippines and Thailand.

Vietnam is a domestic political issue in Australia, with general elections coming up Nov. 26. The Labour Party opposition to Prime Minister Harold Holt's government is against his sending of conscripts into the Vietnam battles.

The President and his wife, flying in Thursday from a generally friendly reception in New Zealand, found enthusiastic greeters among most of the thousands lining his route from the airport into the Australian capital.

But Johnson dodged an initial collision with a shouting, sign-carrying cluster of Vietnam demonstrators who milled about the front entrance to his hotel in downtown Canberra.

Johnson made 21 roadside speeches, lavished praise on Australia and her fighting men and was target for a paint-slinging demonstrator during a hectic six-hour visit to Melbourne on Friday.

Two plastic bags containing red and green paint burst on the President's car as he drove in a motorcade through streets.

The windshield was splattered, and secret service men in the front seat heavily splashed, but the President and Mrs. Lady

Meshrano Jirgah Building Cornerstone Laid

KABUL, Oct. 22, (Bakhtar).—The President of the Meshrano Jirgah, Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi, Thursday laid the foundation stone of a building to house the Meshrano Jirgah.

Two-storey building will be adjacent to the Wolosi Jirgah building.

It will be constructed by the Ministry of Public Works. Public Works Minister Eng. Ahmadullah was among those present at the ceremony.

Ghor Citizens Give Over Af. 3m. To Establish More Schools

CHAGHCHARAN, Oct. 22, (Bakhtar).—The citizens of Ghor have contributed over three million afghanis to expand educational facilities in their province.

The director of the provincial Department of Education, Mohammad Azim Naseri, said in the current year two primary schools and 16 village schools were established in the province from contributions made by the people.

Royal Audience

KABUL, Oct. 22, (Bakhtar).—

During the week ended October 20 the following were received in audience by His Majesty the King.

First Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Nour Ahmad Etemadi, Defence Minister General Khan Mohammad, Justice Minister Dr. Mohammad Haider, Mines and Industries Minister Eng. Abdul Samad Salim and Maj Gen. Mohammad Azim, Governor of Pakhtia.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Oct. 22, (Bakhtar).—Mohammad Asef Ayoubi, and Mohammad Masoom Rasouli, two staff members of Bakhtar news agency, left Kabul Friday by air for Czechoslovakia for studies in the Ceteka School for International Students.

KABUL, Oct. 22, (Bakhtar).—The Iranian artists who came to Kabul a week ago to participate in the celebration of His Majesty the King's birthday, left Kabul for Tehran Friday. On Wednesday evening, at the end of a function at Kabul Hotel, Information and Culture Minister Mohammad Osman Sidky gave them presents.

KABUL, Oct. 22, (Bakhtar).—Jorma Vanamp, Finland's Ambassador to Moscow who also represents his country in Afghanistan, left here for Moscow yesterday after presenting his credentials to His Majesty the King.

KABUL, Oct. 22, (Bakhtar).—The Rector of Kabul University, Tourialai Etemadi, arrived in Kabul Wednesday after visiting higher education institutions in Prague, Brno, and Bratislava in Czechoslovakia.

In Prague, Etemadi met the President of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and was given a reception by the Deputy Minister of Education and Culture of Czechoslovakia.

KABUL, Oct. 22, (Bakhtar).—Abdul Hamid Mobaraz, president of Bakhtar news agency, has returned to Kabul from a tour of Balkh, Kunduz, and Baghlan provinces.

KABUL, Oct. 22, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Barbara V. Fink, Chief of the Public Health Department of West Berlin, arrived in Kabul Wednesday. She will discuss with the Public Health Ministry plans for giving training to Afghan medical personnel in West Berlin.

West Berlin has granted 21 scholarships in nursing and other medical fields to Afghans.

KABUL, Oct. 22, (Bakhtar).—Kabul Hotel has been transferred from the Ministry of Finance to the Ministry of Information and Culture. A protocol signed between the Ministers Wednesday said the Ministry of Information and Culture will try to raise the standard of the hotel and attract more tourists.

Four US Planes Lost; VC Monsoon Offensive Expected; Ministers' Resignations Accepted

TOKYO, Oct. 22, (Reuter).—Students stoned Police and private cars and ransacked a police box Thursday night in a wild protest against U.S. policy in Vietnam.

About 600 militant members of the National Student Federation split into two attacking groups after a rally of about 2,000 students in a park.

Police said many students and police were injured in the clashes and stone-throwing attacks.

"The British Labour government's 6-point proposal for an end to the war in Vietnam" put forward by Foreign Secretary George Brown does not differ from the U.S. stand and in essence, it is the same filthy stuff that Johnson and Goldberg have failed to sell," a Hsimuha dispatch from Hanoi says.

In London Prime Minister Harold Wilson said it was "a very grim fact" that Hanoi had said the Vietnam war was not a matter for settlement by the United Nations.

"I hope very much they will change their minds," he told the House of Commons in answering questions.

The British Government had made plain its belief that the bombing in Vietnam should cease in return for an end to infiltration and other measures being taken by the North Vietnamese, he said.

He rejected a demand by leftwing Labour member Konni Zilliacus that Wilson should tell President Johnson Britain could not support proposals to Hanoi to enter into unconditional negotiations so long as a United States force remained in South Vietnam.

North Vietnam shot down four United States planes Thursday, four of them within 15 minutes—bringing total American air losses over the north to 1,508 aircraft, according to Radio Hanoi.

The Viet Cong declared, Friday the forthcoming seven-nation Manila conference on Vietnam is a trick, a

farce and is doomed to fail ignominiously.

And the man who called the conference, President Marcos of the Philippines is a wire-pulled pipsqueak, the Viet Cong stated.

North Vietnam news agency, monitored in Tokyo, quoted a statement by a spokesman for the South Vietnam National Liberation Front accusing the nations attending next week's conference of quibbling about peace while planning to intensify and broaden the war.

In Saigon, South Vietnam Prime Minister Nguyen Cao Ky has accepted the resignation of five ministers but persuaded them to stay on until after next week's Manila summit conference, government sources said yesterday.

The ministers are among seven who resigned Thursday when a two-week old government crisis was brought to a head by the resignation of Economy and Finance Minister Au Truong Thanh.

Contd. on P. 4

Coal Slag Crushes Welsh School, 75 Children Dead

ABERFAN, Wales, Oct. 22, (AP). Working under giant arc lights, rescue teams Saturday dragged more bodies of young children from a Welsh village school that was swamped under a mountain of coal slag with the feared loss of 200 lives.

More than 2,000 begrimed and exhausted rescuers—many of them miners whose own children were missing—worked throughout the night hoping against hope that hearts were still beating beneath thousands of tons of greasy rubble. In their own minds they knew the outcome.

At 45 minutes after midnight Friday night 75 bodies had been recovered from the school, buried and crushed under two million tons of slag that swept like a black avalanche into this Welsh village Friday morning.

The moving mountain engulfed a farmhouse, killing a woman and her two grandchildren, before thundering down on the little school and destroying 14 houses nearby.

Police and council authorities gravely estimated that the total death toll will amount to 200—most of them school children born to a life of anxiety over their fathers working in the pits.

It was the most poignant single tragedy in Welsh history, eclipsing even the colliery disasters which have claimed hundreds of miners' lives over the decades since Britain's industrial revolution.

But the miners, and the mothers, had no time for anything but toil and tears.

Summit In Moscow Marked By Fraternal Friendship

MOSCOW, Oct. 22, (Reuter).—Russia Thursday launched a new communications satellite, with Communist leaders from nine nations apparently watching intently as it streaked into orbit.

The spuznik, called Molniya-1, which roared skywards from a secret launching pad in Soviet Asia, may be a major link in a new communications system linking Russia with its allies.

It was the second of a series what was believed to be a spectacular demonstration of USSR rocket might for the visiting foreign leaders. The first was the 130th in the four-year-old Cosmos series of research satellites.

USSR sources confirmed that the leaders, from Eastern Europe, Mongolia, and Cuba, broke into talks on China and Vietnam Wednesday to be flown south, apparently to the big cosmodrome at Baikonur, Kazakhstan.

The sources said there was no reason to doubt that USSR leaders and their guests watched from a bunker on the dusty steppes as the two satellites headed into space.

The latest Molniya-1, fourth in a series which began 18 months ago, will form a new link in the Soviet space communications system.

President de Gaulle of France was taken last June to Baikonur 1,600 miles (2,500 kilometers) from Moscow, to watch a weather satellite and a big military rocket blasting off across the vast Siberian testing grounds.

AP adds from Moscow: a summit conference of nine USSR and eight other socialist countries ended

Friday with a statement that the communist leaders had discussed international situation and military power.

The communique distributed by Tass news agency officially confirmed that the leaders watched the launching Thursday from the Soviet space center of satellites. It said they also acquainted themselves with the achievements of Soviet science and technology including the latest models of arms for land and air forces.

The communique was issued after Tass had reported the departure of delegations from Czechoslovakia, Poland and Rumania.

It said the communist leaders stayed in the Soviet Union from Monday to Saturday, indicating that the other visiting delegations would leave Saturday. They are from Bulgaria, Cuba, East Germany, Hungary and Mongolia.

"The meetings and talks were held in an atmosphere of fraternal cordiality and friendship," the communique said.

Tanzania Urges Resolution On Rhodesian Question

United Nations, Oct. 22 (AP).—Tanzania interrupted debate on the Rhodesian question in the General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee Friday to introduce an interim resolution.

The interim resolution condemns any agreement reached between the administering power and the illegal, racist regime of Ian Smith which will not recognize the inalienable rights of the people of (Rhodesia) to self determination and independence.

The resolution would also reaffirm "the obligation of the administering power (Britain) to transfer power to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of universal adult suffrage, one man one vote."

Meanwhile a high British official returned from Salisbury Friday with Premier Ian Smith's reply to British terms for ending the Rhodesian rebellion.

Sir Morrice James had no statement at London airport but drove immediately to the Commonwealth Relations Office to report to Secretary Herbert Bowden.

Sir Morrice, officials said in Salisbury, is bringing a preliminary reply to the minimum terms he took to Smith last week. A full, detailed answer is expected sometime next week.



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Afghan-Turkish Cooperation In Peace Task

The joint Afghan-Turkish communique issued at the end of the official visit paid to Turkey by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal once again reflects the traditional friendship and cooperation existing between the two Muslim countries. It is a manifestation of the desire of both countries for the strengthening and consolidation of world peace and the solution of outstanding issues by peaceful means.

For instance, as regards the Cyprus problem, in which Turkey is standing for the rights of the Turkish Cypriots on the island, the communique says: "The two parties agreed that the Cyprus problem should be solved by peaceful means and with the agreement of all parties concerned on the basis of full respect for the legitimate rights of the two national communities living on the island." This implies that both countries are against the settling of international issues through the use of force, it also implies that the will of the Cypriots, both of Turkish and Greek origin, is considered paramount in the final solution of the problem.

The communique also emphasises the need to strengthen the United Nations. UN Secretary-General U Thant once said the United Nations can be only what its member countries choose to make it. The world body, while being the best hope for the world to get out of the dangerous thermonuclear jungle, is lacking the funds and authority necessary for the fulfilment of its peace-keeping and peace-building tasks. The very fact that a deadly war is going on in Vietnam in which the United Nations is unable to play a constructive part illustrates the dwindling interest in the world body. The

Food For Thought

Logic is the worst enemy
of Truth, as self-righteousness
is the worst enemy of virtue;
for the one cannot see its own
errors nor the other its own
imperfections.

—Sri Aurobindo

peace-keeping operations of the United Nations in the Congo and elsewhere have almost crippled the organisation financially. Nothing constructive and lasting has been done to remedy the situation.

It is through rededication of member countries to the purpose and ideals of the United Nations that the UN can be helped to regain its prestige and acquire peace-keeping ability. The Afghan-Turkish communique recognises the paramount importance of the United Nations and the necessity of enabling the organisation to carry out the functions entrusted to it, to promote world peace and international cooperation, to safeguard human rights and fundamental freedoms and to achieve all the objectives of the charter.

It is encouraging to note that the communique, while acknowledging the existing cultural and technical exchange programmes, looks forward to increased cooperation between Afghanistan and Turkey. The visits of Turkish Prime Minister Suleiman Demirel and Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Caglayan to Afghanistan at the invitation of Prime Minister Maiwandwal will provide another opportunity for the further expansion of ties and the promotion of cooperation between the two countries.

The communique takes due notice of the fact that excellent medical treatment was provided for Prime Minister Maiwandwal, who underwent an operation during his stay in Turkey. The people of Afghanistan, who hold their national leaders in great esteem, join the Prime Minister in thanking the Turkish government and people for the attention given to him while in the hospital.

Time To Define Aggression

The word aggression is common parlance these days. It has assumed a significance hardly justified by its original implications. The international judicial bodies which exist have never been able to define the term. Neither the league of nations and affiliated judicial organisation at The Hague, which continues to exist even now, nor any other such organisation has been able to find a way to identify aggression and authorise a legal force to suppress it.

This does not mean that the International Court of Justice and other judicial bodies have not sanctioned the use of force. But still no definition of aggression has emerged.

Courts may not be able to go too far with the coining of definitions. International organisations are conscious of the limits that exist in implementing their rulings. The courts, instead of losing face in decisions in which application seems doubtful, prefer not to be too concise or too specific.

With all these observations, one can say that at the present juncture of international relations, a

time when conflicts are increasing as nations become conscious of need for justice and international law and order, it is of paramount importance to define aggression precisely.

Such a definition will:—provide a formula for the United Nations for the use or non-use of force;

—will promptly determine the real "aggressor" and as a consequence the nations themselves will become conscious of the use of force and interference in the affairs of other nations;

—will encourage the signing of an international instrument or the avoidance of aggression by all members of the world community.

There is no doubt that there are two different views of any given case in a war. Both parties involved in a war consider themselves right and believe their action is in accordance with international law which aims to establish international peace and serve the cause of security.

Judges sitting in a court may have a divided opinion on any in-

ternational subject referred to them either by the parties themselves or through some other channel. This is what happened in the case of Southwest Africa.

In a case concerning the definition of aggression the court concerned may have to debate the matter first from a purely academic point of view, bearing in mind the nature of wars and aggression through the past 2000 years. The various stages of national and international laws during these periods may be surveyed. Then a definition may be coined.

The following standards and principles should be considered:—who took the first step in starting a war

—is there anything that cannot be solved by judicial procedures —in its ultimate judgement is a nation justified to use of force; —what are the implications of the internal and external sovereignty of the state;

Perhaps the Security Council of the United Nations is the best machinery to get the work on the definition of aggression started.

Peace Keeping vs. Keeping UN Together

In the UN Charter, the statement of the world body's aims and principles, the reference to economic, social and cultural tasks occupies a mere three lines. Today, however, they account for eighty per cent of the UN machine, four fifths of its activity and resources.

In comparison with the political functions of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Secretary-General, little mention is made of the bodies that deal with this side of the United Nations, the Economic and Social Council and the twenty special organisations.

In practice, however, the situation is altogether different. The communal tasks of the world body can only be accomplished with the aid of the special organisations. From the International Labour Organisation to UNICEF, good and lasting results are achieved with relatively limited funds, particularly in developing countries.

They create real and fairly crisis-proof international cooperation, a starting-point for much greater communal undertakings that could be launched if classic power rivalry were once to give way to a world order.

This is the real value of the United Nations, what imperceptibly secures its otherwise so insecure existence. The UN could be altogether more important here and now if it were to place more contracts for these economic, social, cultural and humanitarian objectives. Were this to come about, there would be less talk of the weakness and permanent crises of the United Nations.

The crises are the result of overemphasising political objectives and peacemaking missions in international trouble-spots.

The ideas of collective peace-keeping by an international force and gradual renunciation of national sovereignty were certainly very much to the fore when the UN was founded, but right from the start the structure of the United Nations was not suited for the purpose.

To start with it was overshadowed by the Cold War. Its early years were dominated by the antagonism between Russia and America, which in those days could still be sure of command-

ing a majority in the General Assembly. The UN's peacekeeping function was frustrated by the Security Council veto, which the two world powers had been equally keen to establish.

In Palestine, the Suez crisis, the Congo, the Kashmir conflict and Cyprus the UN was able to mediate, and in some cases to put in a military appearance. Because of the temporary absence of the Soviet delegate to the Security Council it was also able to give the UN's seal of approval to American intervention in Korea.

Yet the world body never succeeded either in gaining real military authority, intervening swiftly in time of crisis or even securing the necessary funds. Large and medium-sized member-countries were never seriously prepared to delegate to the United Nations the ultima ratio of national policy, the use of force.

For them Article 51 of the UN Charter was always an undisputed and sufficient excuse. This article so little contests the individual and collective right of self-defence that it might well be felt there was no intention of making war impossible.

The emergence of young countries freed from colonial rule led to a population explosion in the world organisation. The number of member-countries has almost doubled, now standing at 119, and because of the principle of one man one vote the majority situation has changed completely.

The Soviet Union used to be a certain loser to a pro-Western majority. Now majorities also vote against the United States and America's former UN-oriented policy has yielded to a more sober view. Nowadays no one in Washington would hit on the idea of making the war in Vietnam a UN affair, as was done with Korea.

For this reason too there has long been a tacit agreement among the great powers to give the UN elbow-room to mediate in international disputes only when they themselves on no account want to be involved. The Soviet Union and France stress the principle of sovereignty in their foreign policy more than

the USA and Great Britain but as far as the UN is concerned opinions hardly differ in practice.

So from Trygve Lie via Dag Hammarskjold to U Thant all attempts by secretaries-general to gain the right to take the initiative in international disputes have come to naught. When, as in Hammarskjold's case, these attempts were made with some verve, the United Nations was subject to greater internal pressures than the occasional short-term successes might have led outside observers to suspect.

U Thant's explanation for his decision not to stand again, that he had no opportunity to promote peace in Vietnam, was politically short-sighted. If the powers involved were to give him a free hand they would in any case have to reach a settlement on Vietnam beforehand. Any initiative taken without previous consultation would only create confusion. Failure would still further reduce the scant authority of the UN and its highest official.

The permanent crises in the United Nations merely reflect the relations between the great powers. The Soviet Union, its allies and France refuse to contribute toward the UN peace missions in Palestine, the Congo and Cyprus, plunging the United Nations fifty million dollars into debt.

All efforts to create a peace-keeping body are fruitless. The spirit of international cooperation and willingness to internationalise international politics are less effective than the tendency to create blocs.

The United Nations only experiences its crises because a majority of members still harbour the utopian hope that it might yet develop into a third force between the great powers. Instead of harbouring these illusions they should concentrate more on economic and social functions.

If the UN were to limit its political activity to the yearly frank exchange of views in the General Assembly it would better fulfill the purpose it can still hope to achieve than by tilting at the windmill of becoming an independent factor in international politics. (German Tribune)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Commenting on the concert and play staged by students of Princess Maryam High School last week, the daily *Islah* Friday said in its editorial that considering it may have been the first time the students appeared before an audience, their performance was exemplary and excellent.

Each of the girls who sang or played a character on the stage received enthusiastic applause from the audience.

Such talents, undoubtedly, said the editorial, are to be found in many schools of the capital and the province. But these talents often remain like wild flowers, not benefiting from the care of a gardener. It is the duty of the Department of Information and Culture and Radio Afghanistan to find these talents and train them as vocalists, newscasters and actors and actresses.

It is possible to develop a strong amateur group of artists from these talented students. This amateur group should receive training in music and then perform every fortnight or so for the benefit of teachers and welfare organisations. Part of the receipts from such performances might be used to improve the stage and buy equipment.

Friday's *Islah* carried an editorial on the return of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal from his official visit to Turkey. There are two aspects to this happy event. First of all the Prime Minister found an opportunity during his trip to discuss various matters with leaders of the UAR and Turkey which will certainly lead to greater understanding and further cooperation between Afghanistan and these two Islamic countries. Secondly the Prime Minister has recovered from a serious ailment. As soon as the Prime Minister felt that he could resume his duties in the service of the country he left the Ankara hospital where he had undergone an operation and returned home.

In his first encounter with Afghan newsmen the Prime Minister expressed his desire to use his new vigour and patience in the service of the country. We, said the editorial, wish the Prime Minister every success in continued service to the nation in the light of His Majesty the King's guidance.

Yesterday's *Anis* in an editorial urged authorities to take a greater

interest in the promotion of winter sports. After discussing the importance of sports, specially for students, during the winter time when most schools are in recess, the editorial said unless this problem is considered seriously there will be an inevitable stagnation among students.

The same issue of the paper carried the full text of the joint communique issued at the end of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal's visit in the UAR and Turkey.

The paper devoted special pages to articles and features for women and children. The children's pages included crossword puzzles, short

stories etc.

Thursday's *Heywad* editorially welcomed the United Nations resolution calling for March 21st to be observed throughout the world each year as a day of campaign against racial discrimination. The editorial while appreciating the fact that many nations have attained their independence during the life time of the United Nations, said there are certain countries which in spite of being United Nations members have undermined its decisions relating to racial discrimination. We welcome any decision which aims at ending racial discrimination and wholeheartedly support it, concluded the editorial.

WORLD PRESS

The *Peoples Daily* made it clear Sunday that Peking would reject any possible future mediation attempts by Indonesia in the Vietnam war.

Referring to Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik's statement on October 10 that Indonesia would "take positive steps" to bring about peace talks, the paper said:

"One can see at a glance that the Indonesian authorities are merely selling U.S. wares under the label of honest brokers."

Their intention boils down to none other than a demand that the Vietnamese people give up their sacred struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and accept the peace by which the United States is to occupy South Vietnam.

"This shows clearly that the Indonesian authorities stand on the side of U.S. imperialism and serve as a new pawn in the U.S. peace talks swindle."

Sunday's *Pravda* carries travel notes by Oleg Orestov who recently visited south Scotland. He writes that his trip coincided with the Labour government's austerity programme, wage restraints and mounting unemployment. Wherever he went he saw signs of discontent, he writes. Labour election promises of progressive reforms have not been fulfilled, the government's foreign policy over the past two years has been marked by increased dependence on the United States and its home policy by an onslaught on the living standards of the working people, he reports.

The weekly *Holiday* is quoted by Hsinhua as saying in an article that the phenomenal emergency of China as a world power championing vigorously the cause of downtrodden peoples has upset the entire political and military setup in which the U.S. and the USSR dictated terms to smaller nations.

The smaller nations can now no longer be browbeaten by the two super powers because the balance of power in the world has been disturbed—a shakeup which no longer enables America and the Soviet Union to intimidate weaker nations who have been heartened by the fact that China has emerged as a world power on whom they can depend, according to the article.

The U.S. and the USSR found it extremely difficult to hold on to their super power position against a surging wave of nationalism and against the raging force of revolution which China has released, says the article.

Rio de Janeiro's newspapers Tuesday joined the President of Brazil's Chamber of Deputies in a de facto protest over the "discretionary powers" held by President Humberto Castello Branco.

The government looked for a compromise solution of the problem created when Deputy Lucio Cardoso, President of the Chamber of Deputies, decided to submit a purge of six deputies to approval by the Chamber.

Rio's important newspapers published in full the speeches Monday of five of the deputies suspended by Presidential decree before a session of Congress in Brasilia.

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Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul
Arrival-1330
Tashkent-Kabul
Arrival-1610
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
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

Telephones

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

**Study favours
Sex Education**

A Protestant study group in London cautions for Sweden's sex education to combat the philosophy of Britain's James Bond and America's Playboy magazine. The Playboy concept of women as leisure accessories and playthings was all wrong, said the 13-strong group's report on modern sex and morals.

It recommended for schools Swedish-style sex education, which stressed the obligations, towards society and offspring, entailed in man-woman relationships. The group mentioned a book on sex instruction published by the Royal Board of Education in Sweden.

But in learning about contraception boys and girls should no more expect to embark on sexual intercourse in their early teens than to drive sports cars and vote, the report said.

Anglican and non-conformist clergymen, teachers, doctors and writers gave their conclusions in a 75-page report, "Sex and Morality," the result of a two-year survey carried out for the British Council of Churches.

The report advised that casual sex could be "trivially pleasurable or mildly therapeutic" but one could not count on it ending conveniently for both parties at that same moment.

It complained: the erotic is more and more unremittently celebrated, whether with the delicacy of a French film or the suggestiveness of an English advertisement.

James Bond, Girlie magazines and Playboy clubs projected for teenagers an artificial world where maturity was delayed and personal relations kept impermanent and superficial. Yet signs were that young people are less prone than was sometimes feared "to confuse these games with love—let alone marriage.

Slot-machine contraceptives in university foyers was not the best way of preventing unwanted pregnancies and abortions among students, the team said. What was wanted was advice to young people by social workers when they faced a confusing emotional crisis. "The slot machine cannot diagnose."

Of pre-marriage sex, the team said: "With all its drawbacks the rule of abstinence from full intercourse before marriage has the advantage of being clear and unambiguous."

Giving Businessmen The Business Of Growth

As the United Nations Decade of development enters its final years, an independent organisation of business experts offers this advice to developing countries: Put more trust in your local businessmen and less emphasis on subsidised, high-cost state enterprise if you want to speed up solid economic growth. The organisation making this suggestion is the New York-based Committee for Economic Development (CED), a non-profit group of 200 top American business executives and educators interested in building high production and employment, and stable economic growth, within the framework of a free society. The CED boost for the local businessman is contained in a new study it has just issued, called "How Low Income Countries Can Advance Their Own Growth."

"The businessman," the report states, "has a significant contribution to make to the development process in his roles as entrepreneur, efficient manager and generator of savings."

"No country," the CED adds, "ever has enough creative people who understand and can contribute significantly to development in the practical terms of production and distribution of more and better goods at lower costs. Such people are found in all countries to some extent and they develop a wide variety of enterprises—the fishmeal industry in Peru, agricultural experimentation in Trinidad, automobile repair shops in Portugal, development banks in Brazil, office equipment manufacture in Nigeria, agricultural credit institutions in Panama."

DEVELOPMENT PROCESS
But they are always scarce. Since low income dampen their initiative, or cause them to employ their abilities and resources abroad, lowering the barriers to creative entrepreneurial and managerial forces is an indispensable part of the whole development process.

The businessman in return for freedom permitted by government, the CED adds, "has the responsibility of making use of this freedom to contribute to the economic development of the country."

CED call for a major effort in income countries to increase rates of economic growth by removing obstacles that discourage private initiative, improving basic technical training and skills, stimulating agricultural productivity, and developing stronger anti-inflationary, fiscal and monetary policies. It also urged measures to counter the negative effects of unrestricted population increases on economic development.

SELF-HELP PROGRAMME
The self-help programme—which suggests that developing nations can do to speed their growth-focuses its attention on the lessons to be learned from those countries that have had success in achieving sustained high rates of increase in per capita income.

While the economic growth record of most low income countries has been disappointing, the statement notes that one out of five of these countries "has been experiencing considerably higher growth rates than some of the developed countries." CED's study was undertaken in the belief that the internal policies that have brought about these successes may be capable of application generally to other low income countries.

In preparing its statement, CED's Development Policy Subcommittee drew extensively on the experience of the low income countries as seen by knowledgeable people within these nations. CED commissioned 15 separate country studies by qualified economists to get the facts. The CED drew this conclusion:

"We believe there is one outstanding lesson that can be drawn from the success stories of those low income countries that have been experiencing rapid growth for a decade or more: People in the successful countries not only wanted development very much, but wanted it strongly enough to do what was required to get their economies started and to keep them going."

RAPID GROWTH
The CED report does not minimise difficulties standing in the way of development such as a scarcity of trained and experienced people and a lack of financial and natural resources. But, the report states, many obstacles once considered insurmountable have been overcome by the countries whose growth has been the most rapid.

While emphasising self-help, the CED report recognises that self-help is only one side of the development problem and that "high income nations have a responsibility for assisting and encouraging the economic development of low income nations." The statement points out that the United States aid policies reflect an awareness of that responsibility. It goes on to say that these policies have been "substantially adjusted" to give relatively more assistance to countries which make the most of their own resources.

The elevation of the Caspian Sea level to the average many years' mark will require 35,000 million cubic metres of water a year additionally. The same amount of water is required to irrigate 12 million hectares of land in the droughty South-East. This area would yield about 2,500 to 3,500 million pounds of grain a year, about 1 to 1.5 million tons of meat, as well as other livestock produce.

Let us compare these figures with the fish catch decrease of about 200,000 tons a year. Even if we blame the diminished fish catch entirely on the sea level, the use of Volga waters in the droughty South-East will evidently be uncomparably more effective than their discharge into the sea.

The point is not to raise the Caspian Sea level, but to stabilise it. It undergoes lengthy fluctuations due chiefly to climate conditions. In the course of millennia, the range of these functions was about 7-8 metres. It was but natural that economic activity under these conditions involves considerable difficulties.

An important part in this case may be played by the Kara-Bogaz-Gol bay which swallows 20,000 million cubic metres of water every year. By partitioning it off the sea, we may exert a considerable control of the sea level, whereas in water-abundant years the surplus may be directed into the bay.

FAO Reports World Food Production Likely To Improve

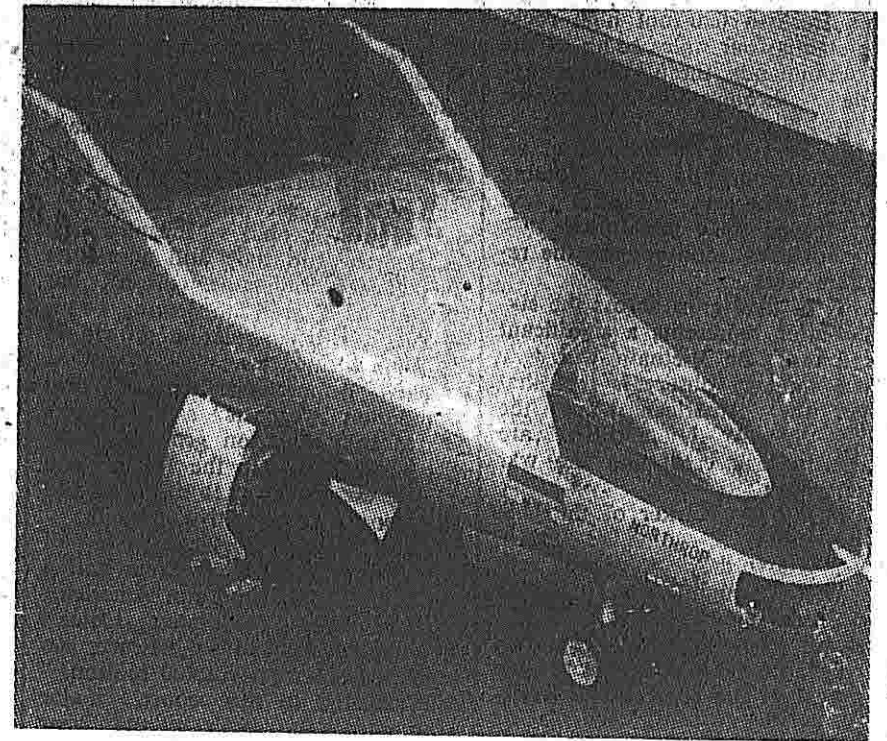
ROME, Oct. 22. (DPA).—The world's food supply, which in 1965-66 suffered the worst setback since World War II is likely to be slightly improved in 1966/67, the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation revealed here Monday.

Data available at the beginning of October, the FAO council was told at its current Rome session, pointed to an increase for most major commodities, including a substantial recovery for world grain production.

Increases of various levels are foreseen for wheat in particular with record or near-record crops in Canada and the USSR.

Prospects for rice were "much better" than in 1965-66. The shortfall in the United States wheat crop was expected to be two per cent rather than the seven per cent anticipated earlier.

While it was still too early to assess the extent of the recovery, "it is already certain" that in the developing regions it would be "far less" than the seven per cent increase needed to regain the 1964/65 level of per person production.



A wingless glider is being used in the United States to help solve the aerodynamic problems of bringing future spacecraft safely back to earth.

The new research craft is known as the M2-F2 Lifting Body. Its purpose is to test control systems and techniques for future spacecraft during high-speed re-entry from outer space into the earth's atmosphere—and also while bringing them down on land almost like a conventional airplane.

The test flights could lead to re-entry vehicles that will ferry astronauts back from space to a dry landing instead of an ocean "splashdown."

Caspian Sea Water Level Leaves Much To Be Desired

The Caspian Sea is, probably, the most long-suffering water body on Earth. In the last three decades, its level has dropped by more than 2.5 metres. This has created great difficulties for fishing, navigation, for oil extraction in the Neftnyanya Kamni (Oil Stones) and for sodium sulphate production in Kara-Bogaz-Gol.

At different times, various suggestions were made as regards raising the Caspian Sea level by transferring some of the run-off from the basins of the Dnieper, Don and the Northern and Siberian rivers, and the waters of the Black and Azov seas.

It had been proposed to build a dam to cut off the level there. The possibility of separating some of its bays from the sea with the purpose of reducing water discharge and the evaporation surface was discussed, too.

Professor Samuel Geller, Soviet scientist, Doctor of geography, told an interviewing APN correspondent that the sharp drop of the Caspian Sea level is caused by the diminution of the Volga run-off due to climate conditions and by the intensive consumption of water for industrial and municipal water supply, for irrigation and for filling up of water reservoirs.

Raising the level has become an important part of the entire Volga-Caspian problem. However, most of the proposed projects have been rejected. At present the project of



One of the very early Ford models in Kabul was bought by Khair Mohammad recently from its previous owner for 6000 afghanis. Khair Mohammad, who is a locally trained engineer, repaired it and now it runs well.

The report stresses the importance of efficiently-used human resources, physical resources, and capital in achieving high per capita output. Higher output, the statement finds, means higher income—and a greater opportunity for a nation to reach its particular social, political, and cultural goals.

To encourage private initiative the CED programme suggests that competitive forces determine prices "to fullest extent possible." "The statement recognizes that governments of low income countries are "under pressure" to intervene in the market system with price, production, and foreign exchange controls.

But government's role, the report states, "is not inconsistent with emphasis on price determination in the market, on the promotion of decentralised private economic decision-making, or on taking care that controls and regulations do not stifle responsible private enterprise." "The CED study describes government's function largely as one of support for the private sector. Nevertheless, effective management and administrative capacity in government are considered important, because of government's role in implementing the development programme."

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
To improve the efficiency of public administration, the statement suggests that governments as a rule forego unnecessarily broadening the scope of their activities. Government industries, example, "are compatible with accelerated development if they are operated efficiently, if they represent the best use of government's limited capacities, and if they facilitate rather than destroy private initiative."

The report urges a number of national "planning" measures to overcome barriers to development, such as improving the quality of resources evaluation, providing for effective preparation, execution, and control of public projects, and fostering the private sector with incentives rather than directives.

The study found that in most every country "raising agricultural productivity should be a major objective of development policy." To increase agricultural productivity, it said, advances in agricultural methods, should be stressed.

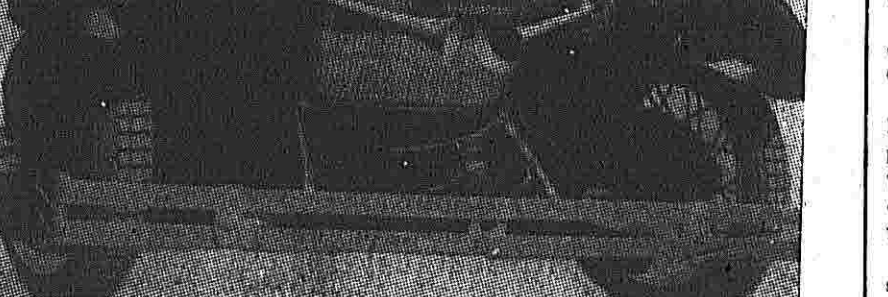
MONETARY POLICIES
The developing countries' monetary and fiscal policies have much to do with attracting or repelling trade, aid and investment, the report said. For improving the apportionment and use of funds by government the statement recommended "an effective system of budgeting expenditures," and noted that there have been "striking developments in governmental budgeting principles and techniques in the United States and other countries" which may be adapted to local conditions.

They view that inflation might actually encourage economic development—once held by some developing nations—has been disproved by "the lessons of experience," the statement said. Inflation, according to the study, harms the least privileged segments of society, reduces personal savings, handicaps investment planning, restricts exports, and reduces access to funds from abroad. (CONTINENTAL PRESS)

Grenade Explodes Killing 4 Brothers

CONSTANTINE, Algeria, Oct. 22. (Reuters).—Four people died and two others were seriously injured when a grenade accidentally exploded in a house in a village near here, police reported Tuesday night.

A seven-year-old boy was playing with the grenade when it suddenly went off killing four of his brothers, and injuring his mother and elder sister.



One of the very early Ford models in Kabul was bought by Khair Mohammad recently from its previous owner for 6000 afghanis. Khair Mohammad, who is a locally trained engineer, repaired it and now it runs well.

Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

Bedar, published in Mazare Sharif of Balkh, in an editorial on the municipal elections to be held in all parts of Afghanistan in the near future comments that the people should see that the right men are elected. Sentiments should not stand in the way of good judgment. They should choose hardworking, dedicated men for their representatives.

The paper also hopes that responsible people will recognize that accepting a public office is a serious undertaking. It urges those who are elected to the municipal corporation to exert all their efforts to build up their respective cities in an orderly manner, and to see that public health regulations are instituted and that prices of goods and foodstuffs are standardized.

Under the head "We Should Start From Ourselves", Iqbal of Baghlan says that to successfully bring about social reforms it is essential for every member of the national community to discharge the duties entrusted to him. The paper says that every man can wage an individual fight against corruption, and can contribute towards building the economy. The sum total of these efforts will create a progressive Afghanistan.

Pakhtia, published in Gardez of Pakhtia province, runs an editorial on the activities of Bakhtar news agency. It notes that recently the agency has taken a number of concrete steps to provide better service. It has on the one hand, endeavoured to obtain news from international sources and it has made efforts to disseminate the news in more efficient manner. The paper refers to a recently completed projects of the news agency which now transmits news to several provinces via teleprinter both in Pakhtia and Dari. The step is a vital one for the development of the provincial press.

In another editorial, the newspaper comments on the need to further develop the country's art and encourage its artists. The newspaper particularly refers to the need for new work for the theatre. It says that plays both entertain and educate. The paper proposes that efforts be made to use artistic talents in all corners of the country.

Nangarhar, published in Jalalabad, also editorialises on the role of stage performances in the country. Referring to the establishment of Farrukhi Theatre, the paper says that nations advanced in science and technology, have also developed their artistic and cultural institutions to a great extent.

In a comment on the independence of two African nations Sanayee, published in Ghazni says that since the Second World War imperialism and colonialism has been declining as one nation after another becomes free. While the paper praises the determination of captive nations to attain their freedom, it says that in several parts of the world colonialism still persists. It particularly refers to Angola and Mozambique and to other types of neo-colonialism such as racial apartheid practiced in South Africa and Rhodesia.

The newspapers say that forces opposed to colonialism are determined to unify their action against all kinds of colonialism. While Sanayee congratulates the two nations on their independence, it hopes that the world will continue to strengthen efforts against every kind of colonialism and end domination and exploitation of one nation by another nation once and for all.

Parwan, published in Charikar, in an article on the development of education in Ghorband a Parwan province woleswali says that although Ghorband is more than 60 kilometres away from the provincial centre, education there has made satisfactory progress.

Most of the school buildings in the area have been constructed through donations made by the people. Right now there are two middle, four primary schools and 10 village schools for boys and girls in Ghorband, the paper reports with a total enrolment of nearly 2,500.

Dewa, published in Sheberghan, Jozjan urges writers in the province to take an active part in informing the public about social changes now taking place in the country. The editorial says that the time has come for our writers to send literary articles to the paper. They should take a vital interest in the even's taking place around them and make use of the opportunity provided them through freedom of the press. In writing about social events, they should be objective.

The daily Etefaq Islam of Herat carries an editorial entitled "The Carpet Industry in Herat". After giving a short account of how significant the role of the carpet industry has been in the country's economy, the paper expresses delight that this industry is continuing to expand.

The paper points out the recent step by education officials of opening a carpet-weaving branch in the Women's Institute in Herat and describes it as a constructive towards further popularising this industry.

World Briefs

MOSCOW, Oct. 22, (DPA).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko Friday met Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik, the Soviet news agency Tass reported. Other officials present at the talks included Indonesian Ambassador in Moscow, Manai Sophian, and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Vasily Kuznetsov and Nikolai Firubin.

OSLO, Oct. 22, (DPA).—Several unidentified foreign submarines have been recently seen inside Norwegian territorial waters. Captain H.B. Gundersen of the Norwegian Navy said here Friday in a radio interview. He said that the submarines, observed along the coasts of both southern and northern Norway, did not belong to any NATO country.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22, (DPA).—A cloudburst rained out the first day of a two-day Bavarian Oktoberfest in miniature here after free beer had mollified a number of would-be demonstrators from local breweries protesting against the import of foreign beer. The event—held in New York's Bryant Park in a huge nylon tent—was to promote genuine German beer as drunk at the annual beer festival in Munich every autumn.

KARACHI, Oct. 22, (AP).—Development of roads and railroads in Turkey, Iran and Pakistan, was discussed Friday at a meeting of the Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) committee in Rawalpindi.

The committee began its fourth session under the chairmanship of Hassan Ganji, leader of the Iranian delegation.

The Turkish delegation is being led by Nezh Deverse.

Ganji, in his inaugural address, said the current meeting was of "special significance" as it followed recent meetings of the heads of the three RCD member states.

KINSHASA, Congo, Oct. 23, (AP).—The Congolese press agency said Friday that the Congo's Ambassador to Spain, Arthur Pinzi, was recalled several days ago to discuss with Congolese authorities the residence of former Premier Moise Tshombe in Madrid.

The government has stated that any country giving refuge to Tshombe stands in danger of losing good relations with the Congo.

PARIS, Oct. 22, (DPA).—The U.S. government has lifted the embargo on three giant electronic computers for France, imposed some time ago, it was announced here Thursday night.

This is the result of an agreement concluded between the American and French governments, a Paris Foreign Ministry official said. U.S. sources here noted that the agreement with France accorded with American obligations arising from the treaty banning atomic tests in the atmosphere.

On its part the French government has undertaken not to use the computers for military purposes.

LONDON/Bonn, Oct. 22, (DPA).—British Economics Minister Michael Stewart has had to postpone his visit to Bonn, set for next Monday, because of the House of Commons debate on the government's measures to enforce the wages and prices stop, it was announced in London and Bonn Tuesday. A new date is to be agreed on later.

TOKYO, Oct. 22, (DPA).—Japanese Premier Eisaku Sato Friday told the Diet he had no intention whatever of resigning, dissolving parliament or dismissing ministers under fire, thus taking the initiative in dispelling misgivings over the current combined assault by the opposition.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, (AP).—U.S. army engineers, contradicting other army sources, said Tuesday the body of President John F. Kennedy would not be moved to a new gravesite until next year.

Previous word was that the remains would be moved about 40 feet to a new location sometime within five weeks, after darkness has settled on the hills of Arlington National cemetery. That indicated that the burial would take place on the third anniversary of the young President's assassination.

However, the office of the Chief of Engineers, said in a statement Tuesday.

The final landscape design proposal for the gravesite is being developed by the landscape architect. As we have explained the gravesite will not be completed formally until next spring.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA
At 2, 5:30 and 9:30 p.m. Russian Italian film in Farsi F.B.I. DIVISION CRIMINALE

PARK CINEMA:
At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m. Italian film in Farsi F.B.I. DIVISION CRIMINALE

KABUL CINEMA
At 2, 5, and 7:30 p.m. Indian film *BADEL*

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

US, USSR Delegations At UN Hopeful On Non-Proliferation

NEW YORK, Oct. 22, (Reuter).—Soviet and the United States delegates both spoke hopefully of a nuclear weapons agreement at the General Assembly disarmament debate Thursday.

Dr. Nikolai Fedorenko of the Soviet Union told the main political committee, in which the annual disarmament debate is being conducted prior to plenary action, that if American assurances already given were supported by deeds, agreement is possible in the near future.

For the United States, Arthur Goldberg said there was substantial hope for progress towards an international treaty barring the further proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The United States and Britain are among countries which have joined in sponsoring a resolution on the subject initiated by Russia.

Goldberg said that in today's world no state which did not have nuclear weapons could promote its long-range security by acquiring them.

"What will really promote the national security of every state, large or small, is the non-proli-

feration treaty," he told the 121-nation committee.

In an apparent allusion to the refusal so far of most of the neutral nations to join the sponsoring group, Goldberg said no state that was without nuclear weapons should feel it was being asked to sign the treaty "as a favour to the nuclear weapon powers."

It should do so, he said, in the awareness that the proposed treaty would do more for the security of all countries, nuclear and non-nuclear alike.

Meanwhile, the Security Council resumed its debate Thursday on Israeli complaints that armed gangs operating from Syria had committed acts of aggression against Israel.

It was the Council's third session on the tense Middle East situation.

The first scheduled speaker was Jamil Baroudy, of Saudi Arabia.

The Council met at Israel's urgent request on Friday and again on Monday when an adjournment was called to enable delegates to study a report from Norway's Lieutenant-General Odd Bull, UN military chief in the area.

This document, published Wednesday was simply a factual account of events prior to the Israeli complaint and drew no conclusions.

It is understood that UN military observers carried out an investigation in the area Wednesday.

On Friday the United States' UN delegation made clear that it was still against seating China in the United Nations now despite the recommendation of a high-level U.S. citizens' group that both China and Formosa should have seats.

But Senator Renan Fuentelba, chairman of the Chilean delegation to the General Assembly, expressed "special satisfaction" at the recommendation, made Thursday night in the report of a national policy panel of the United Nations association of the U.S.

"I have hope," he said in a statement, "that this report will be the prelude to a genuine action of Washington which I judge to be in harmony with President Johnson's trip to the Far East."

The General Assembly is scheduled to start debate a month from now on a move from eight communist and nonaligned countries to replace Formosa with People's China in the United Nations.

Britain's permanent representative to the United Nations, Lord Caradon, said Friday Britain "has no doubt" as to its sovereignty over Aden.

Lord Caradon, in a letter to Secretary-General U Thant, dated Oct. 18 and made public Friday, took issue with statements by Yemen during general debate.

Yemen Foreign Minister Mohammad Sallah told the General Assembly Oct. 17 that Britain did not have legal sovereignty over Aden and had violated UN resolutions for self-determination of the peoples there.

Prompt Diagnosis Of Cancer

SYDNEY, Oct. 22, (Reuter).—One third of the people who die of cancer could be saved by prompt diagnosis and treatment an American doctor said here yesterday.

In a radio address, Dr. Emerson Day, of the New York Strang clinic, said that in the United States this year 300,000 people would die of cancer.

He said the American Cancer Society, drawing on the experience of clinics such as Strang, had found that one third of those who now die of cancer do so needlessly—

"that we have the knowledge to apply to find cancer early and treat it promptly such that one out of three or 100,000 out of 300,000 could be saved who now die.

US Changes Site Of Explosions At USSR Request

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, (DPA).—The U.S. government has changed, at the Soviet Union's request, the location of a series of underwater explosions in the northern Pacific.

The American State Department said Friday night the explosions, which would definitely establish the difference between earth tremors and atomic tests, would now be effected at least a hundred kilometres from the Soviet-held Kurile Islands.

The chain of islands, occupied by the Soviets after World War II, is frequently the centre of earth tremors.

A few days ago the Soviet government appealed to governments, organisations and individuals making experiments in the area to refrain from doing so, since explosions would harm fish stocks and disturb Soviet seismic instruments installed there.

LECTURES AT THE Goethe-Institut

The technical needs in youth work and adult education (theoretical principles—practical experience).

Lecture by Jorn Thiel, well known German producer and journalist and a member of the German Society for Film and Television.

The UNESCO International Music Council, The International Music Centre for Film, Radio and Gramophone, Vienna.

And the International Society for Music Teaching, Washington.

Date: 23.10.1966. Time: 8.00 p.m.

Mozart
Mr. Jorn Thiel will introduce and present a film on Mozart, of which he is the producer, on Oct. 24 at 8 p.m. at the Goethe Institut in Kabul.

PIA Announcement

PIA announces the introduction of its winter schedule effective November 1, 1966 with F-27 aircraft (all tourist 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.

Vietnam

(Contd from page 1)

The other two—Labour Secretary Nguyen Huu Hung and Transport Secretary Truong Van Thuan—have withdrawn their resignations, the sources said.

Au Truong Thanh resigned on the grounds that Air Vice Marshal Ky was unable to eliminate dissension in the government and thus present a unified front in Manila, where leaders of the allies fighting in Vietnam meet on October 24.

Meanwhile, in American military officials' Rockpile area believe North Vietnamese troops may use artillery to bombard American positions across the demilitarised zone in support of a monsoon offensive.

This freakish 620-foot high rock, which stands four miles south of the zone, commands three major approaches through the mountains from the North.

It has been the focal point of almost continuous and bitter fighting between American Marines and enemy troops since mid-July.

The northeast monsoon hit the region this week.

Firing of field guns across the six-mile buffer represents a significant extension of the Vietnam war.

Some military observers feel that neither the Americans nor the alleged North Vietnamese are anxious to risk escalating the war in this way.

Major Floyd Karker of the U.S. Marines said:

"We know they have got artillery and they ought to use it if they are going to attack."

He was speaking to reporters from the command post of a Marine unit based at the foot of the Rockpile.

Camouflaged Viet Cong artillery hidden from view by low-lying monsoon clouds could easily escape detection.

Rains and fog hamper U.S. observation and air strikes.

The Americans are forced to rely heavily on artillery.

They have already brought into northernmost South Vietnam several of their biggest field guns, self-propelled 175 millimetre cannon. These would be well within range of North Vietnam.

At the same time, the Rockpile and Dong Ha—the Marine base 15 miles to the east—would both be within range of heavy Viet Cong guns north of the frontier.

It is believed these two strategic positions would be main targets in any enemy offensive.

In Saigon, a homemade Viet Cong mine burst in a village market place Friday, killing nine people and wounding 48 with a lethal spray of splintered glass.

Four of the dead were South Vietnamese soldiers and four were children, a military spokesman said. This Mekong Delta blast climaxed a week of Viet Cong terror attacks, mainly in and around the South Vietnamese capital.

An AP dispatch from Washington says the U.S. Defence Department Friday announced development of a revolutionary radar system that can provide helicopters night eyes for use in Vietnam.

The new system has been successfully flight-tested, an announcement said, and demonstrated that it can clearly differentiate between various kinds of ground objects and various kinds of terrain.

Two Share Prize For Literature

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 22, (Reuter).—Two Jewish writers—Joseph Agon, of Israel and Nelly Sachs, a German-born authoress have been awarded the Nobel Literature Prize, the Swedish Academy announced Thursday.

Nelly Sachs has devoted her entire lyrical work to describing the suffering of the Jewish people. But while mourning the ordeal of her people, she has been free of hatred, calling for reconciliation.

Her literary and humanitarian merits were duly acknowledged with the award last year of the Peace Prize of West German booksellers. Agon, born 78 years ago in Poland and now living in Israel, was praised by the Academy as the foremost writer in modern Hebrew literature.

He has published many novels, and short stories in a conventional but nevertheless sometimes complicated style.

Agon, whose literary work has its root in the Jewish Chassidim movement of Eastern Europe, is preoccupied in his complicated writings with symbols, dreams, and phantastic visions.

VACANCY

Full time Manager or Manageress required in November for residential staff house in Kabul. Applicants essentially English speaking, must have knowledge of international catering, and keeping of accounts. Apply in writing before November 26 to Hotel Committee, P.O. Box 5, Kabul, stating previous experience and salary required.

THIS SPACE

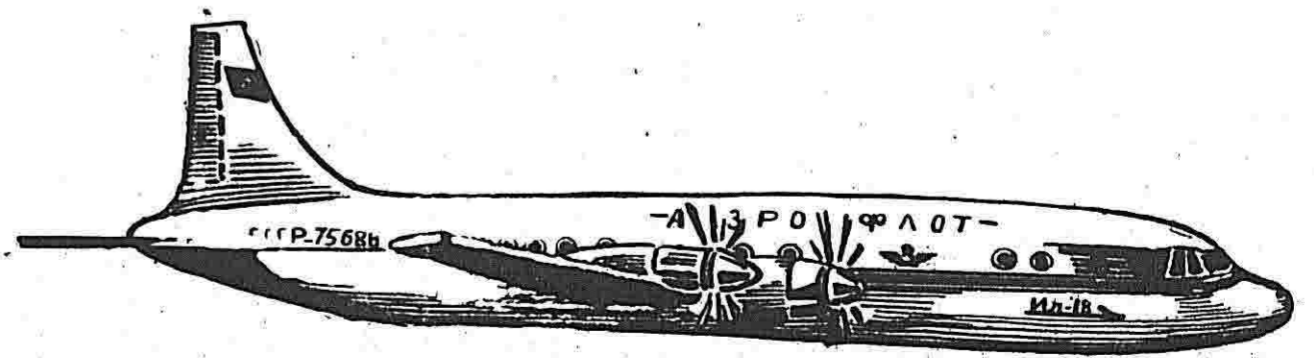
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ADVERTISE IN THE KABUL TIMES TO SELL - TO BUY For Quick Returns THE ONLY ENGLISH NEWSPAPER IN AFGHANISTAN

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FLY BY AEROFLOT



10:20 every Thursday morning AEROFLOT whisks you from KABUL to MOSCOW via TASHKENT in 6½ hours. AEROFLOT arrives from MOSCOW & TASHKENT every Wednesday at 9:20 a.m. Information and tickets are available at ARIANA and AEROFLOT offices