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HERMES.

Vol. V, No. 194

KABUL, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1966, (AQRAB 24, 1345, S.H.)

THE KABULTIMES

U THANT MAY ACCEPT ANOTHER FULL TERM

Pazhwak Hopeful; No Efforts Spared, Reporters Told

NEW YORK, Nov. 15, (AP) .-

Abdul Rahman Pazhwak of Afghanistan, President of the UN General Assembly, said Monday he is still hopeful that U Thant will take another term as Secretary-General.

"Having heard the Secretary-General's last statement in the Assembly, I personally have not wast-ed a minute as I thought it appropriate to persuade him to stay on, and I shall not fail to continue my efforts to this end," he told a group of UN reporters at a luncheon.

Pazhwak referred to the statement made by Thant in the Assembly on November 1 after it extended his term to the end of the session late in December.

He is expected to make his final decision known by the end of this month.

Meanwhile a fact-finding mission of the UN Committee on Colonialism has accused Spain of suppressing freedom in its West African territory of Equatorial Guinea and urged speedy independence for the area.

In a lengthy report to the committee, the seven-nation mission which visited the territory south of Cameroon last August alleged that Spain appeared to be backing down on its promise to give the people of of Equatorial Guinea self-rule when they desire it.

"Most of the powers are still vested in and exercised by the Commission-General and the Spanish government," the report said. "Neither the Governing Council nor the General Assembly weilds effective power even within the scope of its compe'ence."

SPANISH MISRULE

The mission, headed by Ambassador Gershon B. O. Collier of Sierra Leone, said that the Spanish authorities had set up the electoral system in such a way that only a small percentage of the people have any say in who serves in the government branches.

"For this reason", it said, "these organs are highly unrepresentative of the people as a whole and are not a reflection of their freely ex**His Majesty Visits** Kunduz City KUNDUZ, Nov. 15, (Bakhtar) .---

His Majesty the King spent last night at the Spinzar Hotel here. He arrived hare from Khwaja Ghar, where he inspected the Ai Khanam excavation sites.

He visited Darqad woleswali on his way to Kunduz. The Information and Culture Minister also inspected the Ai Khanam sites yesterday.

A Greek inscription telling the story of two brothers presenting two statues to two gods is the latest find at the sites. Prof. Paul Bernard, chief of the French archeological team, explained the new finds to the Minister.

Jordan Reserves Right To **Call Urgent Council Session**

UNTED NATIONS, Nov. 15-Jordan declared Monday that unless the Security Council takes deterrent action forthwith, further Israel attacks like that of Sunday are likely and may lead to very serious consequences in the area.

In a letter to the President of the Security Council, 'Jordan's Ambassador Mohammad El-Farra said that his government had asked for an emergency meeting of the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission to deal with the Sunday clash in Jordan territory, but he reserved the right to request an urgent Security Council meeting as well.

As soon as a final report on "the heavy losses" of lives and property is received, it will be sent to the Council, he added.

El-Farra denounced the attack by Israeli armed forces, both land and air. as "a naked act of aggression"; a "dastardly attack" which "added one more link to a long chain of acts of war against the Arab people.'

El-Farra's letter to the Council said the objective of Israel's "invading force" Sunday was to destroy Arab villages and hamlets south of Hebron. Ai. bombardment was used against three points and heavy artillery fire against two, he said. He declared that the Israeli forces refused UN calls for a ceasefire "until determined resistance forced their retreat."

President of the Security Council Arthur Goldberg, spent much of Sunday conferring with other Council members on the latest outbreak of violence in the Middle East. Speaking as representative of the United States, he said in a statement issued Sunday:

GREAT CONCERN

"The United States is greatly concerned with continuing acts of violence in the Middle East. We strongly deplore the large-scale retaliatory raid on November 13 by Israel on Jordanian territory. We also deplore the terrorist incidents in Israel which preceded this raid.

"Our policy is against the use of force across Middle Eastern boundaries regardless of the direction from which it comes This concern

the

reports of armed Arab counter action or clashes with Israeli forces. President Ayub Khan of Pakistan currently visiting. Jordan, said he had heard news of the Israeli raid "with disgust" and added Pak-

istan "fully supports Jordan to the utmost." In Kuala Lumpur, Malaysian government condemned the Israeli deliberate act of aggression.....

Newspapers in Iraq called on the Arabs to solve their differences "so they may deal the aggressive state a crushing blow.

Neumann Sworn In As US Envoy To Afghanistan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15,-Robert G. Neumann was sworn in

as U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan. He succeeds Ambassador John M. Steeves, who is now Director-General of the U.S. Foreign Service.

Ambassador Neumann assumes his post following seven years as Director of the University of California's Institute of International and Foreign Studies.

Presiding at the induction ceremony, Under Secretary of State Eugene Rostow said that under Neumann's tenure at Kabul the United States looks forward "with confidence to an intensification of our traditionally friendly relations" with Afghanistan.

FASCINATING JOB

The new envoy said that he welcomed his "fascinating and challenging assignment in a friendly country so closely related to the United States."

Neumann is a naturallsed American citizen. He was born in Vienna, Austria, in 1916.

Secretary of Defence at the 1962

North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

Neumann is the author of the

book "European and Comparative

Covernment" and has been an edi-

torial writer for the Los Angeles

T mes. He holds the French legion

o." honour and the order of merit of

the Federal Republic of Germany.

(NATO) ministerial

Paris.

Kiesinger Wants Strauss In Cabinet

FAVRE-LEUBA GENÈVE

TWIN POWER

PRICE AL 3

WUERZBURG, Nov. 15, (DPA) .---Kurt Georg Kiesinger, Christian Democratic choice as Chancellor Ludwig Erhard's successor, promised here Sunday to include tough, controversial former Defence Minister Franz-Josef Strauss in his cabinet.

In his first public speech since his nomination, Kiesinger also said West Germany must go with both the United States and France and called for a step by step creation of a relationship of trust with the Soviet Union.

Strauss, influential leader of the Christian Democrats Bavarian branch and one of the "Gaullists" of the party was forced to resign from the cabinet in 1963 for his part in the notorious "Spiegel affair".

He later admitted that he had been instrumental in launching a night-time police raid on the news magazine's Hamburg offices and one of its editors extradited from Spain after the Spiegel allegedly disclosed NATO defence-secrets.

CHANGES JOB

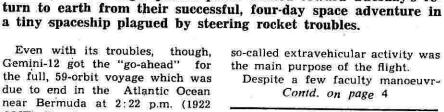
Charges against the magazine were later dropped. The affair, which focused attention on the question of press freedom in West Germany, had international repercussions and was an almost disastrous setback for Strauss' career.

The liberal Free Democrats, who precipitated the current Bonn government crisis when they deprived Erhard of his majority by leaving the coalition, ostensibly over the budget, Juive so far rejected any ccoperation with Strauss.

So have the opposition Social Democrats and the question of Strauss's inclusion in the next cabinet may figure prominently in Kiesinger's negotiations, starting Monday, with the opposition parties to seek a new werkable coalition government.

NO EARLY DECISION

Meanwhile, political observers agree that no final decision on a new coalition is likely this week as all parties will want to await the esuits of the Bavarian provincial



Aldrin Pushes Time In Space

Record To Over Five Hours

Service) .- Two high-spirited pilots drifted toward Tuesday's re-

GMT) Tuesday. Astronaut Edwin Aldrin stood in the open hatch of Gemini-12 for 52 minutes Monday photographing the

Carland and and and a second

CAPE KENNEDY, Florida, Nov. 15,

Milky Way galaxy, sunrise and earth. The venture was the third outside

the Gemini ship in three days for the cool and scholarly astronaut. He set records for most times

outside an orbiting spacecraft (three), longest single space walk (two hours and nine minutes), and total time exposed to space (five hours and 27 minutes).

Project officials, not so much concerned with breaking records, were pleased that Aldrin proved man can work in space without getting tired. The 36-year-old novice in space and holder of a doctoral degree from Massachusetts Institute of · Technology did every assigned job without working up a sweat. His heart beat

US Committed To Repel Aggression, **Says Dean Rusk**

(Combined Wire

DENVER. COLORADO, Nov. 15.—Secretary of State Dean Rusk Monday emphasised the continuing United States interest in deterring

aggression anywhere. He was "somewhat puzzled," he said, by those who suggest that "peace can be secured by appeasing aggression" or that when an "aggressor proclaims his intentions you should not pay any attention because he is just indulging in big talk."

"Some seem to have forgotten

pressed will and desire."

The mission said that inhabitants of the territory were permitted to appear before it as petitioners, but it added that "evidence indicates that freedom of political activity is curtailed."

It said evidence had been found that anyone expressing political views contrary to those of the Spanish authorities were "liable to harassment."

The report said that the presence of Spanish troops in the territory had an intimidating effect on the people and that a double standard of law is being applied to the Spanish settlers and the Africans.

PEOPLE'S WISH

The mission said that after interviewing petitioners for five days it concluded that most of the people want independence not later than July, 1968, and were anxious that UN observers be on hand to see that the transition is carried out properly.

In conclusion the mission recommended among other things that: -The Spanish government convene a conference at once with po-

litical leaders in the territory to arrange for the transfer of power. -The Spanish authorities lift all

restrictions on political activity in the territory.

The present electoral system be abolished in favour of a system based on universal adult suffrage.

-Apply justice without regard to race, colour or religion.

-Permit the establishment of trade unions to protect the workers' interests.

-Permit the United Nations to send observers to participate in the handover of independence.

PALESTINE D.P's

Another UN committee, rejecting Arab attempts to single out Israel for criticism, adopted Monday a U.S. draft resolution aimed at casing the plight of Palestine's 1.5 million Arab refugees.

The General Assembly's Special Political Committee also voted out an Arab-backed proposal for a UN custodian in Israel to administer the property of refugees who have left the country. The committee voted for the

(Contd. on page 4)

STOP PRESS

MOSCOW, Nov. 15, (Tass) .--- It has been announced here that Alexei Kosygin is to arrive in Britain on an official visit on February 6, 1967. The British Prime Minister Harold Wilson has invited him to visit the country as a guest of the British government.

rate never went above 130 per minute, compared to 180 with previous astronauts.

Earlier Monday, the Gemini-12 astronauts rendezvoused twice at a point high over the Sahara Desert to photograph vapour trails left by French Centaure rockets. The international experiment, timed to 'the split-second on two continents and with the astronauts, was designed to study high altitude, high speed winds that sweep across the Sahara. Command Pilot James Lovell re-

ported he and Aldrin could see the yellowish clouds formed by the rockets, but said they took pictures. Scientists said their sensitive cameras might have picked up the vapour trails, though the astronauts could not see them. Earth-based cameras also photographed the clouds to determine wind direction and speed.

The Gemini-12 crew planned a last rendezvous with their Agena rocket later Monday as the finale to their flight, most successful of the two-man Gemini series.

They rocketed off from Cape Kennedy, Florida, last Friday afternoon and within four hours and 15 minutes caught and linked up with an Agena target satellite sent up 98 minutes before them.

On Saturday, Sunday and Monday, astronaut Aldrin left the Gemini ship partly or entirely. This

the clearest lesson of this century,' Rusk remarked, and "others try to explain it away by arguing that Hitler and his allies were unique phenomena-that there are no longer any dangerous aggressors."

In a speech prepared for delivery at the University of Denver convocation here, the Secretary said he was "fully aware of the differences between Hitler and Mussolini and the Japanese militarists, on the one hand, and the aggressors of more recent years."

"But the differences," he declared, "cannot obscure the common element-the phenomenon of aggression.

Stating that the United States has not confined its national interest to preventing aggression in the North Atlantic community or the western Hemisphere but has a global interest in security and peace, Rusk made this point.

Jirgah Committee Debate

KABUL, Nov. 15, (Bakhtar).-The Wolesi Jirgah's Committee on Budgetary and Financial Affairs yesterday discussed the budgets for the Ministry of Public Health and the Tribal Affairs Department .

The committee met under the hairmanship of Deputy Abdul Kayoum of Badakhshan,

Podgorny Begins Austrian Visit

VIENNA; Nov. 15, (DPA).-Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny arrived here yesterday for a oneweek official visit to Austria-his first journey abroad since his election to the post in December last vear.

President Podgorny had originally planned to arrive last October 10 but his visit had to be postponed because of illness.

According to political observers here, the main topic of Podgorny's talks with Austrian President Franz Jonas and government members will be Austria's desire to create closer contractual links with the European Common Market (EEC).

Podgorny's one-week stay will be mostly ceremonial, but there will be a two-hour conference with Austrian government leaders Tuesday which the Austrians hope will give them a chance to discuss their plan for a closer link with the Common Market. Austria is a member of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA),

motivated our recent co-sponsoring in the Security Council of a resolution calling upon governments in the area to observe strictly their obligations to maintain peace and in particular the provisions of general armistice agreements."

Meanwhile, five Arab states have announced their support for Jordan against Israel, and backing for Hashemite kingdom Monday came from as far away as Pakistan and Malaysia.

Statement by Syria UAR, Kuwait, Iran and Lebanon all denounced Sunday's attack on Jordan by Israeli forces and promised all-out support in repelling future Israeli aggression. Syria went a step further and said the time had come "for a war of popular liberation" against the Jewish state.

The situation along the Syrian-Jordanian-Israeli border remained tense Monday, but there were no

Commission To Study Draft Traffic Law

KABUL, Nov. 15, (Bakhtar) .-Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal has instructed the Justice Ministry to set up a commission consisting of representatives of the Justice and Interior Ministries to study a draft law dealing with traffic offences. The commission will be headed by the Minister of Public Works.

Yefremov Inspects Work On Polytechnic



Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Yefremov yes-terday inspected work on the Kabul Polytechnic Institute.

He arrived in Kabul from Kunduz early in theafternoon. On his way from Kunduz he made a short detour from Pule Khumri to inspect theGhery power plant.

During World War II he served

meeting in

elections next Sunday. in the U.S. army. After the war he was a lecturer at the University of Klesinger's promise that he will give Strauss a minster's post if he Wisconsin and between 1947 and succeeds in forming a new cabinet 1958, held professorial posts at the ic regarded as an intended election University of California. boost for the Bavarian Christian He was an adviser to the U.S.

Democratic leader. Willy Brandt, the chairman of the Socialist Party, said in a weekend newspaper interview that his party and the Free Democrats could form an "impressive cabinet."

All three major political parties have so far stressed that questions of policy and not personal questions figure most prominetnly in their quest for a new coalition.

Viet Cong Set Off Blast Near **Quarters Of US Marine Chief**

SAIGON, Nov. 15, (AP) .--

Guerrillas detonated a satchel charge in a compound adjacent to the quarters of U.S. Marine General Walt near Danang early Monday a U.S. spokesman in Saigon reported,

He said no one was wounded in the blast that did slight damage to the beach-front home of Gen. Walt, Commander of the 62,000 Marines serving in Vietnam.

The charge was placed against a bunker in the compound that contained a generator and also served as a storage area for small arms and explosives. The bunker was

about 100 yds. from Walt's home. The blast destroyed the bunker and damaged several other buildings .n the compound.

American pilots flew only 71 bombing missions, well below the daily average in good weather. The strikes all were in the southern portion of North Vietnam and five missions hit at communist positions inside the demillitarised zone.

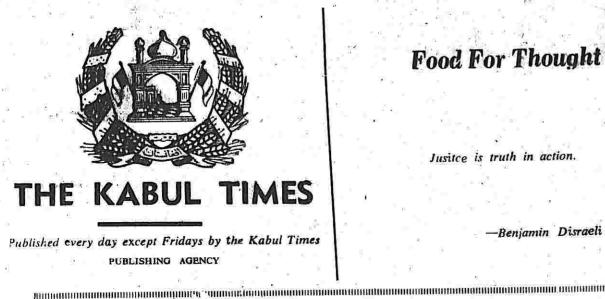
Pilots reported destroying or damaging nine structures in the buffer area while elsewhere they attacked barges, trucks, bridges and ra.lway lines.

A battle around the Plei Djereng special forces camp, 230 miles (370.1 km) north of Saigon, was one of three clashes Sunday involving U.S. 25th Division troops.

In the first, a company of infantrymen engaged a platoon of North Vietnamese 10 miles west of Plei Djereng and reported killing eight in a 25-minute fight. Two hours later, the same company engaged a North Vietnamese battalion in the biggest encounter of the day.

The North Vietnamese broke contact only after the U.S. force brought up ground reinforcements and called in air strikes and heavy artillery barrages. Although the U.S. company took heavy casualties in the initial contact, a U.S. spokesman said overall casualties for the full engagement were light.

In the third clash, lasting only five minutes, another company of the 25th reported killing five North Vietnamese 12 miles (19.3 km) northwest of Plei Djereng. The company sustained * no casualties, the U.S. spokesman said.



Back To Financial Stability

The report of the mission from the International Monetary Fund on the financial position of Afghanistan is heartening. The mission came to this country some time ago to study the implementation of the second standby agreement which was concluded between Afghanistan and the International Monetary Fund about three months ago in Kabul. According to the terms of the agreement, Afghanistan can draw up to \$8 million from the Fund during the year whenever she thinks it necessary to combat inflationary trends and to strengthen the foreign exchange reserves of the country. So far, as the Ministry of Finance has announced, Afghanistan has drawn only\$2 million.

The report of the mission throws light on three main aspects of the financial situation of the country:

The present situation, the money needed for future development plans and the nature of the budget that the country will have next year.

The report of the mission says that the financial position of Afghanistan, which was unstable for a few years, particularly from the beginning of the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan, has greatly improved. The curb enforced on government expenses, the increase of exports, the Finance Ministry's efforts to collect state taxes and income tax, reduction of the government reliance on the banking system have stabilized the financial situation.

Afghanistan as a developing country requires large sums of money for its development plans. The financing of the development expenditure from foreign loans puts a heavy burden on the Ministry of Finance when the terms of these loans call for repayment.

Of the current Af. 5,150,000,000 national budget, at least one third, or Af. 1,800,000,000 is to meet the cost of development plans. Of this Af. 1.200.000,000 is from foreign aid.

The budget, which according to Artice 75 of the Constitution is passing through its legal stages in Parliament, shows only a small deficit. This is why one can claim that the balance of payments position of the country has been strengthened.

-Benjamin Disraeli

The report of the IMF based on these facts and figures is worth careful study. It throws light on future prospects for the implementation of the development plans. With this stability the government will be able to take the country towards development at a better pace

We are happy to notice that the government is determined to cheek any inflationary trend that may arise because of the large flow of money to the people from the implementation of the development plans. It will not be a tall claim to say that among the developing countries Afghanistan is the only one that has virtually no wasteful plans, has no intention of devaluating the currency as the fiscal policy is sound and farsighted, and has a fair basis for controlling the prices of commodities. The prices of goods, particularly on the essential index, have remained stable. The value of the afghani is now stable and the foreign exchange rates on the free market for the currency have fallen markedly.

In congratulating the Finance Ministry on its able handing of the financial affairs of this rising nation, we hope that they will pursue their national bonds scheme with more presrverence. This would tap "extra money" in the hands of the people and enable the Ministry to collect more capital for investment on the development plans. We hope that the report will not create a sense of complacency. We have yet a long way to go.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Today's Islah carried an editorial entitled 'Political Crisis in the Federal Republic of Germany.' During the past three years, it said, this is the second time the Christian Democratic Party of the Federal Republic finds itself confronted with pressure from other political parties and compelled to form a new cabinet. Three years ago Dr. Adenauer, the old-time diplomat, had to withdraw from office as a result of such pressures. And recently his successor, Dr. Erhard, had to resign due to various political and economic crisis. Political observers, said the edieditorial, give many reasons for the crisis. Opposition political parties want close U.S.-Federal German ties and FRG faithfulness to the Atlantic Alliance and at the same time closer relations with France. They hold that during Erhard's term of office Franco-German ties were at their lowest. General de Gaulle after a long period of silence said in a press, conference on October 29 that Bonn politicians had undermined Franco-German friendship in their drive to establish closer relations with the United States. In his opinion the two countries have not made any use of the provisions of the Franco-German treaty, but nevertheless he emphasised that France will remain faithful to the treaty. The opposition parties, went on the editorial, are also unhappy about the careless attitude adopted by the Erhard government regarding the East European countries. They hold that the Federal Republic of Germany should establish and expand relations with these countries as much as possible. The Social Democratic Party and the Free Democrats are also opposed to Bonn's defence policy. Both these parties are against any multilateral or similar nuclear arrangements within the Atlantic Alliance. The opposition party also does not consider Von Hassel, the editorial continued, to be the ideal man for the Defence portfolio. They argue that the repeated crashes of the Starfighters, the sinking of a submarine in which at least 50' crew were killed, and the resignation of

administrative weakness in the Defence Ministry. Some elements in the Christian Democratic Party itself agree with this view of the opposition parties.

a number of generals are all due to the budget should be balanced by methods other than raising of taxes. The freezing of relations between the Federal German Republic and some of the Arab countries as a result of Federal German arms sales to the government of Israel is also mentioned as a cause of the political crisis in Bonn. The opposition parties ask the government why effective steps had not been taken during this period to normalise FRG-Arab relations.

Developing Countries Need Atomic Energy

The study group meeting on problems and prospects of nuclear power application in developing countries which concluded its one week session in Manila, Philip-pines, last week was described as yet "another summit conference" by Dr. Juan Salcedo Jr., Chair-man of the National Science Development Board of the Philippines.

Organised by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) with the assistance of the Philippine National Science Development Board and the Philippine Atomic Energy Commission this meeting was the first of its kind dealing with nuclear power to be held in that region. Heads of atomic energy commissions and leaders of nuclear power programmes from 12 countries took part in the work of the study group.

Speaking on "Planning for Nuclear Power in Asia," Dr. H. Usmani, Chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, urged countries in South Asia and the Far East to pool their experiences and exchange data so that a more fruitful and realistic planning for nuclear power in the region may become possible. Dr. Usmani cited several problems regarding the introduction of nuclear power in developing regions which must be jointly studied in the mutual interest of Asian countries: the improvement of the technology of small and medium seized power reactors; the determination of the siting criteria from the point of view of waste disposal and safety; the establishment of common facilities for reprocessing spent fuel elements.

"Oné very big problem faced by developing countries," Dr. Us-mani said, "is that of financing their nuclear programmes". The high investment required for 'a nuclear power station was quite beyond the internal resources of an Asian country. One possible way to meet this problem, he sug-

gested; was for the International Atomic Energy Agency to reach firm understandings with financing agencies that endorsement of a nuclear power project by the IAEA experts would more or less automatically ensure loans from such agencies on easy terms, so that the developing countries could begin their planning for nuclear power with a greater degree of confidence.

An overall picture of the energy resources available in the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) region was given in a paper contributed by the ECAFE Secretariat. It said that coal constituted the largest energy reserve in the region-largely located in mainland China, followed by India and Australia with far small reserves. Known petroleum and natural gas were. like coal, concentrated in two countries-Iran and Indonesia The report further stated that, compared with the other energy sources, those of water power had the most favourable regional distribution, although even these were countries-Iran and Indonesia. ions in the main Himalayas and some of the major river valleys like the Yangtse, the Mekong and the Brahmaputra. Prospecting for nuclear fuel was rapidly gaining momentum in several countries of the region.) The report indicated the future requirements as they arose.

The question now was not so much whether or not to adopt nuclear power as when and how, Dr. Salcedo said and Pedro G. Afable, Commissioner of the Philippine AEC declared that his country could deliver many benefits from nuclear power. It could, e.g. help diversify the sources of energy for electric power generation; reduce dependence upon imported oil for the electric industry, and could possibly also act as a restraint on future prices of

Dr. Sigvard Eklund, Director General of the LAEA, in his lecture at the opening of the study group meeting, had pointed out that the known per capita re-serve of fossive fuels in the countries of Southern Asia and the Far East were of the order of I percent of those in North America and 3 percent of those in Europe. Therefore, nuclear energy could be an attractive alternative in those cases where the cost of fossil fuels was high, 32 nuclear research reactors had already been established in Asia which, he said, would provide the essential tech-nological base for the exploitation of nuclear power in the future.

Plants of 200 MW or 300 MW sizo may also begin to find ecomic applications in the high fuel cost areas of the word very soon, Dr. Eklund pointed out. Therefore, he stated, it was not too early for most countries which depend upon imported fuels, like the Philippines, to begin thinking about utilising nuclear power more extensively in the future.

Areas cited by Dr. Eklund in which IAEA could the developing countries included the exchange and dissemination of information; assistance to member states in the planning, development and implementation of nuclear power programmes through providing power survey missions; experts; fellowships; pre-investment studies; reactor safety by developing appropriate standards of health and safety regarding nuclear facilities; safeguards to insure against the use of plutonium, produced by power reactors, for nonpeaceful purposes; fuel supplies, with the IAEA performing the function of a "broker" to ensure continuous supply of materials to member states; financing of nuclear power plants by helping members to obtain necessary finas a restraint on future prices of ancing outside sources. (IAEA fuel oil for conventional stations. SOURCES)

The Real 1st Men-Were They Our Ancestors?

The Australopithecine crossed the line between beast and man 1.7 million years ago. A group of 'small-brained hominids who walked upright', the oldest skeletal parts of which have been shown by the latest measurements to be allegedly up to 1.7 million years old (at least 1.5 million years), has' engaged the interest of palaeo-anthropologists ever since the middle of the 20's, when a youthful skull, found in a filled-up dolomite crack near Taungs was sent to R. A. Dart, professor of anatomy at Johannesburg. Dart initially believed that the skull represented a link between the man-ape and man, and called the creature 'African Southern Monkey', that is, Australopithecus Africanus. Even now, after many hundreds of skeletal parts of these creatures have been found, they are still known as 'Australopithecines', and another South African research scientist, Louis Leakey, has actually come to the conclusion-after decades of arguments and repeated new finds-that this group of finds represents a type which is the direct precursor of homo sapiens. Leakey called this creature Homo Habilis-that is, 'one who is already skilled'-meaning that he already had the skill to manufacture tools. Only a few of the specialists in his branch are siding with Leakey in agreeing with him on this point at present, but the subject has aroused great interest among the general public, because the idea of the mis-

Nowadays, however, the evolution theoreticians are no longer looking both for practical and theoretical reasons-for one single form which allegedly changed everything, for evolution is a process which is so comprehensive and so incredibly extensive chronologically, that it is impossible according to our present knowledge to determine the precise point where man bore away genetically from the animal kingdom. This is all the more so because we cannot prove that it took place as linearly as some theologists still

nitor of this species might therefore have looked like the A-type of Australopithecus. Heberer also believes that Homo Habilis was a member of the A-type, the more so since the size of his brain is still distinctly less than that of the smallest fossible representative of the species homo.

The A-type of these creaturessmall as pygmies, with their large mouths, and skull-proportions of the man-ape species-was undoubtdely already capable of making tools. It is true that his hand was as yet not nearly as specialised

In addition to these causes for Erhard's downfall, there are economic reasons as well, continued the the editorial. The opposition parties, for example, are highly critical of

the increased taxes on some of the vital commodities. This was the reason why four Free Democrat mem-

British Prime Minister Harold Wilson's statement of intention to join the European Economic Community was criticised by the left-leaning West German daily Frankfurter Rundschau.

In a leading article recently the paper doubts the sincerety of Wilson's statement. "Nobody can gua son's statement. "Nobody can guarantee that the way now suggested by Wilson, will lead Britain and the other partners of the European Free Trade Association into the European will depend on the attitude shown by will depend of the attitude shown by Britain."

The paper added it was no surprise that Wilson's statement contained many conditions for Britain's entry. Wilson, however, should not forget that "policy is not a matter of alternatives but of priorities."

A Pravda commentator says Cambodia has made good progress, relying for the fulfilment of its plans on the support and aid of foreign friends, including the Soviet Union and other socialist camp countries.

The commentator notes that big state-owned enterprises have been built to run cement, tyre, paper, glass and cotton ginning units. The output of agricultural products has grown. In Cambodia's long-term plans special attention is given to the development of the leading

Now that Dr. Erhard is out of the way it remains to be seen how bers of the coalition government re- his successor will act to overcome signed. They held the vast deficit in the crisis, concluded the editorial.

WORLD PRESS

branches of industrial and agricultural production;

But Cambodia is hindered by secret and open enemies who resort to various forms of political and economic sabotage, according to the commentator.

weekly Bild Am The FRG Sonntag has published an interview with a West German rocket engineer, Professor Wolfgang Pilz, in which he denies that he had any plans to work for China.

Pilz also said that this two colleagues, Hans Kleinwaechter and Paul Goerke, also, did not have any plans to work for China either.

Jordanian newspapers have welcomed Pakistani President Ayub Khan's state visit to Jordan and given much space to "Pakistan's development and her support for Arab rights on Palestine."

Falstin of Jerusalem said this visit would make the Pakistani President "more convinced that his support for Arab rights was the right thing to do and that his support will increase."

Al-Manar of Amman said the guest would realise "from the warm reception here how much the Jordanian people believe in the spiritual links with their brethren throughout the Moslem world in all fields.'

Al-Difa of Jerusalem commented that President Ayub Khan "is one of the pillars of Islam."

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demand today. (Pater Adolf Haas S. J., Professor of Zoology, therefore said: "God has set in motion evolution. He need therefore no longer intervene in order that man may be created.")

Gerhard Heberer, zoologist and primatologist of Gottingen, has for the first time compiled everything which is known about the Australopithecine in Germany in a collective volume on the theory of the descent of man (Gustav Fishcher Verlag, Stuttgart, 1965). He-berer himself has examined almost all the finds in South Africa, and his results can be summarised as follows: There were two types of Australopithecines the herbivorous P-type (meaning Paranthropus, i.e. side by side with man, past man), and the A-type (meaning Australopithecus, the first type found at Taungs).

calls 'an ancestor-model presenting Judging by his teeth the A-type was an omnivore, whom Heberer the most essential peculiarities of structure'. A direct precursor of Homo Sapiens, or the actual progeand delicately structured as our hand, but he was certainly able to knap simple, sharp edges on pebbles, he was capable of making pointed bone implements from long bones, and to improve these tools further by discs of bone or teeth jammed into them, he could also fit together individual long hollow bones telescope-fashion, and build little walls, behind which he probably took refuge against the wind, All this shows far more understanding of cause and effect in this world than any achievements which have ever been observed by behaviourists in animals.

Here is an example: Dart established that a bone collection of 7,159 fragments contains a statistically proven increased incidence of certain parts of skeletons, so that it was justifiable to assume that this must be the remains of a hunting camp which had probably been used for some length of time. No animal drags home exclusively skulls, long bones and shoulder-blades. But (Contd. on Page 4)

Conservation Of Sub-Arctic Resources

One of the last great expanses of unspoilt natural environment on the earth's surface-the Sub-Arctic-is in danger of being destroyed by man's careless exploitaion of its resources.

sing link, that is, the connecting link

between the animal world and that

of man, appears to be ineradicable.

An area transition between the temperate zone and the treeless Arctic tundra, the Sub-Arctic comprises bleak tracts of forest, fen and heathland in northwestern Canada, Alaska, northern Scandinavia, northern Russia and Siberia. In some places it is a narrow belt and in parts of Siberia and Canada very broad,

True, large areas of the Sub-Arctic are still relatively free from danger, but for how long? Spectacular changes in the environment can already be seen. Tourism is increasing, more and more water is being used for industrial purposes, more timber is being extracted, unrestricted hunting is playing havoc with the reindeer, fish and bird populations. Before it is too late, steps must be taken to set aside "control areas" for scientific research as well as for nature reserves and national parks.

Unlike the case of the Arctic, a more fascinating and botanically clear-cut area, very little scientific research has been carried out

in the Sub-Arctic. Scientists meeting recently at a Symposium on Ecology of Sub-Arctic regions, organised by UNESCO and the Government of Finland, at Otaniemi, Finland, emphasised the need for more ecological research and closer collaboration among the scientists working in the field.

Seventy experts described the research they had been doing in all aspects of the zone's life and environment: soils, geomorphology, the snow over and permafrost, plant over animal ecology and climate.

A short growth season, great annual variations in temperature and a long snow cover are the most significant environmental factors in the Sub-Arctic-and yet snow ecology is still only in its infancy. Snow provides the warm stable environment which alone enables small mammals and plants to survive the winter.

It is not easy to study the winter activity of mammals under the snow but Dr. W. O. Pruitt, Jr., of the Memorial University of Newfounland, has used a system of traps with observation chimneys protruding just above the snow to observe their habits. He reported that they have evolved a sophisticated adaptation to winter conditions by, for exam-

ple, construction ventilator shafts going up through the snow, to avoid the harmful effects of excess carbon dioxide. Investigations of ways of retaining the snow cover in semi-arid croplands are now needed.

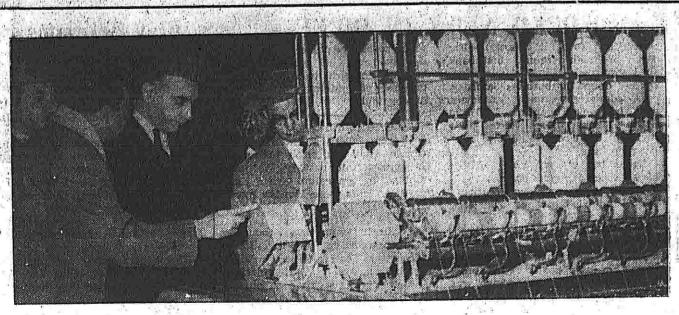
Of course, the human organism itself must make several adjustments in order to live and work in such unfamiliar conditions. The culture which was without doubt the most successfully adapted to snow and indeed to the other hardships of the environment was that of the Eskimo of the Central North American Arctic. Scientists working in the Sub-Arctic have learnt much from the Eskimo and-in an attempt to standardise terminology—some have even adopted Eskimo terms to describe Sub-Arctic phenome-

na. The Eskimo's principal means of survival over the centuries have been forestry, fishing and, above all, the reindeer. But during the last century the wild reindeer, or barren-ground caribou, has decreased alarmingly in population. In 1900, there were approximately 1,750,000/ caribou in Canada, but census taken in 1948-50 showed only 670,000. Intensive hunting and fires that des-Contd. on P. 4

THE KABUL TIMES

government.

PAGE 3



Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Mai wandwal during his trip to Kapisa province this year visited the Gulbahar Textile Factory.

Yugoslavia: Dilemma Of Future Development

The classical economic demand to reduce consumption so as to enlarge investments has undergone an unusual transformation in Yugoslavia's medium-term economic development plan covering the period between 1966 and 1970. In order to step up development it is necessary to encourage consumption and slow down investments-it is stated in the explanation accompanying this document. What is the essence of this conclusions?

PER CAPITA INCOME

In order to understand this, one should bear in mind the specific nature of Yugoslavia's economic development in the past two decades and also new trends in the development of her system of social selfgovernment.

Accelerated industrialisation has been marked by great sacrifices needed in order to make the largest possible investments into the key branches of economy (power generation, transport, mining, metallurgy, that the main cause of instability etc). and into the processing industry which ensures a high degree of employment. A formerly backward agrarian country with more than 75 per cent of rural population and only 100 dollars of the annual national per capita income, Yugoslavia has achieved the present level of development and won such positions from which she already can speak of the possibility of further development, but more stable and freed from former strain. And these are positions enjoyed when material foundations for modern production exist, when the 'social structure

is considerably changed so that more than half the population lives and works, in towns and, finally, when the average national per capita income has increased to 550 dollars.

What is in question, however, is not only that the development need no longer be forced at the expense of the standard but that this is no longer possible.

It has become clear years ago that the main cause of instability and inflation are exaggerated investments. The annual rate of increase in investments ranged between 10 and 20 percent in the past 8 years. About 33.5 per cent of the total national gross product were set aside for investments. This could not but cause serious disturbances and also greatly enlarge production potentials. Among other things, it was possible to increase the productivity of labour 5 per cent a year chiefly as a result of better and more modern technical facilities in economic enterprises.

EXAGGERATED INVESTMENT At that time, the self-managing autonomy of enterprises was restricted by various plan and taxation methods provided that a major part of investment resources poured into state funds. In view of the political-administrative decentralisation, the desire of local factors to market stability by their expansion promote their locality economically by forming investmens was always present. It was therefore impossible to avoid exaggerated and even irrational expansion of investments. It is sufficient to say that various failures due to such expansion led to the present situation in which only 70 percent of all production capacities are utilised.

Meanwhile, another specific characteristic of the Yugoslav development-the strengthening of the economic and political autonomy of self-managed enterprises-was becoming more and more expressive. The 1963 Constitution finally established the full legal inviolability of works' management in relation to the state and its organs. And, the 1965 economic reform introduced such market, financial, foreign trade credit-monetary conditions and which made the system of works' management inviolable in the economic respect as well. The state now has at its disposal only that capital earned earlier which can be used for investments but in keeping with the general banking regime while enterprises, with the exception of small amounts, dispose of their incomes completely freely.

MARKET STABILITY

At a time, the supporters of statebureaucratic management in economy spoke of the danger that workers in self-managed enterprises may "eat all they produce" thus jeopardising investments. Our development shows that investments have not been "eaten up" but that on the contrary, they have distribued and threatened workers earnings.

The latest developments indicate something more. The Constitutional novelties by which self-management in economy has been brought to the utmost consequences, have all of a sudden revealed the classical dilemma over consumption and investment in quite a new light.

The prognosis of Yugoslavia's medium-term economic development plan say that an emphasis in business policy by 1970 is likely to be put on increased receipts, not so much for social reasons, but for pu-

has its headquarters in Gulbahar.

Namely, in new conditions after lity on the domestic and foreign markets. This necessitates adequate investments. But, these are primarily shorterm investments, with a fast turnover of capital and more efficient results. What is even more important, these investments can produce full effect only if linked with stimulative earnings of the employed, in other words, if workers get as actively engaged in their enterprises as possible so as to utilise the invested resources rationally taking into account high and stimulative remuneration

The most important postulate of the medium-term plan is the following prognosis: that higher productivity will affect the overall expansion of the national income 70 percent and greater employment only 30 percent. And also: that higher productivity will no longer be promoted by modern equipment only, but primarily better organisation of work, higher level of education of the employed and their personal interests. And Finally: it is estimat. ed that the utilisation of insufficient used production capacities will be improved about 50 percent. (TANJUG).

Carpet Industry In New Zealand

BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

Afghan Textile Co. Makes Good Progress

By A Staff Writer

PRODUCTION RISES

From 7,073 m. in 1942, produc-

tion rose to 24,233,821 m. in 1965,

the factory has a mechanical and

workshop where

At present the factory employs

The factory gives free housing to

its employees; free insurance is also

provided. Employees also get free

factory was the first of its kind in

the country. It produces not only

The factory, which is in Parwan

province, has 339 people on its rolls.

factory was 639,558 m. of plain

In 1952 the annual output of the

cloth but also towels and drapery.

Jabulsaraj Textile Factory: This

FREE INSURANCE

uniforms and free lunch.

many

Afghan Textile Company was laid in 1938 and in 1942 it went inestablished in May, 1963, on a proto operation. The factory began posal by the Banke Millie (Afghan with 15,000 spindles and 550 looms. National Bank) approved by the With the World War II at the time the factory could not take up its It is a joint stock company and expansion programme. But in 1952 15,000 more spindles were added Pule Khumri Textile Factory: The to the factory and in 1956, with the cornerstone of this factory, the first installation of 304 automatic looms, big textile unit of the country was the output of the factory increased considerably.

cloth and 1,464,717 m. of coloured cottons.

Gulbahar Textile Factory: One of the most modern and biggest textile mills in the country, and even considered to be the biggest of its kind in the Middle East, its cornerstone was laid in 1953. A Swiss consultative firm prepared the design and Hochtief Construction Company built it. The completion of the factory took longer than was expected. In 1960 it was inaugurated by His Majesty the King.

VARIETY OF TEXTILES

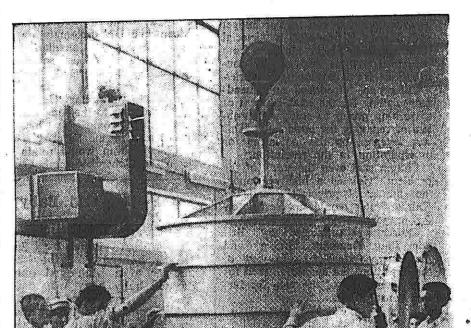
The factory has 45,600 spindles and over 3,400 looms and produces a variety of textiles. It is air-conditioned and has many other facilities. At present 5,219 people are employed by the factory.

Long before the mill went into operation Afghan Textile Company sent a number of Afghan students to Europe and the United States for training. They now hold key positions in various technical departments in the factory. Right now 10 Afghan students are being trained in FRG and France, under the company's personnel training programme.

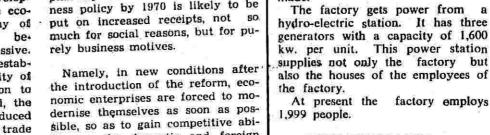
COLOURED TEXTILES

In 1965 the Gulbahar mill pro-84,449 cotton reems, duced plain cloth 30,435,668 and 47,796,720 m. coloured textiles.

To increase the output of the Gulbahar and Pule Khumri mills Afghan Textile Company recently bought 474 weaving machines from the Soviet Union. They are expected to arrive soon.



casting machine parts are repaired and made. The factory gets power from a hydro-electric station. It has three generators with a capacity of 1,600 kw. per unit. This power station supplies not only the factory but



International Trade Fair In Bangkok

40 Countries To Take Part In Asian

Forty countries and, 3,000 manufacturing firms will have shop wondows at the first Asian International Trade Fair due to open in Bangkok on November 17.

Aims of the fair, sponsored by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) are the promotion of trade between developed and under-developed countries, and the encouragement of investment in underdeveloped countries.

Thailand, the host country, has constructed three exhibition halls of striking design.

The hall of nations will house stands of governments like those of Sweden and Czechoslavakia which do not have their own pavilions.

The Thai hall, built in traditional style with graceful tapering spires, will have displays of the country's products, while the international hall will have exhibits from other countries.

The developing countries of Asia will exhibit products of new industries such as textiles, toys, plastics wares transistor radios which have found their way into the markets of Europe, North America and Australia.

Industrially-developed countries will display mainly capital

good vital to Asia's economic growth.

More than 1,000,000 people are expected to visit the Australian pavilion, which is encased in 1,400 solid brass panels designed to produce a shimmering golden effect. Costing 300,000 Australian dollars (120,000 sterling) the pavilion represents Australia's biggest and most ambitious forary into the in-

ternational trade fair circuit. About 1500 Australian companies will be showing their products and the Australian Atomic Energy Commission will stage one of the major scientific exhibitions.

Japan will concentrate on capital goods necessary for the economic development of Asia's less industrialised countries.

The 6,000 Japanese exhibits will include agricultural equip ment, industrial plants precision instruments, machine-tools, and iron and steel products.

India will mount an exhibition of industrial machinery, engineering equipment, scientific instruments, textiles, household goods foodstuffs and cosmetics. Pakistan's display will range from transformers, switchgeer and diesel engines to electrical goods, shoes, toys and pharmaceuticals.

It will compete with India in showing silk, nylon, cotton and woollen textiles.

Goods from over 70 manufacturers will crowd the Singapore pavilion.

They will include iron and steel, and chemical building materials while light industry will be represented by leather goods, pharmaceuticals and furnitures.

Over 100 companies from Farmosa will concentrate on showing electronic and electrical equipment, machine-tools and diesel engines, typwriters, refrigerators and clothing goods.

Most of the displays at the South Korean pavilion will be consumer goods such as textiles and ready-made garments, plastics, cutlery, electrical equipment and stationery.

Ceylon's exhibits from 35 companies and chambers of commerce will vary from asbestos-cement products, textl'es, toys and cosmetics to precious gems, sparkling jewellery and rare antiques and objects of art.

Israel, with 45 companies represented, will show agricultural equipment such as sprinklers and pesticides, plastics, leather goods, textiles, garments, goods and foodstuffs. household

(DPA)

US Investments Abroad Increases

One of America's leading banks has countered mounting criticism, especially in Europe, against U.S. investments in private enterprise by maintaining that the activity has had a "markedly beneficial impact" on recipient countries.

In its bi-monthly economic report "World Business," published in New York last week, the Chase Manhattan Bank noted that U.S. investments abroad over the past 20 years had risen from \$8,000 million dollars at the end of World War II to almost \$50,000 million in 1965, with the rate of increase steadily picking up.

Stressing the role of U.S. private capital in the emerging countries, the banks report said that most U.S. firms followed conscious policies of training local personnel for skilled work and managerial posts.

In addition, competition from U.S. enterprise tended to encourage local businessmen to seek ways of becoming more efficient and improving production.

The transfer of knowledge of effi-

cient processes and techniques that accompanied direct U.S. investment often was a significant factor in national development of new emerging countries.

The bank defended its theory of an overall favourable effect of U.S. investment abroad, without dismissing altogether charges of unfair competition.

Arguments that competition was tolerable only betwen parties of equal size and that U.S. subsidiaries, backed by the research and financial facilities of their parent companies, constituted unfair competition, were not without some validity, the report said.

It said however, the economic impact of U.S. investment abroad was considerably more favourable than its critics claimed, despite the brisk and chilly wind that international competition brought with it.

Acquisitions, the bank report said, were another sore point, but U.S. firms were increasingly looking for partnerships with foreign companies rather than outright takeovers.

But the bank did not omit to list investment at home.

During 1965, its report pointed out, "U.S. parent companies receive from their foreign subsidiaries some \$325 million in royalities, license fees and rental charges, and another \$584 million in management fees and service charges."

Without directly referring to charges from abroad that on a global basis U.S. receipts from profits, royalties and the liquidation of past investments exceeded the amount of new capital going abroad, the bank said, the inflow of the above sums indicated the "considerable know-how transferred abroad to U.S. subsidiaries.'

This drain of capital must not necessarily lead to a corresponding net deficit in the international payments of the recipient countries of U.S. investment, since the investments may enable the country to reduce imports from third countries br to increase exports to them. (AP)

New Zealand, a major world producer of carpets, looks forward to the time when ceilings and walls as well as floors are carpeted.

Already carpets from this country adorn the ceilings and walls of the Blue Heaven Restaurant in Hongkong and a restaurant in Wellington, which followed Hongkong's lead.

Carpet manufacturers in Wellington believe that some of New Zealand's leading clubs and other eating establishments will follow suit.

New Zealand is the world's largest user of wall-to-wall carpeting on a population basis. Seven mills in the country use cross-bred wool, claimed to be the best in the world for carpets.

For a country with a population of just over 2,500,000 seven carpet mills represents a world record.

The Riccarton mill in Christchurch is one of the few in the world to buy wool off the sheep's back and process it through every stage up to the finished article. They even have their own design studio.

However, the local market is too small, so carpet mills have opened up new markets in which they can all share rather than compete for the existing ones.

Two years ago carpet was laid in public bars for the first time. Since then almost every bar in New Zealand has carpeted floors. The bars are quieter, and more luxuritus.

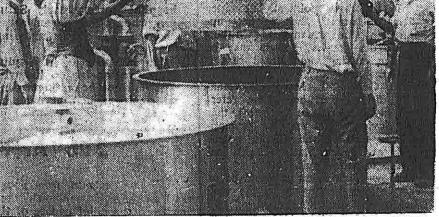
The maintenance cost of wooden or linoleum floors in classrooms has proved so high that the government began experimenting with carpets in a classroom of a Wellington high schools.

Other schools followed this Over 50 schools, both example. state and private, now have carpets in at least one of their classrooms.

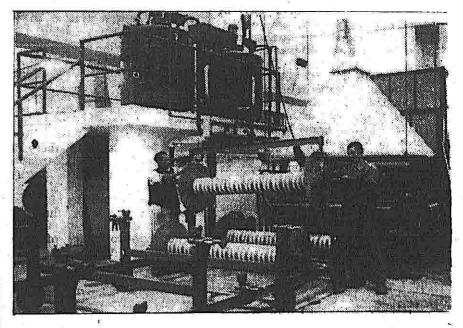
Experiments are being carried out with carpets in hospitals. One ward in Canterbury hospital has been covered with superior soilresistant carpet.

Exports of New Zealand carpets to Asia have grown in the past four years. Asia's humid tropical conditions previously limited carpeting to rugs.

But in 1963 the 735-roomed Hilton hotel in Hongkong installed air conditioning and called tenders for the laying of wall-to-wall carpet. Against world competition a New Zealand firm won the \$45,000 contract. (REUTER).



Threads are steamed and coloured in this section.



The starching section of the Gulbahar Textile Factory.

Purchase Of Cotton By Spinzar Company

KUNDUZ, Nov. 15, (Bakhtar) .--Spinzar Company representatives have bought 3,484 tons of cotton and 668 kg. of cottonseed from farmers in this area during the past 15 days.

The company has also bought 2,027 tons of cotton and 322 kg of cottonseed from Takhar and 175 tons of cotton and 162 kg of cootonseed from Baghlan, Ghulam Sarwar Nasher, president of the company said. The total costs was af. 40,485,172.

Free Exchange Rates At

D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Nov. 15 .- The following are the exchange rate at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in afghanis per unit of foreign currency:

> Selling Buying

Af. 68.45 (per U.S. dollar) Af. 68.95 Af. 191.66 (per one pounde sterling) Ar. 193.06

Page 4

Canada Makes 'Two Chinas' **Move At United Nations**

Continued from Page 1 U.S. draft resolution to ask all states to consider "as a matter of urgency" increasing contributions to the UN Relief Works Agency for Palestine Refugees and asked all government concerned to cooperate with the UN Palestine Conciliation Commission (UNPCC).

The Arabs tried but failed to muster support for a Somalia-sponsored amendment to single out Israel by having the Assembly call upon it by name to cooperate with the UNPCC.

The move lost on a fairly narrow voté, 39 to 33, with eight abstentions.

The U.S. had opposed the change, contending that to mention any country by name would upset the "impartiality and equilibrium" of the resolution.

The proposal for a UN custodian of refugee property lost on a vote of 38 to 36 with 36 abstaining.

Sponsored by Malaysia, Pakistan, Somalia and Afghanistan, it had been opposed by Israel, the U.S. and others on grounds that it would be a violation of Israeli sovereignty.

The Pakistan delegate, Shah Nawaz. reports Reuter, said the UN relief agency could be wound up if the displaced Palestinians could be given the income from property they left behind in Israel.

Such an arrangement would also help abate the refugees' violent passion for revenge and ease the task of the Conciliation Commission.

UN BOND ISSUE

In the Budgeting Committee, reports AP, the United States led a strong attack against a proposal to put more of the burden of paying off the \$170 million UN bond issue on the industrial nations.

Senator Frank Church told the committee changing the method of financing the bond issue or even studying the possibility would aggravate the entire UN financial problem.

The committee was considering a four-nation resolution to take the bond issue out of the regular budget and finance it through a special scale requiring bigger amounts from industrial nations and smaller contributions from developing countries.

Cameroon introduced an amendment calling for the establishment of a working group to study the problem of repaying the bond issue. This was accepted by the sponsors for incorporation in the resolution.

Church said even the study of the problem "violated a highly important matter of principle" and the United States would not serve on the proposed study group if asked.

Church was supported by Britain, Italy, Denmark, Greece and the Congo (Kinshasa). In view of the objection, the sponsors asked for a postponement of the vote for further consultations.

states to refrain from sending aircraft carrying nuclear weapons beyond national frontiers."

A. A. Roschin, the Soviet disarmament negotiator, said that the General Assembly "could not remain indifferent" to the American use of non-toxic gases.

"Voices of alarm can be heard even in the United States," he said, urging support for the Hungarian resolution.

BAN ON N-WEAPONS

Roschin supported the proposal for a conference to consider an international convention against the use of nuclear weapons.

He said that the Soviet Union was in favour of such a ban and also destruction of nuclear favoured weapons.

conference, he Such a said. would be an important step forward toward the elimination of the dangers of nuclear war."

Roschin renewed a Soviet suggestion that, pending agreement on such a convention, "States possessing nuclear weapons severally or together undertake not to be the first to use this weapon."

In another disarmament development the eight non-aligned nations participating in the 17-nation disarmament talks in Geneva introduced a resolution urging the Geneva conference to resume its work as soon as possible and concentrate on reaching agreement on a treaty to bar the spread of nuclear weapons and on outlawing underground nuclear weapons tests.

CHINA's SEAT

DPA adds: Japan, Thailand and the Philippines Monday joined nine other countries in backing a United States draft resolution designed to keep China out of the United Nations.

The resolution calls for treating-Chinese UN membership as an important issue. This, under the Charter, means that any decision would require a two-thirds majority.

Meanwhile UN diplomats are privately discussing a Canadian initiative for a "two Chinas" solution.

According to informed sources, Canada is considering a resolution asking the Secretary-General to study a solution to the long-standing dispute which would give China the Chinese seat in the Security Council, while Taiwan would retain the seat in the General Assembly.

One - Day Old Baby Kidnapper Hunted

DENVER, Colorado, Nov. 14, (Reuter) .- Police here Saturday hunted for the kidnapper of a blue-eyed oneday-old baby boy who does not even have a name yet.

Three Shillings Theft Costs Four Shillings London, Nov. 14 (DPA). -Two thieves who broke open a vending machine in a London factory Monday learned the hard way that crime does not pay. Their loot: three shillings. Climbing out through the skylight one thief tore his pants pocket and lost-four shillings and six pence. **Bulgarian Congress**

Offers New Soviet, N. Viet Contacts

SOFIA, Nov. 15, (DPA).-The Bulgarian Communist Party Congress opened here yesterday.

Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev, who arrived in the Bulgarian capital at the head of his delegation last Saturday, is likely to have bilateral discussions with North Vietnam's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Nguyen Doy Trinh, who is also here to attend the Congress.

Outside the conference hall Communist leaders may continue talks on the international situation opened at the Moscow summit meeting last month at which North Vietnam was not represented.

According to political observers, the East European · communist parties are attempting to exert a moderating influence on Hanoi. Reuter adds: Bulgarian Communist leader Todor Zhivkov's has called for a world communist conference.

Zhivkov is the first top East European spokesman in more than two years to say publicly that the time is ripe for such a Congress.

N.Y. Book Faces **Obscenity Charges**

LONDON, Nov. 15, (Reuter) .--An American best-selling novel about life amid Brooklyn's sex perverts and drug addicts was described in a British court today as a brutal and filthy book published to make money.

Publisher and member of parliament Robert Maxwell, who made the attack, was giving evidence for a fellow parliamentarian who has brought a private prosecution against the London publishers of "Last Exit to Brooklyn" to try to get the novel banned in Britain.

Prosecution counsel Michael Havers at an earlier hearing described the first novel of young American author Hubert Selby Jr. as likely to corrupt or deprave with its lurid descriptions of homosexual acts, a drug orgy, and violence.

Maxwell said he was horrified that any publisher would "use this e profession to dissemi-

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

ADEN, Nov. 14, (Reuter).-The Bank of South Arabia, first bank, of five and 45 passengers,—all to be formed in the federation, Japanese—crashed into the Seto inopened doors for business Saturday. A federal government statement said the bank's ... capital of 400,000 South Arabian dinars (same sterling) had been contributed by busi-

banks specialising in business with the Near and Far East-National and Grindlays bank and Chartered

KINSHASA, Nov. 14, (Reuter) .--President Mobutu of Congo (Kinshasa) Saturday denied recent press reports that a cabinet change was imminent.

Some Congolese newspapers have said that seven to ten ministerial posts are to be reshuffled soon.

Tunisian Foreign Minister Habib Bourguiba Junior arrived here Saturday on a five-day official visit to give new impetus to a commercial agreement between his country and the Congo and to discuss cultural ties.

It is also expected he will discuss a planned visit here by his father. President Bourguiba, the date of which has not yet been fixed.

PASADENA, California, Nov. 14,

(Reuter) .- Lunar Orbiter Two successfully sent back to earth Saturday a test pattern of photographic images indicating that the film in its camera is properly aligned.

"The quality appears' entirely satisfactory," a spokesman said after the test arrived across 240,000 miles of space. Lunar Orbiter Two was circling the moon when the transmission began.

The spacecraft is to photograph and transmit to earth pictures of potential lunar landing sites on Friday in preparation for a manned landing on the moon by American astronauts.

It will take the photographs from a height of 28 miles above the moon.

TOKYO, Nov. 15, (DPA).-Eleven newly-wed couples on their honeymoons were among the 50 people whose deaths in the airplane accident of Sunday night in Matsuyama, Shikoku, have been virtually confirmed An All Nippon Airways (ANA)

Homo Sapiens

(Contd. from page 2)

the Australopithecines wandering through the savannahs did so; once in camp they first of all cracked the long bones a trifle in the middle, and then twisted the two joint-ends in opposite directions until the bone broke apart-and many hundreds of thousands of years later Peking Man (who lived 300,000 to 350,000 years ago), broke bones in the same

YS-11 passenger plane, with a crew, land sea off Matsuyama airport Sunday night.

ISTANBUL, Nov. 15, (AP).-Reports from Adana, southern Turkey, Monday night said police took several persons into custody for questioning in connection with anti-American riots there Monday morning.

On Saturday, more than a thousand youths marched to the United States Information Service (USIS) building ing Ankara, shouting anti-American slogans. They also tried to put up a Turkish flag in front of the USIS building.

The demonstrators in Adana sacked the Red Cross aid centre early Monday morning, stoned the U.S. consulate and damaged about 40 to 50 American-owned cars at a fashionable residential quarter where most U.S. servicemen there live.

TRIPOLO, Libya, Nov. 15, (Reuter) .- The Libyan regional office of the Arab, boycott of Israel has blacklisted 31 foreign firms for dealing with Israel, the official Libyan news agency reported Monday. The firms involved included 10 British. two American, two Australian and one each from France, Belgium, Pakistan and Turkey.

The agency also said the Libyan Finance Minister, Salem al-Qadi, had blacklisted seven ships flying American, Greek, Swiss, Ethiopian and Norwegian flags. ..

ATHENS, Nov. 15, (Reuter) .---Twety-eight Greek army officers . Monday faced a military court here accused of treason by forming a secret society and plotting to overthrow the country's government.

The accused, who face a possible death sentence, are charged with forming a secret and illegal organisation of Greek officers called Aspida (the shield).

Gemini - 12

(Contd. from page 1) ing jets that made it difficult for Command Pilot Lovell to keep the ship steady, Major Aldrin showed man can do useful work in spaceif he takes frequent rests between chores.

He paused for two minutes 12 times on Sunday, while practicing loosening and tightening bolts, hooking and unhooking electrical connections and tying a line to the Gemini ship from the Agena.

On Saturday command Pilot Lovell flew the Gemini-12 through the total eclipse of the sun off South America. Colleague Aldrin took pictures of the moon-hidden sun the first ever of an enline

NOVEMBER 15, 1966

Clay, Williams **Fight Tonight**

HOUSTON, Texas, Nov. 15, (Reuter) .- Champion Cassius Clay was two and one quarter lbs heavier than this opponent Williams for tonight's 15-round heavyweight title fight at the Astrodome here.

The weights were 15 stone 2-3/4 pounds for Clay, and 15 stone and half a pound for Williams.

The weigh-in ceremony in the grand ballroom of the plush hotel went off smoothly.

The boxers posed for photographers, with Clay scowling and Williams grinning after they had stepped on the scales.

The weight-in was delayed for half-an-hour when Williams discovered he had forgotten his boxing trunks. A handler rushed back to his hotel to get them.

Ticket sales had reached nearly \$350,00 and the promoters were anticipating a good late demand because of the fine' weather.

Clay was an overwhelming favourite at 6 to 1 win his 27th straight fight in an undefeated professoional career.

Williams, known as "the Big Cat," has invited the patrolman who shot him two years ago to be his guest at the fight. Williams was seriously wounded and near death for several days after an incident over an alleged driving violation. Williams still has the bullet in his right hip. Williams invited the patrolman to his suite and presented him with two tickets to fight. The men shook hands warmly.

> THIS SPACE

COULD HAVE SPOKEN

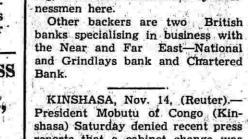
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ARMS RACE

In the main political Committee Canada warned that a "new upsurge of the armaments race between the greatest powers may be in the making" and urged that it be halted.

Lt. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, Canada's disarmament negotiator, referred to the disclosure last week that the Soviet Union may be developing an anti-ballistic missile system and the United States might feel forced to follow suit.

"How much better it would be to stop a new heating-up of the race before the contest started, at any rate before it enters into new eras of enormous spending," he said.

Burns noted that arms races also were in progress or threatened in less developed parts of the world.

Burns also called for a study by the 17-nation disarmament committee in Geneva of the concept of a minimum nuclear deterrent.

NON-TOXIC GAS

The United States rejected as propaganda a Hungarian resolution aimed at the use of non-toxic gas and defoliation agents by American forces in Vietnam.

Viet Cong had used gas "which appeared to have the same effect as tear gas" against a UN patrol in Vietnam last week.

But he noted that the Hungarians had not mentioned that incident although, he said, they could hardly have failed to be aware of it.

He noted that the communists had charged during the Korean war that the United States was engaging in germ warfare.

"History has proven these charges utterly false," 'he said. "History will record a similar verdict on the charges now being made."

Foster also attacked as propaganda a proposal by Poland and the Ukraine which would urge "all

AT THE CINEMA ARIANA CINEMA

At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. American film in Farsi. RAIDERS OF THE SEVEN SEAS PARK CINEMA:

At 2:30, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. Iranian film.

THE BRIGHT HORIZON BEHZAD CINEMA

At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9:30 p.m. Indian film. AYA TOFAN **KABUL NANDHREI**

At 2, 4:30 and 7 p.m. Indian colour film. MUMTA

The prown-naired appeared from his crib in a hospital nursery early Saturday when a nurse went across the hall for a few moments for some supplies. He was wearing a hospital

identification tag on his wrist, but had not been fingerprinted, photographed, or even named.

nate this kind of muck for profit." Maxwell said: "I am against censorship, but what I do feel is that a publisher who is given privilege by TV community to diseminate information and literature also has a responsibility to censor himself to prevent this kind of muck being traded under a respectable imprint of a publishing house."

Sub-Arctic Conservation

(Contd. from page 2) troy lichen, the caribou's main food, are the chief causes of their decline.

But over the last 20 years a new hazard has appeared. Lichen accumulates radio-activity extremely rapidly and, as a result, the level of contamintation in reindeer flesh is substantially higher than that considered "harmless" in human beings. If this level should continue to rise, reindeer flesh could become a dangerous food for further generations.

Much has been done in recent years to restrict the hunting of both caribou and birds in Sub-Arctic countries, but there is a critical need for international treaties to protect migratory birds, whales and seals if they are not to suffer the fate of the now almost extinct "blue whales."

The greater part of the Sub-Arctic zone consists of forests, fens, treeless tundra and mountain. An interesting comparison was made at the symposium between two areas-northern Finland and northwestern Canadawhich have the same ecological conditions.

While the Canadian farmer tries to put as much soil to the plough as possible and to clear all forest land, the Finnish farmer preserves his forest wherever he can. He restricts the clearing and cultivation of arable land to bogs and fens.

This is because Canada's arable and potential of approximately 15-20 million acres enables her to dismiss forests and bogs as waste lands. But Finland, with hardly any land reserves left, is forced to study the rational use of the areas

Timber from northern pine forests is Finland's main industry, but the problem of making the poor Sub-Arctic forests to the northern productive is complex. Trees are small and grow slowly. The distance of forests from factories has caused FAO to classify them as "inaccessible forests."

And past use of the forests of northern Lapland for grazing and local logging led to a retreat in the timberline.

Recently, however, communications have improved. Following a series of warm summers in the 1930s, the timberline moved further north. The problem facing scientists is the continuity of these forests, that is, how much timber can the Sub-Arctic forests continue to yield without danger to their survival.

Peatlands, north of the timberline, may look even less promis-" ing but considerable research in their use is going on in Finland. For centuries they have been used for reindeer grazing in the summer and, near villages, as cattle pasture.

They are the habitat of many forms of wildlife, particularly, birds, and the Sub-Arctic regions of Fennoscandinavia have famous berry-bearing peatlands; in good years the cloud-berry, a reddish berry related to the raspberry, can provide a valuable source of income for local inhabitants.

Recently, new use have been found for the peatlands: cultivation of barely, potatoes and timothy grass, creation of new woodland and artificial lakes. North Finland has very few lakes and, in the next few years, large areas of peatland at Kemijoki will be transformed into reservoirs for hydro-electric projects.

Lively experimentation into drainage for forestry purposes is in progress but the results of this research cannot yet be seen. The cultivation of grass on a much larger scale, as practised in Canada, may prove to be the most fruitful use of these peatlands. A start has been made in these and other fields of scientific investigation in the Sub-Arctic. But more longterm research, along with rigorous conservation of the land, water and wildlife, is clearly needed. (UNESCO)

way, while present-day man of the late Stone Age had still not found a better trick of splintering bones. The view that behaviour alone

can form the yardstick for the humanity of a fossil creature has been accepted increasingly in recent years. Darwin said: "Intelligence cannot be measured by cubic centimetres!" and refused at that time to state at what cerebral weight the human properties of a precursor of man would outweigh the apish qualities. Modern palaeoanthropologists go even further; they dare not even make statements about the mental abilities of undeniable primitive men on the basis of brain plaster casts, and also reject the assertion that there are morphological skeletal features which permit of conclusions regarding the possession of articulated, concept-

forming speech. According to this the humanity of a creature which lived during the millions of years it must have taken for our species to evolve must be estimated solely by the relics of its culture, however sparse these may be. Taking this as a yardstick, the Australopithecines had already crossed the line between beast and man, they were able to plan for the future, pass on their experience and further improve their tools in the course of hundreds of thousands of years. Judging by the tools which were found, it also seems possible that the first Hominids, which fit in better with our progenitors, were contemporaries of the Australopithecines.

Modern palaeo-anthropologists and prehistorians believe that there is nothing to contradict the assumption that the Australopithecinesbeing the earliest tool-knappers as yet known- actually were the real first men, although they did not become our ancestors. (GERMAN RESEARCH SERVICE).

SECOND VOLUME The Government Printing Press has recently completed the prin-ting of the second volume of the translation of the HOLY KORAN. It is on sale now at the Avicinna Ploranzai next to the building of the Ministry of Education-Mohammad Jan Khan Road-Kabul.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB Is holding its 'tennis ball' on Thursday, November 17 at 8:30 p.m. presentation of trophies, Door Prizes, Special Menu: Band in attendance, the 'BLUE SHARKS' accompanied guests: Af. 200

from above the earth's obscuring atmosphere.

The flight, final one in the Gemini programine, will open the way for America's first three-man Apolio flight early next year. The earthorbital practice flight is the first in a series leading to a landing on the moon, scheduled in late 1969.

Meanwhile camera-carrying spacecraft Lunar Orbiter II is to dive within 28 miles of the moon today to set the stage for a pictorial survey of likely landing site for astronauts.

A space agency spokesman said the \$25 million craft, which successfully went into orbit round the moon-last Thursday, would be signalled from earth to fire its braking rocket at 2000 GMT to bring the low point of the orbit down to picturetaking range.

Lunar Orbiter II is currently circling the moon once every three hours and 38 minutes, looping in an egg-shaped path from 129 to 1,154 miles above the surface.

The probe has 13 specific picture target areas along a strip of the moon's equatorial region which can be seen from earth.

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