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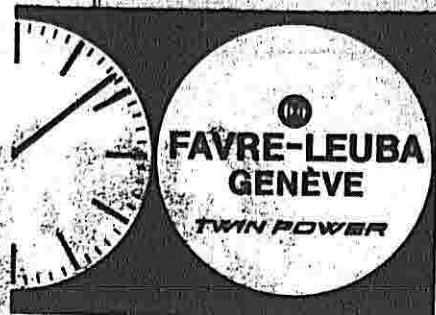
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THE KABUL TIMES



Vol. V, No. 195

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1966, (AQRAB 25, 1345, S.H.)

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NOVEMBER 16 1966

SECOND GENERATOR AT WORK IN NAGHLU 9,000 kw. More Power A Day For Kabul, Gulbahar

NAGHLU, Nov. 16, (Bakhtar).—The second turbine of the Naghlu hydro-electric project was commissioned yesterday after a trial run of 100 days. The first was commissioned some time ago, and together the two now supply 20,000 kw. of electric power to Kabul and Gulbahar.

During its test run the second turbine produced 1,500,000 kwh. Work on this turbine was completed a month ahead of time.

Brezhnev Urges World Communist Party Conference

MOSCOW, Nov. 16, (Reuter).—Pressure mounted Tuesday for a world communist conference, with the Soviet Union's party leader Leonid Brezhnev openly supporting calls for a multi-party meeting apparently aimed against the Chinese. Brezhnev steered clear of a direct commitment to stage such a conference when he addressed the Bulgarian communist congress in Sofia, and made no mention of a possible date.

The plan seemed to be challenged by Rumania's Leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, who urged, also in a Sofia speech, that nothing be done that could deepen disagreement and increase the danger of a split. Ceausescu, who said nothing against the Chinese, has so far refused to join other East European leaders in denouncing Peking.

The Rumanian leader called yesterday for everything possible, to create a favourable climate for establishment of normal relations among the communist parties. Moscow observers said Brezhnev seemed to be trying to prod the neutrals and waverers in the communist camp, to commit themselves in a final drive against the Peking dissidents.

To the applause of 1,500 delegates at the Bulgarian congress, Brezhnev declared: "It is no accident that a number of brotherly parties have expressed the view in recent times that conditions are becoming more and more ripe for calling a new international conference." He said contacts were urgently needed to work out tactics and strategy in the communist movement.

Brezhnev backed the call for an international conference made Monday by Bulgarian communist leader Todor Zhivkov.

A full-scale world conference may take up to a year to arrange. The USSR Communist Party may want to hold the conference in conjunction with celebrations next November of her 50th anniversary.

India Asks USSR For Wheat

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16, (Reuter).—India has asked the Soviet Union for one million tons of wheat to help meet a food crisis during the coming year, usually reliable sources said, Tuesday.

This will be in addition to 10 million tons that India hopes to import from the United States during the next 14 months.

Soviet authorities are reported to be considering India's request. Rain-fall yesterday in drought-stricken northern India has improved the prospects of sowing winter crops in some areas.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Nov. 16, (Bakhtar).—The Italian Ambassador in Kabul, Carlo Cimino, met Dr. Abdul Zahir, the President of the Wolesi Jirgah yesterday afternoon.

BAMIAN, Nov. 16, (Bakhtar).—The Minister of Public Health Miss Kobra Noorzai, arrived here yesterday to select a site for the proposed leprosy hospital in Yakaolang woleswali.

STOP PRESS

Eng. Abdul Qudus Majid, Deputy Minister of Mines and Industries, and the supervisor of the project, Artich the chief engineer and Kazakov the chief engineer for gridding and distribution were present at the commissioning ceremony. Each turbine has a capacity of 22,000 kw. a day, but because of the shortage of water at the dam they work at half the capacity. The second generator now works at a capacity of 9,000 kw. So far the turbines have produced over 11 million kw.

The Naghlu project envisages installation of four turbines with a total capacity of about 95,000 kw. The third turbine of Naghlu will go into operation early next year.

Group Visits USSR

KABUL, Nov. 16: A delegation of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society returned to Moscow Monday from a tour to the country, says a Tass report.

The visitors, headed by Mohammad Ibrahim, President of the Government Printing Press, Kandahar, visited industrial establishments in Riga and Leningrad, the Pulkovo observatory and a fishing farm, and met members of the Soviet Society of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Afghanistan.

Vocational Training Advisory Bodies Discuss Plans

KABUL, Nov. 16, (Bakhtar).—The advisory committees for vocational training of the Ministry of Education held their first joint meeting yesterday and discussed vocational training plans with the needs of the educational and commercial institutes.

The meeting, which was held at the Education Ministry's club, was attended by representatives of various Ministries, industrial and vocational institutes and deans of colleges.

The Second Deputy Minister of Education, Mohammad Asef Mayel, said such meetings helped the authorities to have a clear idea of the needs of various industrial and commercial units for personnel and decide in what fields students should be trained.

Mayel said a plan should be prepared to allow students to enter state and private enterprises for apprenticeship training.

There are five advisory committees helping the Ministry of Education in vocational training.

The architecture and construction committee covers carpentry, plumbing, welding and electric wiring.

The handicrafts committee covers knitting and embroidery.

The technical and industrial committee covers aircraft and motor mechanics and electric wiring and printing.

The other committees deal with administrative, commerce and hotel management schools and agricultural schools.

The committees, as Porjosh, director of the vocational guidance department, said, help the Ministry in preparing the training program.

Committee Studies Parties Law

KABUL, Nov. 16, (Bakhtar).—The Legislative and Justice Committee of the Meshrano Jirgah considered the fourth chapter of the political parties law yesterday.

The Financial and Budgetary Committee discussed the development budgets of the Ministries of Education and Communications and the Property and Settlement Department.

The Complaints Committee of the Wolesi Jirgah considered some petitions.

A part of the budget of the Ministry of Justice was approved by the Wolesi Jirgah yesterday. The House was presided over by Dr. Abdul Zahir.



A reception was held by the Minister of Public Works, Eng. Ahmadullah, in honour of Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Yefremov (fourth from left) at the Kabul Hotel last night. Second from left is Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior Abdul Satar Shalizi.

World Bank Team Gives Report On Draft Third Plan

KABUL, Nov. 16, (Bakhtar).—The International Bank Delegation met Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee, Minister of Planning, yesterday and handed over its report on Afghanistan's draft Third Five-Year Plan.

After an exchange of views the Minister thanked the mission for the study and the proposals it had made.

Abdul Wahab Haider, Deputy Minister of Planning, and some other officials of the Ministry were also present.

A luncheon reception was held in honour of the delegation yesterday by the president of the Pashtany Tejaraty Bank, Janat Khan Gharwal.

Yefremov Visits Maiwandwal, Goes Sightseeing In Kabul

KABUL, Nov. 16, (Bakhtar).—Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Yefremov met Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal in his home yesterday evening. They had tea together.

The First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Noor Ahmad Etemadi; the Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, Abdul Satar Shalizi; the Minister of Planning Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee; the Minister of Public Works, Eng. Ahmadullah; Soviet Ambassador Alexandrov and

members of the delegation accompanying Yefremov were also present.

In the morning yesterday Yefremov visited the Bagram, Loora and Estorak and Islamic rooms of the Kabul Museum. He was particularly interested in the Bagram room.

The Deputy Minister of Information and Culture, Mohammad Najim Arya, accompanied the Soviet leader.

Later Yefremov visited the central silo, bakery and grinding mill and the Microyons housing colony. Ahmadullah accompanied him.

3 Die As Pan Am Flight Crashes In E. Germany

WEST BERLIN, Nov. 16, (Reuter).—A Pan American Boeing-727 on a mail flight to West Berlin crashed in East Germany Tuesday killing the crew of three.

The East German news agency ADN said the jet crashed near Dalgow in the Potsdam district and three bodies were found at the scene.

It was the first time a western civilian aircraft had crashed in East Germany, allied sources said here.

The plane lost contact with West Berlin ground control about 0144 GMT, only five minutes before it was due to land at Tegel airport with about five tons of mail from Frankfurt.

ADN said an East German government commission headed by Deputy Transport Minister Paul Wilpert was investigating the crash.

Computer Guides Gemini-12 To Pinpoint Atlantic Landing

ABOARD USS WASP, Nov. 16, U.S. astronauts James Lovell and Edwin Aldrin rode their computer-guided Gemini-12 spacecraft to a safe landing in the Atlantic Ocean Tuesday afternoon.

They hit the ocean right on the aiming point in a precision finish, to a remarkable four days in orbit during which Major Aldrin broke all records for exposure to space and showed for the first time that man can do useful work in that weightless, buoyant environment.

It was the most accurate landing in the entire U.S. manned-space programme.

The recovery again provided dramatic television fare. Tens of millions of Americans and Europeans saw the astronauts' descent as it happened, via the Early Bird communications satellite.

A special TV transmitter aboard the carrier Wasp, main recovery ship, caught the huge orange and white parachute for three minutes as it brought its cargo down into the swelling seas.

Touchdown was about 700 miles (1,120 kilometres) southeast of Cape Kennedy, Florida, site of the astronauts' takeoff last Friday.

Command Pilot Lovell fired Gemini-12's braking rockets high above the Pacific Ocean half way around the world to begin the searing descent through the atmosphere. He triggered the three solid-fueled rockets at (1847 GMT) above the Canton Islands.

An onboard computer fed commands directly to thrusters to keep the craft steady as Gemini plunged down from space. It was the second computer-controlled

recently in the Gemini programme. Astronauts Charles Conrad and Richard Gordon brought Gemini-11 down that way to a bullseye landing on September 15.

Within 30 minutes helicopters had plucked the astronauts from the heavy seas and put them safely aboard the Wasp. A ship's band struck up welcome tunes.

The astronauts, wearing their white space suit and navy caps, strode across the deck to shake hands with welcoming officials.

"We're both happy to end the Gemini programme with a success," astronaut Lovell said.

"We tried to please everybody," said astronaut Aldrin. "I hope we came half-way through."

The astronauts then went below deck for physical checks and rest before returning to the U.S. mainland later this week.

Astronaut Lovell, 38-year-old navy commander, and astronaut Aldrin, 36-year-old air force major and doctor of astronautics, were the last of 10 pairs of Gemini astronauts.

Their flight opens the way for America's first three-man Apollo mission early next year. The earth-orbital flight will be the first of a dozen or so in the Apollo programme culminating in a manned landing on the moon, scheduled for late 1969.

Project officials rated Gemini-12 a splendid success. Astronaut Aldrin's performance—three long exposures to space—was astonishing, because before the flight there was doubt that man could

Security Council Meets Today To Debate Jordan's Complaint

NEW YORK, Nov. 16, (DPA).—The United Nations Security Council was meeting at 4 p.m. GMT (8.30 p.m. Afghan Times) on a complaint by Jordan against Sunday's Israeli raid on Jordanian territory, it was announced here yesterday.

The request for the special session was made Tuesday by Jordan's ambassador to the United Nations, Mohammed el Farra, in a letter to this month's President of the Council, Arthur Goldberg of the United States.

Israel called the attack on Jordan as "act of retaliation" alleged terrorist raids into Israeli territory. Only 11 days ago, the Security Council ended a long Middle East debate when the Soviet Union vetoed a resolution putting the blame for the tension in the area equally on Israel and Syria, but implicitly reprimanding Syria for not checking terrorist raids.

The debate was triggered by an Israeli protest against alleged Syrian terrorist acts committed on Israeli soil.

Israeli Prime Minister Levy Eshkol claimed in Parliament yesterday that his government had displayed reserve for four months. It was strong enough to continue with this reserve if it thought it necessary, he said.

"The last attack was only one in an unbearable series of raids. A true solution of the Israeli-Arab conflict will be possible only if the Arabs understand that Israel has no less claim to independence and security than other nations," Eshkol said.

"As far as we are concerned, the action can have been the last in this history of the area. We do wish that. But fulfillment of this wish is entirely in the hands of the neighbouring governments."

KAUNDA'S SPEECH
In the General Assembly, reports Reuter, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia yesterday denounced Britain for a policy which he said betrayed four million Africans in Rhodesia and left them at the mercy of a white minority.

The Zambian government was then ever convinced that only force or mandatory sanctions could succeed in ending the year-old rebellion in Rhodesia, he said.

After his hour-long address to the Assembly, the President disclosed details at a press conference of the steps his government was taking to make Zambia economically independent of Rhodesia, its southern neighbour.

Zambia was determined to break the joint system of railways, airways and power supplies, set up during the time of the now defunct Rhodesian Federation, he said. The President, wearing a Zambian Chikwembe robe, told the Assembly

HM Returns To Kabul

KABUL, Nov. 16, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King returned to Kabul last night from a tour of the northern provinces and a visit to Al Khanom historical sites. Earlier, His Majesty left Kunduz at 9:50 and had lunch in the Pule Khumri textile company club. His Majesty left for Kabul at 3:07.

Library Opened In Khulm

AIBAK, Nov. 16, (Bakhtar).—Mohammad Osman Sidky, Minister of Information and Culture, opened the Khulm Public Library Tuesday.

The Minister praised the efforts of the founder of the library, Faiz Khulmi, in collecting the 850 volumes and hoped that others would also contribute. Some books will be sent from the Balkh Public Library to the Khulm library, Balkh Director of Information and Culture Gulam Habibi Nawabi said.

The Minister arrived in Mazare Sharif last night and met Governor Mohammad Hussain Masa.

On Monday Sidky inspected the libraries in Bilquis secondary school and the Sherkan lycee. He also visited the museum.

Later Sidky inspected the Bakhtar agency office. During his visit to the Kunduz theatre the Mayor of the city explained to him about its establishment.

The Minister also saw the edible oil, soap, and the pottery factories of the Spinzar Company as Hasmuddin Sadri, the vice president of the company described their operations. Monday evening the Minister watched a play at the Kunduz theatre.

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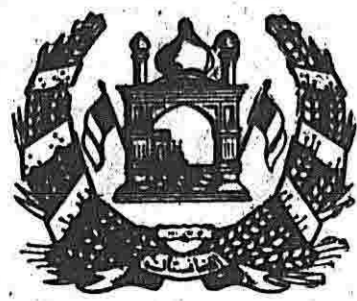
Kiesinger, Brandt Meet To Form "Grand Coalition"

BONN, Nov. 16, (AP).—The two rivals for the West German Chancellorship, Willy Brandt and Kurt Georg Kiesinger, met Tuesday for the first talks in an attempt to form a "grand coalition."

Brandt, 52-year-old Mayor of West Berlin, is Chairman of the Socialist Party. Kiesinger, 62-year-old is the Christian Democratic choice to succeed Chancellor Ludwig Erhard.

The Socialists have been the chief opposition party since the West German government was formed in 1949, and were in opposition for nearly 20 years before that. In recent years many leading politicians have come around to the idea of the two major parties to solve that the country needs a coalition some of the country's basic problems. Together they would have an overwhelming majority in parliament.

Brandt wanted to improve his getting the United States, Britain, chances of becoming Chancellor by and Frayte to permit the 22 West Berlin members of the Bundestag to vote at this meeting in Bonn. He pointed out that West Berlin delegates had been allowed to vote in the election of President Heinrich Luebbe in July 1964.



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Food For Thought

What cannot be cured must be

endured.

—Rabelais

Draft Traffic Law

With the rapid increase in traffic in the country the need for adequate regulations becomes all the more imperative. 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.

There is virtually no law at present that governs modern traffic in our country. The present law is vague, limited in scope and arbitrary. In all cases of traffic accidents and offences, the blame is put on the driver. Even if a man tries to commit suicide by jumping in front of a bus, unless there is written evidence of his motive, the blame is put on the driver. A child killed in a traffic accident is always innocent—it is the driver who is held responsible.

The legal procedure followed by the traffic department is most unsatisfactory. A case may take years before it is finalised. In cases involving injury or death, the driver, under the present regulations, is put into jail.

The main problem in the legal procedure is the relation of the traffic department to the law courts. Unfortunately, there are no special traffic courts to handle these cases in accordance with modern traffic regulations.

The Ministry of Interior during the past year has been anxious to solve traffic problems. Some experts of the Ministry have been working on drafting proposals for the law.

We hope the traffic department will consider the possibility of establishing special traffic courts at least on an experimental basis in Kabul. To cut red tape it should be established on the premises of the traffic department itself. Immediately after a traffic offender is caught he should be brought before the court.

Along with the drafting of the law we also hope that the traffic department will undertake a series of reforms. Taxis in Kabul do not have fare meters. The taxis are not the same colour—a uniform pattern necessary to distinguish

them. Few taxis are marked as such on the roof—such a practice would make calling a taxi easier.

We do hope that the commission assigned to the task of going through the draft law will speed up its work so that before the end of the present Parliament session, the draft will be sent to the House.

U Thant's Second Term As Secretary - General

The world is anxiously awaiting a final decision by U Thant, the Secretary General of the United Nations, on how long he is willing to remain in office.

Since he declared his intention to step down from his office at the end of his present term at the end of November, there has been much pressure on him to serve a full five-year term.

The delegates from various countries attending the present session of the United Nations General Assembly have publicly and privately requested him to continue in office.

Abdul Rahman Pazhwak of Afghanistan, who is the President of the General Assembly, has also played a role. During a luncheon engagement at the United Nations the other day, Pazhwak said he has not wasted any opportunity to try to persuade Thant to stay.

Although the world is anxious to have U Thant remain, the United Nations members should also have a second look at the causes that make him reluctant to accept a full term. As Thant rightly points out, the world organisation is faced with material and power problems. Major powers can become good examples of faithful adherents to the United Nations Charter if they always try to solve international problems through the channels of the world organisations.

If the present Assembly does not reason out and adopt measures for strengthening the United Nations financially and in such areas as peacekeeping operations, it is certain that it will lose its prestige and end up with a fate similar to that of the League of Nations.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Today's *Isiah* devotes its editorial to a discussion of the draft law on traffic offences. The commission which is to study the draft law proposes the editorial should make the law an instrument which can be used to put an end to overloading of vehicles. Overloading is a chronic weakness of drivers here which results in damaging the vehicles through improper use or in causing accidents. Frequently passengers travel in already fully loaded vehicles. This has resulted in hundreds of deaths, the editorial says.

Excessive speed should also be checked. Taxis especially take pride in racing one another. Traffic officer should check this breaking of law.

Training the traffic police so that they will be able to cope with any situation and not suffer from the disease of corruption is another problem which needs attention. Traffic difficulties are on the increase as more vehicles are imported and the new impetus given to industry and trade under the development plans of the country.

The editorial commends the decision to debate the draft law on traffic offences so that it will cover all areas.

In a letter to the editor of *Anis* published yesterday Khwaja Mohammad Zahir Faezolmaram proposes that writers launch a campaign against superstitions.

The writer says although attempts were made by the municipalities several years ago to curb unnecessary ceremonial expenditures for marriages as it is, for a couple to get married it is necessary under present customs to go through several ceremonies: namzadi, shirini khori, shal andazi, hena, nekah, takht jami and numerous pai-waz-iz. The nekah would be sufficient to legalise the marriage. The same is true of condolence ceremonies. The bereaved family sometimes is ruined as result of keeping up with the joneses in their ceremonies to honour the dead.

The letter says writers should work to end these superstitions. The people should be encouraged to make contribution to the society—in doing service to their fellow countrymen through teaching literacy course, aiding the National Fund and the like.

In yesterday's *Isiah* a letter from Mohammad Kabir Dawari complains about the increasing number of homes built around the city, without permission of the municipality,

which are incompatible with the city's plans. The letter suggests that efforts to prevent such action should be stepped up as later it will cost the people and the city much more to demolish these homes. Rather than allow the municipality to suffer heavy financial losses later and force the authorities to expel a large number of people from their homes.

Actions should be taken now, the letter says.

WORLD PRESS

A commentator in the *Peking People's Daily* says in an article entitled: "A warning for the Vientiane authorities." "The Vientiane authorities of Laos have recently rendered very energetic service to U.S. imperialism and its plot of creating two Chinas and have gone even so far as to enter into collusion with the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang."

"At the same time, the official press of the Vientiane authorities has carried a large quantity of news and articles attacking and vilifying the great Chinese Cultural Revolution. Such undisguised hostility by the Vientiane authorities towards the Chinese people cannot but arouse the tremendous indignation of the Chinese people."

The *London Times* said on the Israeli raid into Jordan: "The use of tanks and armoured cars and aircraft lifts Israel's punitive raid into Jordan far above any similar raid for years past. It will alarm and depress those who have tried so long to keep this intractable conflict within bounds."

"Israel's aim would seem to be both to rouse the alarm and dispel it. The aid itself is meant to startle world opinion. The terse communication reporting it sounds more like an officer reporting a distasteful job done."

"Moreover there are military and political considerations inside Israel that help to explain the raid. For one thing the army wants to show that it has the initiative."

The *Daily Telegraph* (Conservative) said, "Here is a most dangerous situation, undoubtedly Arab provoked, to which the United Nations would do well to pay serious attention. A flareup in the Middle East would have consequences which might soon surpass in the potential involvement of West and East even the war in Vietnam."

The paper expressed regret that President Ayub Khan of Pakistan had condemned Israel's raid.

It said: "It was unfortunate that President Ayub happened to be in Amman, and immediately denounced 'Israel's flagrant aggression on Jordan's sacred land.'"

The *New York Times* said on EGR developments: "What the Christian Democratic Union has given Kurt Georg Kiesinger is only a licence to hunt for a Bundestag majority that would underpin a new West German government. He is not yet assured of becoming chancellor. He may have to move rapidly to head off an attempt at a Social Democrat-Free Democrat coalition that could command a slim majority in Parliament."

Dr. Anwari Addresses Assembly Of UNESCO

Editor's Note: Following is the text of a speech delivered by Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari the Minister of Education to the General Conference of the UNESCO now meeting in Paris.

Mr. President, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I take great pleasure in congratulating Prof. M. Badratin Tuncel on his election as President of the 14th General Conference of UNESCO. We are pleased that the current session of the General Conference is being led by such a distinguished personality, who has made significant contribution to the activities of UNESCO in different capacities. I wish also to pay tribute to the memory of Academician Prof. N. M. Sissakian, President of the 13th General Conference of UNESCO. May I extend my deep sympathy to the delegation of the USSR for the loss of such a brilliant scholar.

On behalf of the Afghan delegation, I wish to extend hearty congratulations to those countries who have joined UNESCO since the 13th General Conference. The admission of new members makes UNESCO more and more universal, which should characterise this organisation. In order to reach universality, however, it is desirable that conditions should prevail to make the representation of all countries, including the People's Republic of China, possible in the Organisation. In this way it is our firm belief that UNESCO will be greatly

strengthened—and that this organisation will be able to contribute universally to the welfare of mankind, and the cause of a lasting peace.

Mr. President:

The 14th General Conference, which coincides with the 20th anniversary of UNESCO, marks a milestone in the life of this Organisation.

It was November 4, 1946 that the nucleus of this inter-governmental organisation was created with the aim of promoting international understanding and collaboration among the nations of the world, through education, science and culture. This was an excellent opportunity for all the peace-loving countries to work together and cooperate in the most vital spheres, affecting the lives of every child, man and woman throughout the world.

In the course of the last 20 years, UNESCO has served international understanding very well, and it has been instrumental in improving the social and economic conditions of many nations by helping them to better the various aspects of education. The deliberations of UNESCO for the eradication of illiteracy, universal compulsory education, human rights and against discrimination in education will have great effect on the social, economic and political advancement of many nations, and the impact of these efforts will be felt by generations to come. It is not

possible, at this time, to enumerate the many accomplishments of UNESCO in the last two decades, I do, however, wish to state that within the scope of its charter, UNESCO has endeavoured to serve the world community and the cause of Justice, Liberty, and Peace, and now that this organisation is reaching the 20th anniversary, there is ample justification for celebration, which took place in a very magnificent way the other day.

Mr. President, Honourable Delegates:

Afghanistan has been since 1948 a faithful member and supporter of UNESCO and has benefited from UNESCO's guidance and technical assistance in expanding and improving its educational programmes. Afghanistan as a constitutional monarchy has always had a progressive attitude towards social, economic and political reforms consistent with the traditions and aspirations of the Afghan people.

It is in this context that a new Constitution was enacted in October 1964 to strengthen the basis for a democratic society and Government in the country. The new Constitution proclaims that Education is the right of every Afghan and shall be provided free of charge by the State and the citizens of Afghanistan. The aim of the State in this sphere is to reach a stage where suitable facilities for education will be made available to all Afghans. The government is obliged to prepare and implement a programme for balanced and universal education in Afghanistan.

(To be continued.)

Presidential Succession In US—A Dilemma

BY S.R.

United States President Lyndon Johnson is undergoing two minor operations today. Major constitutional issue are involved on such an occasion.

The President of the United States, as the head of the executive carries out his responsibilities in accordance with a constitution which is a presidentially oriented. The President as the head of the executive is the head of the state, as well. In other words, the presidential form of the United States constitution is in some ways monarchical. The President as the head of the state is from the point of view of the country's constitution, "We the People of the United States."

Historically speaking, we should not forget that the constitution of the United States was drafted and signed at a time when there was a shogun in Japan, a strong emperor in China, a George II in England, a Czar in Russia and a King in France. What is to the credit of the United States constitution is that many of these institutions have undergone changes, but the presidential form of government remains basically the same as originally constituted. Even the monarchical institution of the United Kingdom has undergone great changes, in terms of real power.

This means that the influence of the era in which the constitution of the United States was drafted is still conspicuous and that the in-

fluence itself has provided a safeguard for its continuity.

It is in this context of real presidential power that the health of the President acquires importance—such importance that sometimes it cannot be evaluated in terms of the constitution. He is the man with the final authority.

The problem becomes still greater when one compares the modern military potential of the various nations with that of the United States. The president as the commander in chief of the army, issues the final order to use nuclear weapons.

What will happen, when the President is unconscious under an anaesthetic?

According to the constitution no one else can legally exercise power of his office. It depends at present, on a personal arrangement between the president and vice president. The constitution authorises the vice president to take over the presidency only when the president is dead and by the recent presidential succession law only when he is seriously ill.

Currently the constitution offers no practical remedy. Thus there have been occasions when the United States has floundered in a political—or rather—executive vacuum.

While President Garfield, remained unconscious for a time after he was shot, all executive action came to a standstill until his death. Not until his death was the vice presi-

dent able to assume the duties of the President.

A worse situation occurred in the time of Wilson. During the six months he was ill the vice president called and presided over a number of cabinet meetings. But when Wilson recovered he objected to the fact that the vice president had called cabinet sessions without his permission.

What would have happened if Kennedy had been seriously injured instead of dying almost immediately? No one knows for sure.

Although there is a National Security Council which advises the President, a constitutional "temporary" successor is hard to find. However, a personal agreement "clause" seems to be developing as a kind of constitutional convention in the United States. When President Eisenhower was twice confined to the hospital because of his heart attacks, the vice president, on instruction of the president, took over the duties of the presidency.

As President Johnson told a press conference this week, he had made arrangements with Vice President Hubert Humphrey about carrying out the duties of the head of the executive during his time in the hospital.

But, the personal arrangement clause seems to be only a spontaneous, voluntary and limited arrangement. However, until a more specific and legal formula is adopted that will have to suffice.

Republican Gains May Affect U.S. Viet Policy

Widespread Republican gains in the American off-year election are expected to result in increased pressure on President Johnson for decisive military steps to end the war in Vietnam if attempts fail for negotiated peace at the conference table.

Communist reaction to the election indicated, observers in Washington said, that peace talks are unlikely. The news agency in Hanoi said for example, that it made no difference whether Republicans or Democrats won in the election and quoted Viet Cong leaders as pledging to "fight to the end even if it takes five or 10 years or more."

Johnson himself said prior to the election that the results of the voting would not influence his policy, which he has defined as one of helping South Vietnam resist outside aggression until it ceases. Johnson has so emphasised a continued search for a negotiated peace that even Senator J. William Fulbright, long one of his most severe critics, said a few days before the election that he was convinced that the President "is sincere in his desire to find a way to bring about an honourable peace in Vietnam."

But with stronger Republican contingents on Capitol Hill and in state offices, pressure for military action may mount. Almost all Republican gains in the Lower House were made by candidates who favour harder prosecution of the Vietnam war. A few successful candidates for the Senate, such as Governor Mark Hatfield in Oregon and Charles Percy in Illinois, proposed greater diplomatic efforts to end the Vietnamese war, but the vast majority of those elected were either

classified as "hawks" or strong supporters of Johnson's Vietnam policies. Not a single out-and-out peace candidate was elected anywhere.

Election campaign speeches almost invariably denounced "outside communist aggression in South Vietnam under the guise of liberation wars," and usually endorsed Johnson's pledge of U.S. withdrawal from Southeast Asia if and when Peking and Hanoi agreed to leave South Vietnam alone in peace to develop its own way of life.

Both former President Eisenhower and former Vice President Nixon urged a stronger course in Vietnam. Eisenhower said shortly before the election that he advocates an increase in military pressure to a level necessary to achieve victory. Nixon, on national television, gave notice to both Hanoi and Peking they should not misjudge U.S. sentiments by the election results. He added there was no disunity in the U.S. will either to resist aggression or to win.

President Johnson, some now speculate, may as a result of the election returns now call for bipartisan consultation on a broader scale to map out the nation's future course on Vietnam. If he does, the vote indicates that the U.S. may step up the war if the communists continue to rebuff all peace tenders.

Some suggested that the President is now in a position either to concentrate his efforts on a peace conference or on escalated war—with the decision for war or peace up to the communists. Some forecast stepped-up peace attempts by non-aligned governments, despite past denunciation of their efforts by both the Chinese and North Vietnamese.

With the election out of the way, and no new one ahead for two years the administration, observers agree, has a more flexible hand, and will not hesitate to take the course of action which most Americans appear to demand: an attainment of the main objectives so that South Vietnam will not again be the victim of aggression. This could mean international guarantees of some sort, with the Soviet Union joining in such a pact to safeguard South Vietnam independence.

A United Nations role may be more likely now than before, if the non-aligned bring pressure to bear. The United States has in the past favoured UN participation, but Peking and Hanoi—as well as Moscow—have always opposed it.

As for domestic issues, election analysts talked of both "backlash" and "frontlash" as they studied the election results. National Negro leaders like Dr. Martin Luther King and Whitel M. Young discounted the role played by an expected white "backlash" against civil rights demonstrations and violence. The New York Times used the new term, "frontlash," to describe positive results achieved by the Negro vote in electing certain candidates in favour of civil rights and defeating some outstanding critics of the civil rights drive.

Dr. King, although conceding racialism had been a dominant issue in some regional contests, said there were "encouraging developments" elsewhere which "more than offset the negative side." He added that millions of white voters "remained unshaken in their commitment to decency," and helped elect such

(Contd. on Page 4)

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A Million A Week May Soon Be A Million A Day

The world today is adding more than a million more people each week—and the experts say it may not be many years before world population will grow at the rate of one million persons each day.

This is the reason why predictions are being made—on an even more urgent basis—of a fast approaching food emergency. Not long ago, the experts thought they had 15 to 20 years to do something about it. Today they fear there is much less time than that to avoid widespread starvation, food riots and revolution.

The critical situation was discussed at a November conference at Iowa State University, in the heart of the American food growing region. One top U.S. food-population expert, Lester R. Brown, said that the population explosion in Africa, Asia and Latin America presents "frightening" aspects. He said that populations growing three percent per year double within a generation and multiply 18-fold within a century. Unless present food-population trends are reversed, Brown said, the UN Decade of Development from 1960 to 1970 may go down in history as the Decade of Disappointment.

The UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) agrees in this assessment of emergency. A new FAO report describes the world food situation as more precarious than any time since the acute shortage just after World War II. FAO sums the situation up like this: world food production in 1965-66, failed to rise above 1964-65, while population increased by 70 million. This meant a 2 percent drop in per capita production. Africa, Latin America and the Far East, the FAO added, suffered the most: food output there declined 2 percent and about 45 percent on a per capita basis, putting countries there in a worse food supply position than before World War II.

Brown pointed to India as a crisis centre. India's population is now more than 500 million, increasing at the rate of 14 million every year, or better than 1/4 million every week.

Space Photos Technology Feats

It is quite interesting, scientifically and otherwise, that there are two satellites around the moon, both on a seemingly similar mission—that of taking high-resolution photographs of its equatorial regions and gathering other data preparatory to a manned mission. Many details of the American spacecraft called Lunar Orbiter I were made public prior to launch. Luna II launched by the Russians was followed by no fanfare; in fact, few learn whether it was launched at all and first news of its orbiting the moon and relaying pictures was given out by Britain's Jodrell Bank radiotelescope.

The 387 kg American spacecraft is a marvel of technological ingenuity. In a shell weighing about 68 kg it contains a complete photograph laboratory with devices to take time exposures without blurring the film as the craft moves in an orbital speed of 7,000 kmpg and new techniques of photo processing, read out and transmission.

The Orbiter's progress was not unmarked by incidents. The normal trajectory is such that a lunar craft takes off from a parking orbit around the earth, gets its orientation in space by locking on to the sun and the southern star Canopus, makes one and, if necessary another, mid-course correction, and is finally sent on its way.

In Orbiter's case the locking on Canopus did not take place—an incident grave enough to make the entire mission a failure. But so advanced is space technology now that despite this the craft was oriented to the sun and to the moon after making the necessary changes in its course and achieved a perfect trajectory.

On reaching the vicinity of the moon rockets were fired to slow down its speed and at a pre-determined moment it was injected into a lunar orbit of 187 km perigee (lowest point in the orbit) and 1,856 km apogee (farthest from the moon).

Once the orbit was established its transmission systems were tested and then by firing the rockets once again to slow down its speed its perigee was reduced to 46 km, the apogee remaining the same. In this loop movement the camera shutters are opened on the low-point approach.

The film used by the Orbiter is 60 metres long, unperforated and shielded against radiation. A band of pre-exposed data resolving power charts and densitometric gray scales runs along one edge of the film. These gray scales contain the key to interpreting the Orbiter photographs.

One of the most ingenious components of the camera system is a sensor which electronically scans a portion of image formed by a high resolution lens. The need for this VH sensor is explained by the movement of the craft in its orbit while the exposures are made.

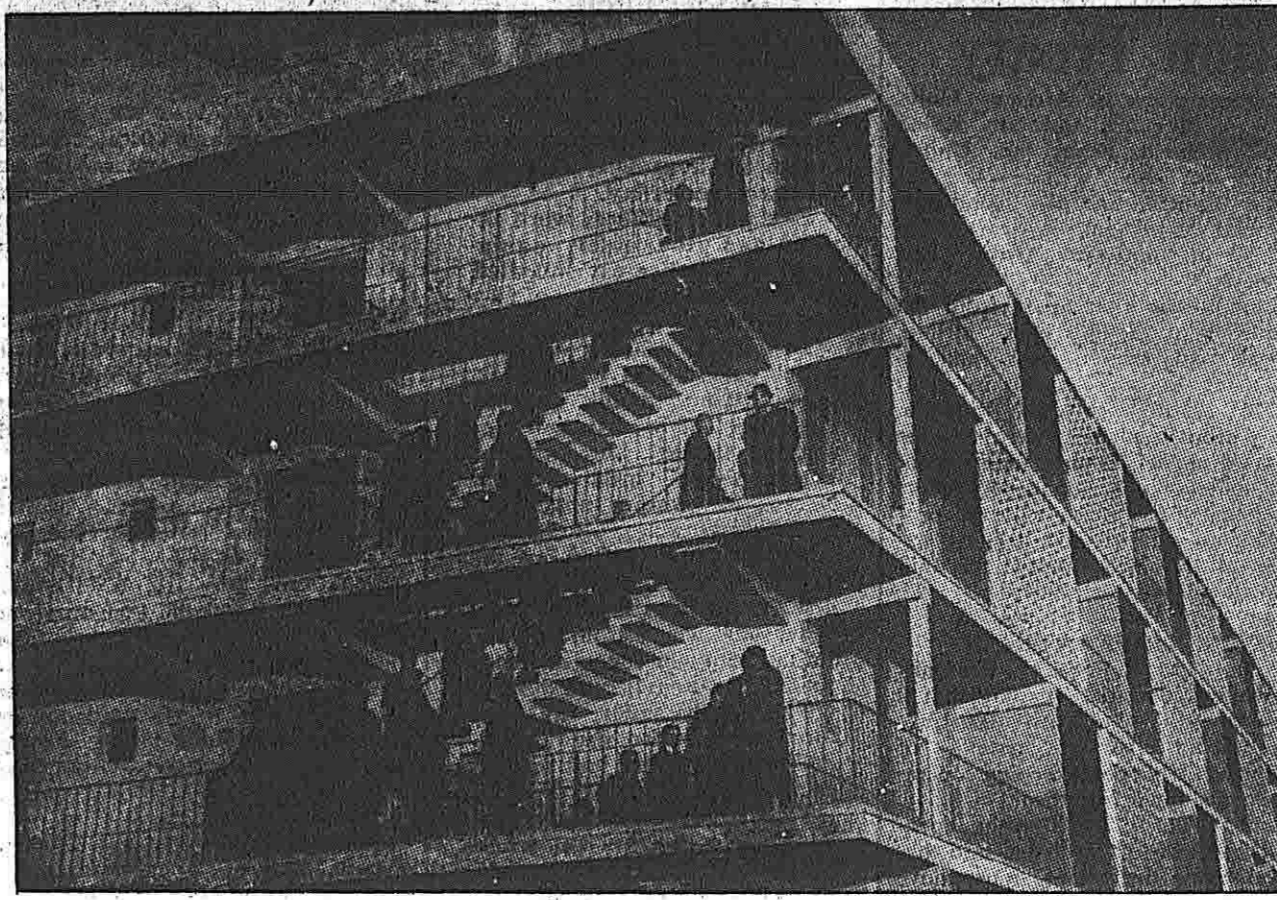
If the movement is not compensated by the sensor and a mechanical drive to move the film platen lightly during the exposure, the image will naturally be blurred.

Ancient Engineers Maintained High Technology Standards

The American engineer L. Sprague de Camp has given examples of the noteworthy level which technology had reached in late antiquity in his book "The Ancient Engineer". Excavations along the Tigris brought to light battery cells used for the gliding of jewellery by the electrolyte process (first centuries A. D.).

The Colosseum in Rome remained the biggest building of its kind until 1914, when the Yale Stadium was completed in the United States of America. The sanitary installations of ancient Rome were better than those found in London up to 1842. Heron of Alexandria (about 100 A.D.) left behind designs of apparatus which were to be operated by means of steam. They were used as the foundation for the development of the steam-engine in the 17th century.

Assertions made at one time by classical philologists to the effect that the invention of the steam engine would have been contradictory



A part of the polytechnic building which is almost completed. The Deputy Prime Minister of the Soviet Union visited the building yesterday.

INDIAN OCEAN YIELDS ITS SECRETS

One of the last great blank spaces on the map of the world—the Indian Ocean and the sea floor beneath it—has now been filled in to a large extent. Within it lie the world's fastest mid-ocean current, the coldest surface water ever found in the tropics, the hottest and saltiest water ever found in any sea, an oxygen-deficient layer that can be lethal to fish by the millions, some of the world ocean's most productivity areas in terms of plant life, and promising new fishing grounds already being worked.

These are among the findings of the International Indian Ocean Expedition that were reported to the Second International Oceanographic Congress in Moscow.

Lasting from September 1959 to December 1965, the expedition involved vessels under 15 flags, including three new ships—Britain's *Discovery*, the *Atlantis II* from the

United States, and the *Meteor* from the Federal Republic of Germany—on their maiden voyages.

The expedition was co-ordinated by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission set up with the aid of UNESCO. Its co-sponsors were UNESCO and SCOR—the Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research of the International Council of Scientific Unions.

STRONG FILLIP

It gave a strong fillip to the science of oceanography in India, Pakistan and other countries bordering the Indian Ocean itself. An Indian Ocean meteorological centre, using every source from tramp steamers to satellites to gather weather data, has been set up in Bombay with United Nations aid. An Indian Ocean biological centre, housing the world's only international collection of the small marine animal life known as zooplankton,

is operating at Cochin in southern India.

Data collected by ships is turned over to world centres in Washington and Moscow to be made available for research. There is a wealth of it: ten times more than had ever been gathered before in this ocean.

In the Indian Ocean as elsewhere in recent years, the most definite finds were made by the geologists. They charted a mid-ocean ridge system linked to that running through all other oceans and undergoing the same formative processes. They made a unique discovery, however, when they encountered the sea's hottest and saltiest water—55.9 degrees C. and eight times the normal salt content in the Red Sea. These hot pools, observed by the three new ships in the expedition, are believed to come from water trapped in bottom sediments.

In one respect, the Indian Ocean is the most variable of all the world's seas. Landlocked at one end, it is the only one where oceanographers can observe the effect of a great natural experiment: the seasonal reversal of winds with the monsoons.

SOMALI CURRENT

During the southwest monsoon in the summer months, the Indian Ocean provides the best example of what the oceanographer calls a "western boundary current". This is the Somali current running north past the coasts of Africa and Arabia at a speed as high as seven knots, compared to the four-knot maximum of the Gulf Stream in the Atlantic and the Kuroshio in the Pacific.

Prior to the expedition, the existence of this current was suspected from navigational data, but it had never been investigated by research vessels. A number of them looked at it during the expedition beginning with the USSR's *Vityaz* and Ob. Working with the *Argo*, an American vessel, the *Discovery* measured it in August 1964 and found its top surface layer to be as much as 200 km. wide and 200 deep north of the equator.

This is another puzzling characteristic of the Somali Current: it is the world's only boundary current that crosses the equator. It is also the only one to undergo a seasonal reversal. Unlike the Kuroshio and the Gulf Stream, it does not appear to extend to the bottom and, without such deep roots, it is at the mercy of the shift in the monsoon. With the end of the southwest monsoon, this oceanic torrent racing north becomes a weak southerly drift.

Even when it is at its strongest, the final fate of the Somali Current is still a matter of doubt. Measurements show that it turns sharply to the east 550 miles north of the equator in the western Arabian Sea, creating a vast clockwise eddy, and no one yet is sure of what happens to it after that. But it is known that the area along the Arabian coast where it makes its turning movement is one of extreme upwelling of cold water from the deep. It was here that a surface temperature of 12.8 degrees C., the coldest ever reported so close to the equator, was found.

DEATH AND LIFE

These findings by physical oceanographers were quickly followed up in the Indian Ocean expedition by the biologists. As a tropical sea, the Ocean in the north does not undergo the seasonal "mixing" of waters that make cold and temperate seas so productive. Biologists immediately looked to this upwelling, carrying nutrients from the deep, for evidence of high productivity.

They found concentrations of nutrients in the western Arabian Sea twice as high as in the North Atlantic, Dr. R. R. Prasad of India reported. Studies of more than 800 zooplankton samples taken with standard nets by expedition ships

Plastic Sandbags Used In Dike Construction

Plastics have been used in Germany for the first time on a large scale for constructing dikes along the Ruestersiel Watt north of Wilhelmshaven. Instead of the conventional sandbags made of natural fibres used so far, bags made of nylon fabric were built into the dammings.

Even the size of the bags with a filling of 1 cu. m. is new. The material used is nylon 6.6 Nylon-Polymer HF, 840 denier (i.e. weight of 9,000 m. thread equals 840 gm).

The fabric is characterised by a tight weave with reinforced squares at spacings of 2 cm. Ultimate tensile strength of a strip of material 15 cm. in width amounts to 390 kilopond

in the warp and 420 kilopond in the weft.

The bags have circular and bottom weave: i.e. the fabric is produced in tubular form and the circumference shows no seam, but a selvage at the bag ends, which is turned to the inside so that it cannot fray.

The detrimental effects caused by prolonged ultraviolet irradiation, which are apt to reduce the strength of the fabric, can be avoided by appropriate covering.

The opening at the edge for filling the bags is 70 cm. long. The closed section is woven together and stitched twice. The useful internal width or length is 153 or 229 cm.

When the bags are filled under a batcher, the stretch occurring in the fabric, measured from the filling opening to the bottom, increases from 1.34 per cent at the top to 4.8 per cent at the bottom.

After the filling process, the length contracts again. The width is then 1.22 m. and the length 2.15 m. which means that the usual building stone resemblance is not preserved.

However, this is really not necessary, since bags with a width/length ratio of 1:1.5 are easier to place on embankment-type dike bases. The thickness of a bag filled to 80 per cent is 0.33 relative to its width. A bag filled with 1 cu. m. of sand weighs 1.5 to 1.6 tons (depending on the humidity of the sand).

The bags must be of extraordinary strength. During placement, the bags are subjected to an extremely severe tensile test, in particular when they are seized by the grabbing buckets. The fabric is not only required to be resistant to displacement and to tearing, it must also stand up to the considerable bursting pressure exerted by the necking effect of the grab.

Filled bags were dropped on to a concrete floor from a height of 7.5 m. in a number of special tests. The bags survived these tests without detectable damage. Stretch after the tests was approximately 7 per cent and dropped to 1.38 per cent after emptying of the bags.

This slight amount of stretch and the considerable resilience are the governing characteristics of the weave. The 70-cm. fill-opening is sewed with an electric hand-sewing machine and with nylon thread 6.6: Nylon-Polymer HD. Using small stitches, only one seam is required.

The placing of the bags is done with grabbing buckets. Their edges are rounded off with steel beads. Special buckets are still under development. The bag filling consists of weakly silty fine sand, which is usually available at the construction site.

(GERMAN RESEARCH SERVICE)

Contd. on page 4

Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

Referring to the news of the return of a group of graduates of a Police Academy in the Federal Republic of Germany, Herat's *Ittefaq Islam* commends the Ministry of Interior for initiating such a programme and hopes that the new group will prove effective in maintaining law and order and in training other police officers.

In Gardez, Pakhtia, *Walanga* discusses the need to embark upon a large scale campaign against bribery and other forms of corruption. It dwells upon the evils of bribery both from the Islamic and Afghan points of view, concluding that "it should be the national duty of all people to firmly resolve to fight this chronic social disease until it is eradicated from our society. To take part in such a campaign is to fulfil one's religious, social and national obligations."

Baghlan's *Ittehad* devotes an editorial to the country as it stands on the threshold of progress and development, and to the efforts that are being made to achieve the objectives of national reconstruction. The paper says that a new national government has been formed and a new constitution has been adopted to put into effect the new reforms required for national progress. The achievement of the objectives set forth in development plans require a great deal of foresight.

However, the paper notes, there are some elements in our society who do not as yet know the true meaning of democracy. They think that democracy means lawlessness and the abdication of responsibility. It is thus necessary to make it clear to these people that democracy means restraint, that freedom suggests a set of limitations and that in a democratic society people live by laws which guarantee all civil liberties.

Faryab published in Maimana, urges religious leaders to deliver sermons that deal with current social problems. The editorial refers to the practice in Maimana's Congregational Mosque where sermons have been dealing with contemporary Afghan issues. In discussing the role of the sermon, the paper says that in a country like Afghanistan where the masses are largely illiterate, sermons and personal talks can exercise a great influence and have an important effect on public opinion.

The daily *Sanaheh*, published in Ghazni editorially comments on the projected farmers law governing the relations between the farmers and landowners.

After praising the role of the farmers in society, the paper says that it is heartening to see that measures are being taken to improve their position.

In our country, adds the paper, the majority of farmers do not use mechanised methods. However, our farmers with their older methods do a commendable job of raising food.

In conformity with the policy of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal's government, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has embarked on plans aimed at improving relations between the farmers and landowners. This is an indication that the government is paying special attention to improving the position of farmers and undoubtedly with such attention their position will improve both morally and financially, asserts the paper.

In conclusion, *Sanaheh* welcomes the government's step and expressed the hope that with enforcement of the farmers law the rights of the farmers will be secured and their living standard raised.

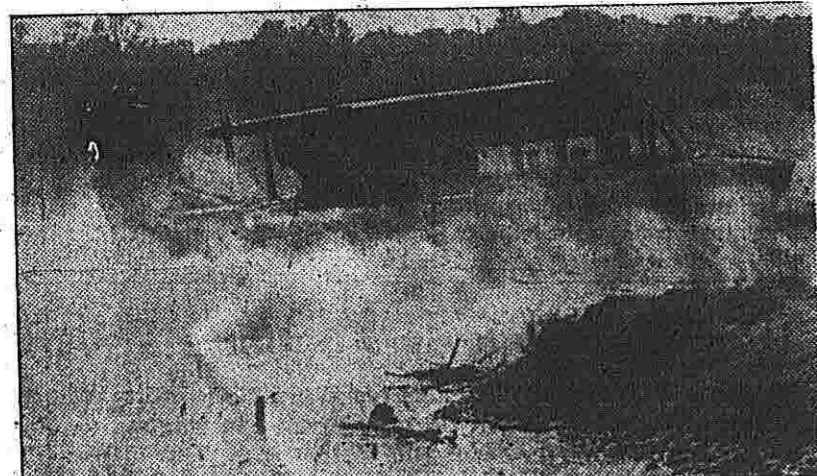
The daily *Bedar* of Mazare Sharif, Balkh province, carries an article entitled "Superstition or Lavish Expenditures". We are living in an era which requires us to not follow old traditions which harm our economy. However, regrettably the majority of our people still follow some old traditions which involve lavish and unreasonable expenditures, claims the writer, Kudsia Karimi.

The writer, who herself is one of the fairer sex, particularly calls on women to drop such traditions and adapt their ways of living to the earning of their families. In this connection the writer mentions, the lavish expenditures on wedding and condolence ceremonies and visiting of friends and relatives.

Science and technology are solving man's problems one after another and in many instances the machines have replaced the manpower, says daily *Faryab* in its editorial entitled "Making Use of Tractors".

One of the fields which has been mechanised to a great extent in developed countries is agriculture. Afghanistan, as a developing and agricultural country is making great efforts to increase its agriculture production. This is obvious from the comprehensive programme which the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has launched throughout the country aimed at helping the farmers to improve their lots.

Recently, the Ministry distributed a number of tractors to farmers on easy terms of payment. A number of water pumps have also been distributed to farmers. This help, which we hope will continue in the future, will undoubtedly aid farmers in increasing their production, concludes the paper.



A British hovercraft operating in action in France during a demonstration presented by the British Armed Forces for top ranking officials from NATO.

China Rejects Proposal For Non-Proliferation Treaty

(Contd. from page 1)

The part of the continent under white minority regimes presented "the spectre of a racial conflict on a global scale," he declared. He denounced the "general instability" and "confrontation of states" in Africa as preventing the continent from working for world peace, reports DPA. Convulsions in Africa diverted

Clay Overcomes Williams In Just Over 7 Minutes

HOUSTON, Texas, Nov. 16. (Reuters)—Cassius Clay battered challenger Cleveland "Big Cat" Williams to defeat in only seven minutes eight seconds here Tuesday night in defence of his world heavyweight title.

With Williams reeling and staggering under the champion's assault, referee Harry Kessler jumped between the boxers after one minute eight seconds of the third round and ended the one-way battle.

Williams was down three times in the second round, and was again dropped in the third before the referee's intervention mercifully saved him from the champion's raining blows.

The 24-year-old champion gave probably his most impressive display in making such short work of Williams, reputedly one of the hardest punchers he has ever met. Far from being able to pin one of his big punches on the champion, Williams was scarcely able to land at all as Clay outsped and outmanoeuvred him.

The real action started in the second round. Williams plodded forward looking for an opportunity to slam a big blow home, but the elusive Clay was always out of range. Then the champion cut loose.

A left hook and a right cross dropped Williams. He was up at two. But had to take the mandatory count of eight after a knockdown. Two left hooks and a right to the chin felled him again, but he bounced up at the count of three.

Clay slammed him down flat on his back as the round was ending, and with the bell sounding, Williams' seconds dragged him to his corner.

He was out quickly for the third round, apparently recovered, but a tremendous right to the chin sent him down again, he rose at four, but immediately the mandatory eight count tolled out Clay was boring in again and the referee called an end to it.

The 33-year-old challenger, who lost a kidney and still has a bullet lodged in his body after being shot in an altercation with a highway policeman two years ago, was a 6 to 1 underdog in betting on the fight. But though Clay's task looked easy enough, he accomplished it impressively.

Referee Kessler described him as a fantastic puncher, with more than he showed in his previous fights.

"He moved well and was not so jazzy, he developed a lot of power in both hands. I had to stop the fight: Williams' knees were rubbery and his eyes were glassy."

Clay, unmarked after the battle, said: "He never landed a punch on me—just a couple of light left jabs. Williams seemed to be a target because I was extra fast."

For just over seven minutes work in Houston's spectacular Astrodome Stadium, Clay will collect over \$200,000 representing half the gate receipts plus half the radio receipts of \$100,000 and half the receipts from closed circuit television.

Williams' share is 20 per cent of the gate money \$92,256. The crowd of 35,460 was a record for an indoor match, eclipsing the previous mark of 23,305 at the Fritzie Zivic-Henry Armstrong fight in New York's Madison square gardens in 1941.

Next target for Clay is Ernie Terrell. "Ernie Terrell is next," he told reporters when he walked into dressing room after demolishing Williams.

Terrell, asked about reports that he and Clay had already signed to fight in February replied: "The only definite thing about the fight is that Clay says he'll fight me."

He described Clay's victory over Williams as a one-sided affair. "Williams got hit and went down. I was nothing like the Williams I fought." Williams knocked out Terrell in seven rounds but a year later Terrell outpointed him in ten rounds.

the Organisation of African Unity from its functions and only added to the problems facing the United Nations.

The President sharply condemned racialism in South Africa and its "twins" in Southwest Africa and Rhodesia. Kaunda said that apart from the establishment of its own airline, Zambia had ordered trucks and locomotives to make itself independent of rail transport via Rhodesia.

Hydro-electric plants were to be built, to make Zambia independent of Rhodesian coal, and every effort was being made to step up the production of copper now lagging because of the fuel shortage, he said in a press conference later.

The battle started when a police car spotted the ambassador sitting drunk behind the wheel of his car and zig-zagging through the streets. When police ordered him to stop he stepped out of his car, fist swinging. Reinforcements had to be called but the battle, in which one police officer broke his thumb and another one was bitten by the ambassador in the arm, continued for nearly one hour.

The ambassador at one time even broke the handcuffs which police had managed to put on him.

Finally he was subdued and brought to the precinct where his identity was discovered. He was released immediately. The ambassador who also represents his country at The Hague, Brussels, Bern, Vienna, Stockholm, Copenhagen and Oslo, left West Germany early this morning on "official business."

It is expected that the West German government will ask the government of Malawi to recall the ambassador.

Ambassador Engages In Fist Fight

BONN, Nov. 16. (DPA)—The ambassador of Malawi, Timon Sam Manuwan, and 10 West German police officers fought an hour long fist battle early yesterday.

Two police officers were injured and the radio equipment of a police car smashed by the ambassador, a two metre gaint.

The battle started when a police car spotted the ambassador sitting drunk behind the wheel of his car and zig-zagging through the streets. When police ordered him to stop he stepped out of his car, fist swinging. Reinforcements had to be called but the battle, in which one police officer broke his thumb and another one was bitten by the ambassador in the arm, continued for nearly one hour.

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Major Crackdown On International Drug Trafficking

Italian Police Hold 13 For Questioning

ROME, Nov. 16. (Reuters)—Italian police held 13 Italians for questioning Sunday after swoops throughout the country from Milan to Sicily in a major crackdown on drug trafficking.

Among those detained were Sicilian brothers Salvatore and Ugo Canebba, 65 and 56, held in connection with the alleged export over many years by a Mafia gang of refined drugs to the United States.

Police said the gang since the end of the last war had built up branches in New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Canada, Paris and Marseille, and they believed, in Latin America.

The Canebba brothers were detained in Rome. At the same time Valenti, 59, and Serafino, Mancuso, 55, were held in the Sicilian towns of Trapani and Alcamo.

Police said they had been on the track of the Mafia gang for 14 years. It started operations in 1944, when a large consignment of drugs destined for United States field hospitals in Italy fell into its hands.

After that they stated, the Mafia underground organisation built up a regular business, refining drugs in Sicily, and exporting them to the United States.

Police reported, the gang sold at least 287 kilograms (630 pounds) of heroin between 1951 and 1960 across the Atlantic.

In 1952 they seized seven kilograms (15 pounds) of heroin about to be exported to the United States in a swoop on a house in Alcamo. In 1954 the gang, together with its associates in the United States, France, and Canada, numbered 45 men.

Italian police said they undertook patient investigations for many years in collaboration with the American anti-narcotics authorities and police of France and Canada.

Negroes Participation In Elections

Contd. from page 2 candidates as Republican Edward W. Brooke in Massachusetts, the first Negro elected to the U.S. Senate in 86 years. Young said American citizens prefer to vote their intelligence and good sense rather than their prejudices.

The New York Times analysis of Negro voting, based on statistics compiled by the Columbia Broadcasting Company, showed that Negroes paid little attention to party lines this year—in contrast to almost solid Negro block voting in 1964 for President Johnson and against Barry Goldwater.

In Maryland, for example, more than 90 per cent of the Negro vote went to conservative Republican Spiro Agnew and was a decisive factor in electing him Governor over George M. Mahoney, a Democrat whose campaign was based on opposition to integrated housing. Yet most Negroes in Maryland normally vote Democratic.

Negroes demonstrated selectivity in Virginia, where two Democrats, William B. Spong, Jr., and Harry F. Byrd, Jr., were elected to the U.S. Senate. Spot checks indicate more than 90 per cent of Negro voters in Virginia voted for Spong, a moderate who had courted the Negro vote, but only 18 per cent voted for Byrd, who last year voted against civil rights legisla-

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

LAGOS, Nov. 16. (DPA)—Western Nigerian Leader Chief Awolowo advocates the establishment of a confederation to lead the country out of the present political impasse.

This suggestion is contained in his book entitled "Thoughts on Nigerian Constitution," written while he was in prison excerpts of which were published here Monday.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16. (AP)—Kenneth Kaunda, President of Zambia, said Monday that the United States hold the key to the solution of racial problems now confronting Southern Africa.

Kaunda arrived at Kennedy Airport here to address the United Nations General Assembly Tuesday.

MOSCOW, Nov. 16. (DPA)—Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny and Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin have praised Cambodia's neutrality in a message of greetings to Cambodian Head of State Prince Sihanouk on his country's national day, the Soviet news agency Tass reported Monday.

PARIS, Nov. 16. (DPA)—The 120 delegates of the UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) General Assembly, currently meeting here, Monday approved unanimously a resolution calling for an immediate aid action for flood-ravaged Venice and Florence. UNESCO is also planning long-term assistance in the restoration of damaged art treasures.

AMMAN, Nov. 16. (Reuters)—Members of the Amman City Council Monday presented to President Ayub Khan of Pakistan the golden key of the city.

Ahmed Fawzy, mayor of the capital, said in a speech at the ceremony, "we recall with gratitude the honourable attitudes adopted by Pakistan in support of our principal cause Palestine."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16. (AP)—U.S. President Johnson entered Bethesda U.S. naval hospital Tuesday night to undergo his second operation within 14 months.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16. (Reuters)—U.S. State Department officials said Tuesday the United States was trying to help end a lengthy dispute between American oil companies and the Algerian government over royalty assessments.

At the same time, the officials strongly denied a charge that the U.S. was arbitrarily holding up wheat shipments to Algeria as a bargaining lever.

This charge was made recently by the Algerian paper, Moudjahid, which alleged that 200,000 tons of U.S. wheat were being held up until the oil negotiations were concluded to the satisfaction of the American firms.

LUSAKA, Nov. 16. (DPA)—Officials of the Ministry of Mines of Zambia Tuesday confirmed reports from Nairobi that officials of the French state coal board are examining the prospects of developing coal field in Zambia.

BONN, Nov. 16. (DPA)—West Germany will sell Venezuela 74 F-86 supersonic jet fighters under an agreement signed here Tuesday. The aircraft is being pulled out of service by the West German Air

No Topless Waitresses

NEW YORK, Nov. 16. (DPA)—Puritanical New York has threatened night club waitresses in topless dresses with prosecution for "offending public morals". Three bare-bosomed girls picked up during a police raid on the "Crystal Palace" spent the night in jail and are to be charged shortly. Previously, they would have gotten away with a warning or a \$ 10 fine.

Force. West Germany has already sold its former Sabre VI jet, another supersonic single-seater, to Iran.

MATSUYAMA, Japan, Nov. 16. (DPA)—Two helicopters collided and fell into Misasa off Matsuyama airport late Tuesday afternoon while searching for the bodies of the victims of Sunday's All Nippon Airways YS-11 plane accident. Four crewmen—that is, two each—of the planes were killed, Jiji press reported.

Indian Ocean

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and now stored in the Indian Ocean biological centre have also shown high concentrations in this region. Nets were even clogged with zooplankton during the summer upwelling season.

This violent upward movement can bring death as well as life. Below 200, the northwest Indian Ocean is very low in oxygen content. One cause of the numerous cases of mass fish mortality observed here is believed to be a sudden rise in this oxygen-poor layer. However, upwelling of cold water is also held to be a factor.

What are the economic implications of the expedition's research? Prof. Warren Wooster of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography at La Jolla, California, noted that Scripps is interpreting this data from a fisheries viewpoint for a United Nations development programme project in Aden.

At present, the total fish catch in the Indian Ocean is 2.5 million tons. This estimate was given by Dr. N. K. Panikkar, head of India's National Institute of Oceanography, who noted that the Indian Ocean's yield now represents only 5 per cent of the world's catch as compared to 7 per cent in 1949. Changes in fisheries technology and use of oceanographic data are expected to raise the total to 20 million tons by the end of the century.

Such physical and chemical data are to be plotted by computer on nearly 300 maps in an Indian Ocean atlas that is being prepared for UNESCO by the University of Hawaii on the basis of 7,000 stations, 5,500 of which were made during the expedition.

More than atlases and data are needed, however, to turn research into food for Southeast Asia. Right now, for example, 150,000 tons of fish are being caught every year in the newly-discovered upwelling areas of the Gulf of Aden but they go into the holds of modern trawlers from outside the area.

Dr. David MacGillivray of Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in the United States, who made two cruises to the western Indian Ocean aboard the Atlantis II, pointed out that there are no major ports on the Arabian Coast. Old-fashioned dhows are not capable of going far enough out to sea to profit from new fisheries that have been found.

Nor is it enough to catch fish when they cannot be moved inland for lack of freezing facilities and transport. What Dr. MacGillivray termed "religion, habits and logistics" are as important as the fertility of the sea in determining whether or not fish will be eaten on the shores of the Indian Ocean. (UNESCO FEATURES and 1)

Ancient Engineer

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the technical and the artistic aspect such as the cage cups of Cologne.

Enamel-work, which played a part for the extremely skillful goldsmiths, was also improved by the Romans. The screw, which was discovered by Archimedes, was developed into the screw for fastening purposes as known to us in the second century A.D.

Some technical "ineptnesses" of the Romans, cannot, on the other hand, be overlooked. While a "horse-bus" drawn by one horse transported six to seven people in China already about the time Christ was born, the western nations did not discover how to harness up a horse appropriately until the tenth century.

Up to that time an ox-harness (which pressed down on the windpipe) had been put around its neck instead of a breast-strap. In consequence the performance of the horse was hardly better than that of the cheaper ox, and traffic on the fast Roman roads proceeded at the pace of an ox. The Romans had no talent in the handling of horses.

The same appears to have applied to sailing. Although two-masted ships were known, they used the much slower one-masted vessels (because they were easier to handle) until late antiquity. It must have been due to real lack of inventive power that the following inventions, which so-to-speak offered themselves, were not made: the step from stamp-decorations in clay to that of printed letters on paper was not taken, nor that from watermills to windmills.

For Sale By Auction

Used and Inoperative Vehicles: Three Willys jeep utility Wagons, two IH carryalls, one Chevrolet Greenbird station wagon, two Ford pickup trucks, one Ford sedan, one Volkswagen Kombi, one Plymouth Valiant sedan, one Studebaker Lark sedan, one Dodge station wagon chassis, one Chevrolet station wagon. Vehicles may be viewed daily in compound next to the new American Embassy on Behe Mahro Road. Sale will be at 2:00 p.m. Sunday, November 20, 1966.

Explosion Interrupts Marriage Vows

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 16. (AP)—Father Joes Melenne had just got to "whosoever is opposed to this marriage speak up now or forever hold your peace", when two explosions ripped through the church.

Several glass objects and sacred images were shattered. The couple, Marta Rosa Gonzalez and Carlos Recabarren Gajardo, fled with the guests, but all returned an hour later and the marriage ceremony was completed.

Police are searching for an unsuccessful suitor who was believed to have left two homemade bombs under a church pew.

First Jet Lands In Antarctic

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand, Nov. 16.—A 158-ton U.S. air force Lockheed C-141 Starlifter Monday became the first all-jet aircraft to land in the Antarctic.

The craft carried a cargo of 11 tons of freight and 28 passengers. The landing was on the ice runway of Williams field near McMurdo station.

The big fan jet crew, led by Captain Howard Geddes, was greeted by Rear Admiral F.E. Bakutis, commander of Antarctic operation Deep Freeze, and other Americans from McMurdo station and New Zealanders from Scott base.

The Starlifter made the 4,500-mile round trip from Christchurch to McMurdo and returned in a record-breaking 10 hours and 55 minutes.

The mission paves the way for airlift operations in the Antarctic, according to airlift planners. The landing is part of a test and evaluation plan of the military airlift command for using Starlifters in an airlift task force for next year's operation Deep Freeze.

Since 1964, propeller-driven Lockheed C-130 Hercules aircraft have been the means of flying in supplies from a support base at Christchurch.

The airlift planers are convinced that the greater speed, range and payload capacity of the newer Starlifters will enable the big jets to carry out the Deep Freeze support more effectively.

Starlifters have operated successfully in Alaska and in other frigid temperature zones and they hope to make the shift from C-130's in the coming year.

Pitted against the jet aircraft venture into the Antarctic are the dangers of one of the world's most hazardous climates, with high winds and outcroppings of rockhard ice on the polar landing fields.

Dhani To Be Tried In Indonesia

JAKARTA, Nov. 16. (Reuters)—Former Indonesian air force chief Omar Dhani will go on trial before the end of the month charged with complicity in last October's abortive coup attempt.

The present air force chief, Vice-Air Marshal Rusmin Nurjadin acknowledged this Tuesday, but refused to name the exact date.

Nurjadin said preliminary investigations showed Dhani was involved in the plot, about 55 witnesses would be called.

Marshal Dhani was dismissed from his post after the coup attempt and went abroad.

The youth wing of the Catholic Party in West Java Friday called for action to wipe out the remnants of the old regime.

The report carried by the official news agency Antara said recent alleged attacks on students by members of the Indonesian marines in Jogjakarta and Jakarta were part of the now banned Communist Party's political guerrillas.

Indonesian government leaders meanwhile announced the 1967 budget at 81.3 billion rupiahs (about \$813 million) with a drastic cut in military expenditures.

A government spokesman said the defence expenditures would run only about 25 per cent of this, or some 20 billion rupiahs (about \$200 million).

SECOND VOLUME The Government Printing Press has recently completed the printing of the second volume of the translation of the HOLY KORAN. It is on sale now at the Avicenna Floranzal 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

AT THE CINEMA

- ARIANA CINEMA**
At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. Italian cinematase colour film in English TARTAR QUEEN
- PARK CINEMA**
At 2:30, 5, 7 and 9:30 Italian cinematase colour film in English TARTAR QUEEN
- BEHZAD CINEMA**
At 2, 4:30 and 9:30 p.m. Indian black and white film KHONI KHANZANA
- KABUL NANDHREI**
At 2, 4:30 and 7 p.m. Indian black and white film DIL AIK MANDIR HAIE

TALKS HELD BETWEEN AYUB, KING HUSSEIN

AMMAN, Nov. 16. (Reuters)—Talks between President Ayub Khan of Pakistan and King Hussein of Jordan were held at Raghdan palace here yesterday.

The meeting was also attended on the Jordanian side by Wasfi Tell, the Prime Minister. Ayub Khan visited the Jordanian University here Tuesday, accompanied by his host King Hussein and the Jordanian Prime Minister Wasfi Tell.

Other top Jordanian officials and members of the President's party, including his daughter, were also present.

Mufti, President of the university board of trustees, invested the Pakistani leader and his daughter with the emblem of the university.