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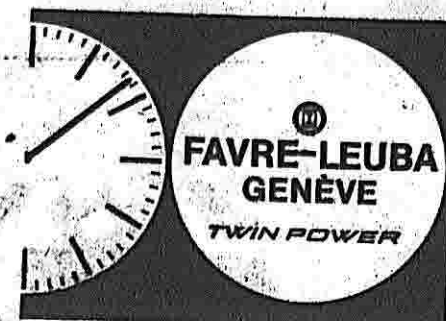
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THE KABUL TIMES



Vol. V, No. 112

KABUL, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1966, (QUAS 15, 1345, S. H.)

Price Af. 3

UK BRINGS RHODESIAN ISSUE TO WORLD BODY

Security Council To Meet; Fight Goes On Say Rebels

LONDON, December 6, (Combined Wire Services).—British Foreign Secretary George Brown was flying to New York today to ask the UN Security Council to impose sanctions on Rhodesia following the rejection of Prime Minister Wilson's package deal by the rebel Smith regime.

Reporting to the House of Commons yesterday on the failure of his efforts for compromise with the rebels, Wilson said the British UN delegate, Lord Caradon, has called for an emergency Security Council meeting.

The 15-nation Council is expected to meet today or tomorrow, and UN diplomats anticipate quick action.

The Prime Minister told the crowded House of Commons: "Smith was clearly warned of this in terms he clearly understood."

"He knew that we, the British government and this House, were not prepared to suffer the destruction of our principles—or of the Commonwealth—for the sake of safeguarding from world opinion the actions of a small and irresponsible minority."

CLEAR WARNING

Wilson said Smith was left in no doubt about the consequences of any refusal to accept the British proposals.

He added: "He (Smith) was told what this would mean for Rhodesia, and on the immense dangers for Africa and even more widely, if he

and his regime, whose claim to legality has not been recognised by a single country in the world, persisted in continuing on a course which has earned the condemnation of practically the whole of mankind," he added.

Wilson said that the continuing white rebellion could engulf all southern Africa in war and he vowed Britain would crush it no matter how long it takes.

Wilson spoke two hours after the rebel Salisbury cabinet announced rejection of the provisional agreement Smith had signed aboard the British cruiser Tiger off Gibraltar.

Edward Heath, leader of the Opposition Conservatives, commented when Wilson had completed a prepared statement: "It will be a bitter blow to millions in this country and far beyond that it has not yet been possible to reach a negotiated settlement."

To this Wilson replied: "The only sacrifice we asked him (Smith) to make was the sacrifice not of independence, but of the unreal dream-world Walter Mitty independence recognised by no one except themselves."

NEAR SETTLEMENT

Wilson said at the seaborne talks Smith had agreed to steps for legal rule in Rhodesia, even to having a broad-based government with the Africans in it.

But Smith reserved his position on two points:

—He said he had not yet decided whether he could give up his independence before the new constitution was tested by the whole Rhodesian people. He demanded that his present regime should go on until he knew where he stood, with sanctions removed in the meantime. Wilson said he rejected this as any British Premier would have done because it meant conceding interim recognition.

—Smith said he had not yet accepted that a broad-based government should be created—even though he had discussed names of Ministers he might fire as well as hire.

Wilson reported Smith had told him he had no authority to commit his regime on the two points. That was why they made their provisional agreement subject to the approval of their respective cabinets.

SOME BITTERNESS

A note of bitterness laced Wilson's comments when he summed up Smith's rejection of a settlement that had come so near.

"I risked the very existence of the Commonwealth in September... The Commonwealth very nearly broke up."

"I am not willing to recommend that we make the Commonwealth break up for the sake of a very small group of people..."

"I still like to think that he (Smith) wanted this agreement to go through but did not have the weight or courage."

Most of the people in the packed Commons were evidently surprised as they heard just how near Wilson had got to ending the rebellion.

(Continued on page 4)

HM Greets Thai King

KABUL, Dec. 6, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King has sent a congratulatory telegram to the King of Thailand, on the occasion of that country's national day.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Dec. 6, (Bakhtar).—The FRO companies which took part in constructing the Mahipar power house have donated Af. 500,000 to the National Fund.

KABUL, Dec. 6, (Bakhtar).—The HRH Princess Maryam yesterday inspected the progress of examinations in Malalai Girls High School here.

KABUL, Dec. 6, (Bakhtar).—Sayed Aminullah Baha, head of the supervision department, and Miss Maliha Mansouri, an official of the Planning Ministry, have returned from Karachi, where they took part in the Colombo Plan conference.

KUNDUZ, Dec. 6, (Bakhtar).—Mohammad Aslam Khamoush, president of the veterinary and animal husbandry department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, and some experts have arrived here to study livestock problems. The delegation visited the Shih Mahi and other pastures in Kunduz and held talks with farmers and livestock owners before leaving for Balkh.

Guinea Withdraws Motion On N. Korean Participation

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 6, (Combined Wire Services).—Guinea withdrew Monday a motion asking for the immediate invitation of North Korea to take part in the Political Committee debate on Korean reunification.

Achkar Marof of Guinea said he would not insist on the motion because it had led to a procedural dispute that was only delaying extension of the invitation.

The purpose of his original motion he said, had been to speed this invitation so that the representatives would have time to travel to New York for the debate on Korean reunification and the withdrawal of United States troops.

The United States had objected to the early invitation saying it would change the agenda of the committee's work.

Meanwhile the United Nations General Assembly Sunday adopted three resolutions on disarmament problems.

In one resolution adopted against nil votes with four abstentions the General Assembly reaffirmed the ban on chemical and bacteriological weapons and condemned any violation of this ban.

In another resolution the General Assembly requested Secretary-General U Thant to submit a concise report on the effects of the possible use of nuclear weapons, and on the security and economic implications for states of the acquisition and further development of such weapons.

The third resolution, adopted with France and Cuba abstaining, requested the Geneva disarmament conference to give priority to discussions on a non-proliferation agreement and the extension of the test ban agreement to underground tests.

Today the UN General Assembly is scheduled to take up a resolution endorsing a comprehensive survey of the world's sea resources and conservation of fish stocks.

rejected.

U.S. officials also said that since President Johnson's April 7, 1965 offer for unconditional discussions there had been many efforts to achieve peace. But there has not been any indication from North Vietnam that such talks would be accepted unless the U.S. withdrew its military forces and accepted the programme of the Viet Cong for South Vietnam.

North Vietnamese Mig jets challenged American planes attacking targets near Hanoi Sunday and at least one of the Mig was shot down in dogfight, the U.S. military command reported.

No American planes were lost during the raids, despite the clashes with the Soviet-built Mig-17s and the more-advanced Mig-21s and heavy anti-aircraft fire from the ground.

The U.S. F-105 Thunderchiefs, in the second major air assault on the Hanoi area in three days, blasted a railway yard six miles from the

heart of the capital.

The Thunderchiefs tangled four times with North Vietnamese fighters. Numerous other North Vietnamese planes were sighted but not engaged, military spokesmen reported.

A Mig-17 was shot down in flames as it tried to attack American aircraft pulling out of dive-bombing runs against the huge petroleum storage complex at Ha Gia, 14 miles north of Hanoi.

In the same area, the last pilot in a line of three Thunderchiefs peeling off the target claimed another Mig-17 damaged and probably destroyed. The pilot blazed away at the Mig with his cannon as it pounced on the two Thunderchiefs in front of him, the spokesman said.

The U.S. navy reported that North Vietnamese shore batteries Sunday fired at and slightly damaged an American destroyer patrolling in international waters.

Coastal guns opened up at the U.S. seventh fleet destroyer Inger-

Agriculture Bank Gets 143 Pumps For Sale To Farmers

KABUL, December 6, (Bakhtar).—One hundred and forty three of the 200 water pumps bought by the Agricultural Bank have arrived and will be sold to farmers in areas where surface water is not adequate for irrigation.

The farmers will pay the price in installments over a period of five years. The credit carries 6 per cent interest.

In the course of his visit to the provinces, Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal was impressed by the benefits given by some pumps installed in Katawaz and instructed the Agriculture Ministry to import a number of pumps.

Katawaz is a vast district in southeast Ghazni province where the soil is productive but surface water is inadequate for irrigation.

The first survey of underground water resources in Katawaz was launched seven years ago. The results were very encouraging.

The Deputy Minister for Irrigation, Mohammad Yasin Mayel, said as a first step the Ministry provided to the people of the area 30 water pumps. As the response of the people was favourable another 201 pumps were ordered.

The new 27 h.p. water pumps can raise water from as far as 110 feet below ground, providing 410 gallons of water per minute.

Hoffman Predicts Quicker Pace In Developing States

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 6.—Paul G. Hoffman, Administrator of the UN Development Programme (UNDP), said Monday he expects "a much faster pace of development in future years" in the developing countries.

Although progress in the first half of the UN development decade has fallen short of the goals set in 1960, "foundations have been laid for more rapid progress in the remaining years," Hoffman told the General Assembly's Economic Committee.

This will, in turn, "help to make possible much more substantial progress in the global war on poverty during the decade of the 1970's Hoffman said.

He said, "A growing number of officials in the developing countries are facing the task of building viable economies with increasing realism." He also cited an increasing awareness in industrialized countries that more money is needed in the development process.

Hoffman reported a growing recognition that "the strengthening of the economic, social and political structures of a country, rather than a haphazard transfer of skills and equipment," must be the focus of development efforts.

He said that progress made by a number of developing countries experiencing growth rates of 5 per cent showed "the results that can be attained when there is a combination of intensive and intelligent work by the leadership and people of a country and when soundly administered external assistance is provided in sufficient and appropriate volume."

Hoffman joined UN Secretary-General U Thant in appealing to governments to increase their pledges to the development programme to try to raise the \$30 million still needed to meet the \$200 million target for 1967.

He said \$1,600 million worth of development projects supported by the programme are currently operational or about to get under way.

The development programme is providing roughly 42 per cent of the cost of these projects, and the developing countries themselves are providing the remainder.

Thirty-one surveys and feasibility studies financed in part by the development programme have thus far produced \$1,541 million of investment, he said.

Meshrano Jirgah Debate

KABUL, Dec. 6, (Bakhtar).—The state's development budget for 1345 (1966-67) together with the views of the Meshrano Jirgah's Committee on Budgetary and Financial Affairs were approved by the Meshrano Jirgah yesterday.

The sitting, which was presided over by Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi, President of the Jirgah, lasted from 10 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.

Neumann Looking Forward To Post In Afghanistan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The new U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan is enthusiastic about taking up his new duties in Kabul early next year.

"Who wouldn't be," Robert G. Neumann said in an interview here. "It's a fascinating assignment to a fascinating country in a rapid state of development. It's a great honour for me to be given this mark of trust and confidence by the President of the United States."

Ambassador Neumann said his wife Marlen is equally enthusiastic about the new assignment for which her husband will take leave of absence as Professor and Director at the Institute of International and Foreign Studies at the University of California at Los Angeles.

"I received the news of my proposed nomination while in Paris," Ambassador Neumann recalled. "Like any good husband I decided to call my wife in the United States and get her reaction. A shout of joy at the other end of the phone and her many other such joyful expressions may well account for the expensive phone bill I had to pay."

Mrs. Neumann's enthusiasm comes quite naturally.

"For her," the Ambassador said, "this is almost like a homecoming. She was born and brought up in India and travelled extensively in the area."

Ambassador Neumann expects to enjoy that experience early next year when he, his wife and 14-year-old son Gregory go to Kabul.

Another son, 22-year-old Ronald, will remain home with his new bride but the Ambassador looks forward to their visit to Afghanistan at the earliest opportunity.

The distinguished scholar, whose educational achievements include diplomas and degrees from the school of International Studies, the University of Vienna and the University of Minnesota, approaches his new assignment with great good humor and optimism.

"Naturally the job of diplomatic relations is a challenging one," he said.

"We do not ask all our friends that they always agree with us. All that we ask is that they give us a fair hearing and try to understand our point of view. After all, the problems of a large country like ours are complicated. We try to understand the problems of other countries. Afghanistan is a neutral country and we respect that. We certainly want good relations with all."

Ambassador Neumann does not intend to let his academic interests lag.

"In addition to my normal duties," he said, "I hope that they will be useful in understanding Afghan problems in education. I would hope to have good and useful relations with my academic colleagues in Afghanistan."

Ambassador Neumann has had numerous contacts with Afghan educators and students over the years. Although he has never visited Afghanistan, the new Ambassador said he is no stranger to the area and the problems of its countries which he notes are all different.

When he learned of the possibility of his nomination for the Ambassadorship, he and his wife undertook intensive lessons in Dari.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Neumann will continue their intensive study of Dari until the time for their departure for Afghanistan.

Enhancing the Ambassador it will mean enhancing a language skill which includes fluency in French and German and a working knowledge of Italian, Spanish and Arabic.

Neumann's nomination for the Ambassadorship was announced October 17 and approved by the U.S. Senate later that month. He took his oath of office on November 14.

Portugal Blamed For Taipa Affair

TOKYO, Dec. 6, (AP).—China charged Tuesday that "bestial Portuguese imperialists" on Macao had been guilty of "a series of sanguinary atrocities" and warned they will be held fully responsible "for all the serious consequences."

The New China news agency in a Hong Kong-dated dispatch monitored here said Portuguese authorities had killed seven and wounded 76 "patriotic Chinese residents in Macao" on December 3 and 4.

It said these were "only preliminary figures of the number of victims of the attacks by large numbers of armed policemen and soldiers in the two days of deliberate fascist-type savagery."

Dean Rusk Leaves For Asian Tour

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, (DPA).—U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk left here Sunday night for Tokyo, first stop on an Asian trip that will include Taiwan, South Vietnam, Thailand and Iran.

Rusk, accompanied by Assistant Secretary of State William Bundy, has been instructed by U.S. President Lyndon Johnson to explain the aims and intentions of the U.S. in the Vietnam conflict and to search for openings towards peace.

U.S. chief delegate to the United Nations Arthur Goldberg is expected to set out on a similar mission in Asia early next year.

Following his visits to the five Asian countries, Rusk will go on to Paris to attend the NATO ministerial council meeting in the middle of this month.

In Paris Rusk will for the first time, meet Willy Brandt in the latter's new role of West German Foreign Minister and Vice-Chancellor.

Congolese Reach Agreement With Union Miniere Co.

KINSHASA, Dec. 6, (Reuters).—Radio Kinshasa said on Saturday that agreement had been reached for the state to have a 50 per cent share in the Union Miniere Du Congo, which is to replace the Belgian-based company Union Miniere Du Haut Katanga, and 17 per cent in Union Miniere Metallurgique, which is to take over the old company's interests outside the Congo.

But it said there were "serious points of friction" on the subject of the practical application of the agreement.

It said the old company had asked for control of marketing, six per cent on all sales of copper at world prices and key posts on the board of the new company, including the chairmanship. The radio said these conditions were unacceptable.

If Union Miniere Du Congo is not set up by December 31, Union Miniere Du Haut Katanga will have to transfer its head office to Kinshasa.

Meanwhile, the Minister of Mines and Energy, Alexis Kishiba, announced that 50 mining concessions in the Congo had been cancelled because their owners did not apply for them to be renewed under last June's mining law.

He said the government intends to obtain shares in mining companies before confirming concessions granted before independence.

STOP PRESS



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PUBLISHING AGENCY

Food For Thought

To err is human, to forgive

divine.

Alexander Pope

Water Pumps, Tractors To Serve Farmers

Agriculture in Afghanistan is receiving careful attention under the government's new programme of action outlined in Prime Minister Maiwandwal's philosophy of progressive democracy.

Last week there was the news about the arrival of tractors which will be distributed on easy terms among the farmers. And now we hear about the arrival of 143 water pumps to irrigate the hitherto barren land in Katawaz. The water pumps, too, will be sold on easy terms to the farmers and landowners wishing to increase the productivity of their fields. A considerable quantity of fertiliser has been imported for countrywide distribution among the farmers. Plans are under way to import more, as also to establish a chemical fertiliser plant in the north using natural gas as raw material. These represent a three-pronged attack on the problem of food shortage which, although not so acute as in some other countries, nevertheless is making itself felt and may, if unchecked, become more serious in the future.

The pumps have already been used on an experimental basis. Only after making sure that they can produce the best results have they been imported. The same is true of tractors. These efforts could by no means be considered the end of the government's endeavours to assist the farming communities. Afghanistan is a country of diverse features and terrain. Not all land, for example, lends itself to mechanised agriculture, and it will take some time before we can import or produce the desired quantity of chemical fertiliser.

The number one problem seems to lie in helping the farmers make the best of what they have. By proper crop rotation, it is possible to keep the land rich in organic content. Although our farmers are well acquainted with this technique, the results of the experiments by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation can provide additional guidance on what crops should be raised and how they should be rotated to produce the best results in different areas. There are various degrees of farm mechanisation. It is possible to recommend simpler equipment to farmers in areas where the land is not fit for tractors and other farm machinery.

The farmers have to be taught the principles of water economy. Afghanistan has considerable quantities of water which go to waste. The government has constructed a number of dams to preserve this precious commodity for the dry season. But there is much that can be done by the people themselves to improve irrigation. Land lying upstream of an irrigation channel is usually spoiled by getting too much water while land further down suffers from lack of it. Certain regulations should be enforced and, most important, farmers must learn how much water to use.

The agriculture schools and college every year produce a number of trained persons in various fields. These should be sent to the countryside to become the assistants and friends of the farmers, advising and helping them in how best they can make use of their land.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Anis* carried an editorial on UNESCO's decision to declare September 8 as the day for literacy campaigning. Illiteracy, it said, is the number one enemy of man after poverty and disease. That is why the people of the world are constantly fighting these triple enemies. The developing countries who have the greater share of the three have to pay greater attention to eliminating them.

These countries are not expected to carry on such a difficult campaign unassisted. Developed nations as well as international organisations are expected to render due assistance. The editorial then mentioned the services already given by UNESCO in the promotion of world literacy.

It also said that contrary to reason and general expectations the developed countries, instead of contributing to the cause of world literacy and freedom from hunger and disease, are squandering large sums of money on the production of armaments and means of destruction. One day's military expenditure of one of the big powers is enough to provide food for millions of hungry people and to launch effective campaigns against illiteracy. The editorial quoted a social scientist as having stated. From this it is possible to imagine what would happen if the world disarmed and the big as well as the small powers gave up production of arms.

The editorial, supporting UNESCO's decision, expressed the hope that developing nations would receive greater assistance from the developed countries so that under UNESCO's advice and guidance they can launch a more effective campaign for the eradication of illiteracy which is the number one enemy of human progress and prosperity.

The High Council of the Book Publishing Institute held a meeting to discuss rates to be paid for translating books from foreign language into Pakthi and Dari. Yesterday's *Islah* carried an editorial on the importance of books in enlightening people. Properly selected and well-written books are important especially at a time when there is a growing demand for reading material among our youth. Unless the Book Publishing Institute produces enough books to meet the demand the va-

cuum will be filled by all sorts of imported books, some of which inject poisonous ideas into people's minds.

The Book Publishing Institute is printing the translation of the Holy Koran. It has also started printing a number of paper-back pocket books to provide useful and interesting reading material.

WORLD PRESS

Newsweek magazine Sunday night quoted UN Secretary-General U Thant as saying he tried three times to arrange Vietnam peace talks between Washington and Hanoi in late 1964 and early 1965—but met resistance from Washington each time.

In an interview Thant was quoted as saying he worked with the late Adlai Stevenson, then U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, to try to set up the peace talks.

Stevenson was receptive to the three peace probes, but Washington remained silent the first time, rejected the proposal the second time on the grounds that Hanoi was insincere in wanting peace, and again rejected the proposal the third time on the grounds that peace talks might weaken the Saigon government.

The U.S. bombing of North Vietnam began early in 1965, 24 hours after Hanoi received a message from Thant telling of Washington's rejection of peace talks, the Secretary-General was quoted as saying.

The *Newsweek* article appeared to give further details on a late 1964 peace probe by Thant first disclosed in a magazine and later confirmed by the U.S. State Department in November 1965.

Thant had said North Vietnam was ready for a conference in Rangoon. The article said that Secretary of State Dean Rusk has been assuring U Thant that "Stevenson was never authorised to reject the Rangoon meeting, but was merely advised of the Secretary's scepticism."

Kurt Georg Kiesinger, the new West German Chancellor, was quoted in a newspaper interview as calling for a clearing up of obstacles.

The role of translators is very important. The only incentive they have is the money they get for translation. The rates paid by newspapers and some other organisations are hardly inspiring. It is hoped, the editorial concluded, that higher rates will be agreed upon by the Institute's High Council in order to make translation a more worthwhile occupation.

between West Germany and the East European states and Russia.

In the interview, published by the *Stuttgarter Zeitung*, he said he considered diplomatic relations between Bonn and one or several East European countries desirable.

The Chancellor said his "grand coalition" government would seek to portray a new-style policy, more dignified but not arrogant.

The Conakry newspaper *Horaya* carried a letter from President Sekou Toure saying the people of Guinea "must prove to American imperialism that the independence of Guinea is not to be bartered away for rice or any other food stuffs."

The letter, published in the organ of the Democratic Party of Guinea, printing this was addressed to leading offices.

The editorial board of the paper drew the attention of readers to the words of the President that the appeal of the political bureau of the Democratic Party to enlarge the output of farm produce is acquiring new significance in the light of "economic blackmail," by the U.S.

Randolph Churchill, reminiscing about his father, Sir Winston Churchill, on television "Meet the Press" in Washington Sunday, described him as "fiercely ambitious."

Asked by the panel why his father, after publicly advocating in the mid-1950's that Britain become more a part of Europe, did not follow up words with action, Churchill replied:

"There was a lot of opposition. Sir Anthony Eden was opposed to it. The Treasury was opposed to it. The Foreign Office was opposed to it through."

Legal, Human Factors In Gibraltar Dispute

PART II

(4) The existence of the "fortress" of Gibraltar and its use as a military base constitute a danger to Spain. As a NATO base it would become a target in the event of nuclear war.

Gibraltar is not a NATO base and Spain is aware of this. If Spanish fears were genuine then she would not have agreed to the establishment of foreign bases in Spain itself.

(5) Gibraltar exploits neighbouring Spanish territory in a colonialist manner.

The Spanish argue that because Gibraltar itself cannot provide all the labour it needs, Spanish people are employed. The lack of space means they have to live in La Linea on the Spanish side of the frontier. Thus, say the Spanish, the workers depend on employers across a frontier and this gives them a colonial status.

This is a transparently weak argument. The Spaniard who seeks employment in Gibraltar is under no compulsion to do so. He goes there because he can earn higher wages than in his own country and give his family a higher standard of living.

In Gibraltar an unskilled worker can earn more than a skilled worker in Spain. In 1964 the unskilled worker in Gibraltar was paid the equivalent of 19.66 pesetas an hour; the skilled worker in Spain—in engineering for instance—earned 18.99 pesetas an hour.

By injecting wealth into what had been a depressed area Gib-

raltar has brought real benefit to the economy of the adjacent territory. And Gibraltarians were spending some two million pounds a year in Spain until the frontier restrictions were imposed.

(6) Gibraltar has for long been a base for smuggling which harms the Spanish economy.

The existence of smuggling is undeniable—it has been going on for a long time mainly on the mainland Spain, compared with Gibraltar. But its significance in the Gibraltar dispute has been treated inconsistently and generally exaggerated by the Spanish authorities.

Britain has taken certain measures to combat it (e.g. the construction of the frontier fence in 1909) and has always expressed readiness to discuss further measures with Spain. The evidence is, however, that most smuggling incidents can be traced to Spanish sources; and in any case the smuggling could not warrant the transfer of sovereignty.

The British case rests on two fundamental points:

(a) Britain's legal right to the whole territory of Gibraltar;

(b) the human factor—the Gibraltarians themselves.

The importance of the second point does not need underlining. Article 73 of the United Nations Charter binds members to "recognise the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of (non-self-governing) territories are paramount". And the United Nations

Resolution under which the Anglo-Spanish talks have been taking place specifically enjoins the parties to bear these interests in mind.

It would be hard to defend any other view and Britain is glad that Spain in recent statements has seemed to accept that the interests of the Gibraltarians must after all be taken into account. But Spain's actions at the frontier are mainly aimed against the Gibraltarians. These actions do not inspire confidence, least of all among the Gibraltarians themselves, in Spain's willingness to give these interests proper consideration.

The first of the points in Britain's case rests firmly on Treaty rights and prescriptive rights in respect of the whole territory of Gibraltar. But the lengthy discussions between the British and Spanish Delegations during their talks this summer have brought out and have quite failed to resolve basic differences of view on the legal position.

So in accordance with what the United Nations recommend in such a situation Britain has proposed that all the legal issues in dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice as an essential step before progress can be made towards a settlement.

If Spain feels that she is on strong ground in challenging the British view of the legal issues, she will no doubt accept this proposal for impartial adjudication. (UK Sources)

Start Of The Age Of Computer Diplomacy

With the U.S. State Department now studying use of computers to run its business, one expert suggests that maybe World War II might have been avoided if these electronic tools had been available to diplomats at the time.

This intriguing thought is raised by John Diebold, a member of Secretary of State Dean Rusk's special advisory group for developing a computer system in the field of diplomacy. Diebold writes in the current issue of *Foreign Affairs* magazine that computers will not result in an automated diplomatic service, but that they will help apply modern management techniques to the conduct of American relations with other countries.

Diebold's comments are reprinted in the Department of State News Letter, published for its own personnel, along with other reports on growing Department use of computer technology. President Johnson has urged all government agencies, including the State Department, to make as much use as possible of modern computers. The News Letter reports that Dr. Donald F. Hornig, the President's science adviser, told top State Department personnel that computerised information processing will help in collection and analysis of the facts and in choice of a course of action.

The subject of computers in foreign affairs is also taken up separately in a new book on the subject of Fisher Howe, who has been director of the executive secretariat in the State Department and also its deputy director of research and intelligence. The department itself published Howe's book.

Diebold writes that computer technology might have shaken three principal arguments made by those who counseled against intervention when Adolf Hitler embarked on a course which led

to World War II. They were: (1) Hitler could not threaten Europe because Germany did not possess the means for all-out war and, therefore, he should be permitted to assert claims which might be legitimate; (2) Hitler already possessed enough power to make intervention too costly; and (3) Hitler, after he achieved Germany's immediate demands, would live in peace with his neighbours.

Diebold commented: "The first two arguments were based on information which was inadequate. The third argument was based on an inadequate appraisal of the man and of the psychological forces in Germany which supported him."

"The proper use of the kind of information and communications technologies now or soon to be available to us could have placed in perspective the first two arguments. Vast quantities of intelligence, most of it not secret but only indigestible, on production, manpower, foreign trade, resources and technological probabilities could have provided the Allies at any stage with an accurate picture of German versus Allied capabilities."

"The imponderables would have remained—questions about who would side with whom, about Hitler, the man, and the psychology of his nation—but even these could have been subjected to analysis aided by information technology. This is not to assert that history would necessarily have been changed; information can still be ignored or misused, and those who make policy are influenced by many factors, some of them essentially irrational. But technology cuts down the area of the unknown, narrows the basis for rational decision."

No one in Washington has the slightest notion that computers will make ambassadors and lesser diplomats out of date. But computers will modify the traditional role of diplomats, Diebold indicates, and others point out that

the lighting calculators will streamline management of the State Department's day-by-day business.

Lawrence H. Slaughter, senior systems analyst in the State Department, writes in the current News Letter that computers will speed issuance of visas and passports, be of great use in collecting and indexing a broad array of information, improve record-keeping on employees and simplify administration in general.

Horning discussed computer potential at the first of a series of State Department briefings on scientific advances. He characterised computer developments as probably more pregnant with social consequence than any other now on the horizon. He said computers will not produce a ready-made foreign policy but should be able to make valuable contributions through information collection and analysis, in defining and clarifying complex issues and in selection of a course of action in the light of probable consequences.

Diebold indicated that computers, by organising the vast amounts of information now flowing into the State Department from all over the world, will help in the decision process. One result may be a changed role for ambassadors, he added.

There is an overwhelming flood of information now. Some 2,000 telegrams from embassies overseas are now processed every day at the State Department, in addition to material shipped by diplomatic pouch. Diebold describes the present situation in these words:

"The intelligence staff has 200 professional employees who read and try to analyse some 100,000 documents monthly. Senior officers must wade through stacks of telegrams and airmails to get a few bits of significant information. The new or most important is mixed with the old or trivial. In an emergency situation the central filing system is ignored almost entirely and (Contd on page 4)

State Of Prisons In South Africa

An International Red Cross report on conditions in six South African prisons, including Robben Island, one TB prison hospital and police stations in Pretoria and Johannesburg, was published by the South African Government recently two and a half years after the inspection.

Normally such reports remain confidential to the government concerned, and the decision to make it public now follows the Sunday Times report of November 7 of allegations by Dennis Brutus, a coloured school teacher. He spent 16 months on Robben Island between 1963 and 1965 and complained chiefly of lack of study facilities and of the intimidation of political prisoners by gangs of criminal prisoners.

The IRC inspection was made by Dr. Georg Hoffman in May, 1964. In reporting Dr. Hoffman's comments to Dr. J. B. Vorster, Minister of Justice at the time, J. Pictet, Director for General Affairs of the IRC, wrote: "Your comprehensive attitude demonstrates the Government's desire to facilitate the International Committee's humanitarian action."

Hoffman's report on prison conditions made four recommendations: Wherever possible political prisoners on Robben Island should be sepa-

rated for common law prisoners; study facilities should be available to suitable prisoners, especially the younger ones; as far as possible, health amenities should be improved and the possibilities of open-air exercise increased for political prisoners at Leeuwkop and Pretoria, still under judicial investigation and therefore restricted; and beds should be provided for all tubercular prisoners at Sonderwater TB hospital. Commenting on these points, the South African government states that all prisoners with sentences of two years or longer are classified into four groups on admission and are assessed at regular intervals for reclassification, the criteria being their adjustment, rehabilitation and progress, character traits, age, sentence, previous convictions, etc. The young prisoners in each group have separate dormitories.

Of study facilities, the government declares that "it is an established practice that all prisoners, irrespective of grouping, who wish to study may do so. During Dr. Hoffman's visit, to the Robben Island and Victor Verster prisons, the major part of the buildings was still under construction."

"A significant number of prisoners who had completed a considerable part of their sentences were study-

ing. Those who complained were evidently in the initial stages of their sentences."

Regarding health amenities at Leeuwkop "opportunities were immediately created for the groups of prisoners concerned to spend more time in the open air of the courtyards."

Comment on the need for beds for tubercular prisoners was: "All prisoners, irrespective of race, sex or age, and whether sentenced or unsentenced, who are admitted to prison hospitals are provided with beds and sufficient bedding."

Although the full report by Dr. Hoffman supports many of Brutus's allegations (for instance regarding homosexual assaults, and the terrorising of political prisoners by criminal gangs within the prisons) on the whole, the South African prison service emerges better than might have been expected from stories by former prisoners. The report comments especially on the cleanliness of the various prisons. For instance, it is: "Much of the rather grim atmosphere of the prison is probably due to the old-fashioned, stern character of the buildings but, like all prisons visited in this period, the spotless cleanliness and orderliness were most noticeable." (THE SUNDAY TIMES)

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BAZAAR OF THE COPPERSMITHS



Large sized pans which are used in bath rooms and turkish baths are available in numerous sizes ranging in diameter from six inches to about two feet. Pans are made from two pieces.

By Our Own Reporter

On the second part of Jade Maiwand is the copper bazaar. Here, near the bazaars selling leather, handicrafts and spare parts for cars and trucks, are about 50 shops selling utensils ranging from tiny spoons to five-gallon samovars.

Some shopkeepers are wholesalers and sell only to hotels and restaurants which need large-size vessels. Others are retailers and deal with smaller utensils for home use.

The coppersmiths pack their shops with so many of their products that there is barely room to step inside. Their justification for this practice is that their customers usually want to buy a wide variety of pots and pans at once, and so, it is necessary to keep a good supply on hand.

Competition is stiff. All shopkeepers in the bazaar will cite the same first price for a product, but bargaining produces different results in different shops.

The coppersmiths work in areas

right behind their showrooms, with the work space usually separated by a wooden partition. Often in a shop one man acts as clerk while giving finishing touches to the finer products and four others do the cruder work.

Copper is bought by the smiths in sheets. The largest size is usually eight by four feet. They are priced according to weight—a seer costs Af. 640 from a wholesale dealer. Most of the metal is imported from Japan. Another source is second-hand utensils too badly damaged to be repaired. These are bought for Af. 25 a pound and melted down. It is often mixed with pure copper and used for the handles and feet. The most difficult work is making a small samovar. The bottom is large and the top narrows conically. It takes 20 separate pieces to make a samovar and they must be welded together at difficult angles. One man spends two days making one samovar of this type.

Cooking pots, even though very large, are not difficult to make. They have only two parts. First the base is made and then the neck is attached. One man can make a medium-sized pot in about six hours.

Most of the coppersmiths have moved to Jade Maiwand fairly recently from other areas of the city as it became the centre of the trade. Many of those who own shops have spent over 20 years as coppersmiths.

One of the shopkeepers is Mohammad Afzal. He began his training in the trade at the age of 10 and now has 30 years of experience behind him. He stresses that to be a professional coppersmith requires a lot of hard work. He and the two partners in the business work at least nine hours a day.

Many utensils today are imported, Afzal notes, but his business is not suffering. By producing new types of utensils which are both cheap and light, he thinks that coppersmiths can easily meet this competition.



A young apprentice decorates a water container, the last stage of the work.

ILO Runs Managerial Courses

The man who owns the small shop in the corner of the bazaar does not look far for his successor.

The shop will someday belong to a son or a nephew and the managerial skills he will need he acquires more or less through a process of apprenticeship.

But a system which has worked since the dawn of commerce does not entirely serve the more complex business establishments of a developing country. Managers, foremen and technicians need training of a more advanced sort—a fact of life recognised by such countries as India and Ceylon, Pakistan and the United Arab Republic.

To serve the needs of these and many other countries a United Nations agency has developed a management development training programme, an aspect of technical co-operation that did not exist 15 years ago when the agency—the International Labour Organisation (ILO)—was founded.

Programmes are already running in the United Arab Republic, Tunisia, the Sudan, Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, Guinea, Algeria, Ghana, India, Ceylon, Pakistan, Hong Kong, Burma, Thailand, Singapore, Peru, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Venezuela, Honduras, Uruguay, and Mexico.

Poland was the first East bloc country to seek ILO aid in this field, and ILO has completed establishment of a management training institute in that country. Rumanian reportedly is seeking similar assistance, and Bulgaria has requested ILO aid for a recently-launched management course.

Though broadly similar in aim, programmes differ in various countries. ILO has set up the programme and concurrently train national experts to assume conduct of the

training courses after ILO departs. UN Special Funds and the UN expanded programme of technical assistance augment host government finance of the programmes.

The men sent to the field are experienced consultants in developed countries and they teach hard-headed business methods. The fact that they come from a wide variety of industrial backgrounds gives their teaching a unique international approach, and the fact that they are sponsored by a UN agency gives them an authority which is more acceptable in a developing country.

Courses usually cover such fields as general management, industrial engineering, personnel management, management accounting, marketing and sales, cost and financial accounting and supervisory training. "The emphasis today is more and more on training and marketing—selling and distributing what is produced, with special attention to exporting," says an ILO spokesman. "Emphasis also is increasing on training top management. Every effort is being made to draw top managers into programmes designed specifically for them."

The programme is far from operating perfectly, the ILO secretariat admits. "It still suffers from the weakness of rapid growth and the fact that it is a completely new field of cooperation, unknown 15 years ago. Everyone had had to learn as he went along."

"Nevertheless, it can be asserted on the basis of experience—both in the industrialised countries and those at early stages of industrialisation—that investment in good management is, of all forms of investment, the one calculated to give the highest return to the nation as a whole." (U.S. Source)

BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

Afghanistan's Econ Development

The following is the second part of a survey of the economic development of Afghanistan between 1929-1961 by Amalendu Guha, head of the Department of Economics, Darang College, Tezpur, Assam, India. The survey was recently published in the form of a pamphlet in Delhi.

The process of economic progress and social change is multi-dimensional. So, in order to avoid getting lost, one has to have a central point to concentrate upon. Economists generally associate economic progress with increase in per capita income over time and give a special importance to the rate of investment as being an index of level of development of a country. W. W. Rostow, for example, considers a rate of investment of the order of 10 per cent as marking a crucial stage in the development of an economy, which he labels as the 'take-off' stage.

Using Rostow's terminology, one may describe Afghanistan as having undergone during 1919-61, a transitional phase. This process of transition seems to have gathered a noticeable momentum since the First Five Year Plan period (1956-61). During the period, the average annual rate of investment out of domestic savings and foreign aid approximated to 8.3 per cent of the national income, although domestic savings still accounted only for some 5 per cent of the latter.

National Income

As a result, the national income is estimated to have increased annually at the cumulative rate of 8.1 per cent in general and 6.5 per cent per capita. If we can accept these estimates made by the Afghan government, rate of growth in Afghanistan compares favourably with that in other underdeveloped countries or even that in Meiji Japan; Japan's rate of growth is estimated at 3.4 per cent for the 1878-1907 period. But this high rate of growth in Afghanistan is to be explained largely in terms of the very low initial level of national income.

The Second Plan envisages a total outlay of Af. 44,500 million which is 2.7 times the size of the first Plan. Of this Af. 13,200 million represent the ordinary budget requirements and Af. 31,300 million, investment requirements for development. Thus the investment programme during 1961-66 is more than three times as large as that under the First Plan and slightly larger than the annual national income for 1960-61. With an estimated capital-output ratio of about 3:1 for the Second Plan, this will result in a 6 per cent annual rate of growth in general.

Given a population deflator of 1.75 per annum, the per capita national income is expected to grow annually at the rate of 4.25 per cent. The annual rate of investment will be as high as some 18 per cent of the average national income as 78 per cent of the investments will be financed from foreign aid amounting to about \$734 million, and the rest of 22 per cent only will have to be financed from domestic resources.

Domestic Savings

Starting with some 5 per cent rate of domestic savings in the base year, it will be gradually raised from year to year through a progressively increasing rate of marginal saving from out of income increments created by new investments over the Plan. As a result, the ratio of domestic savings to foreign aid in investments will also go on increasing and will gradually replace the latter. Self-sustained growth by the end of the Second Plan with more than 10 to 12 per cent of the national income annually invested from domestic savings alone is, therefore, theoretically possible on the basis of three assumptions:

- a basic minimum of 5 per cent of the national income rising to 10 per cent as the annual rate of savings for investment;
- a reinvestment ratio of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent of the annual increments in the national income towards the end of the Plan; and
- continued state investments

for development for a long period even after 1966.

All these assumptions appear to be quite logical, considering the existing state of the economy and the leading role played by the public sector.

There are, however, two serious limitations to this approach. First, any attempt to measure economic growth presupposes the existence of a statistical system capable of recording results which can be tested, compared and then accepted. In Afghanistan, either the necessary data are not available or their quality is poor. The figures suggested above thus provide only a rough order of magnitude, from which no firm conclusions can be drawn. It is also to be noted that discussion of economic growth in terms of percentage rates of increase in national product may be valid for a developed society, but it is not so for a country proceeding from a "pre-take off" stage at which development effort is not fully manifested in the form of increased income, but in creating the psychological or institutional infrastructure which cannot be measured.

Modest Infrastructure

Moreover, economic growth takes a variety of forms and involves a number of factors of which some can be, and others cannot be, quantified; and some others can only be described in terms of "more" or "less."

An attempt, therefore, will be made here to measure the growth of only those important sectors of production for which more or less dependable data are available. The major developments in the economic spheres since 1929 establish at least one conclusion. It is that after undergoing a process of de-trialisation and creation of a modest infrastructure, Afghanistan is now at a stage of somewhat rapid pace in its state capitalistic development. If the Second Plan is fulfilled, its economy will be pushed into the phase of programmed take-off by 1966.

Italy's Car Industry

Speaking about the motor car industry, the Director General of the Fiat Company, has remarked the automobile manufacturers' lead production in Italy as in all nations where there is a strong demand.

In Italy, the motor industry represents about 10% of national economy and taxes paid by the industry are equal to 20% of the total fiscal income.

The nation is a pioneer in the motor industry and the Fiat Company founded by Giovanni Agnelli in 1899, has been largely responsible for the progress achieved. In 1965, Italy produced 1,200,000 vehicles and the present density is 1 vehicle per 8.4 inhabitants (E.C.M. average is 1 per 6 inhabitants but Italian per capita income is lower than that of other nations although motorist are growing in numbers in this country all the time).

From the start of the century to the present day, the Italian motor industry has passed through many stages that have led to a reduction in the number of manufacturers, a tendency that is also common to other nations. With its five leading companies (Fiat, Alfa Romeo, Lancia, Autobianchi and Innocenti), others specialising in racing cars (Ferrari and Maserati), world famous coachwork designers and others producing accessories, it has now become a highly technical branch. The Fiat Company is the largest operating in Italy, employing about 130,000 persons and having a business turnover of approximately Lit. 1,000 billion.

In 1965, Fiat produced over 1 million motor vehicles of which 300,000 were exported (representing 90% of Italian motor exports). It manufactures private vehicles, industrial vehicles, tractors, railway material, marine engines and aircraft. It has also entered nuclear and space circles and has also undertaken various public works and road construction schemes in Italy and abroad.

(Italian Source)

Textile Production Up

BAGHLAN, Dec. 6, (Bakhtar).—There was an increase of 73915 m. of cloth and 252 bundles of thread in the output of the Pule Khumri textile mill in the month of Akrah in comparison with the same period last year.

During the month the mill produced 2,361,087 m. of cloth and 13,390 bundles of thread.

Pashtany Bank's Luncheon For French Industrialists

KABUL, Dec. 6, (Bakhtar).—The President of the Pashtany Tejaraty Bank, Janat Khan Gharwal, gave a luncheon yesterday at the bank's club in honour of the French industrial mission.

The mission arrived here last week for talks with the Ministry of Mines and Industries on the construction of textile mills in Kandahar, Herat and Mazare Sharif.

PROSPECTS FOR FRG'S CAR INDUSTRY

In terms of turnover the latest development on the Federal Republic of Germany's automobile market—the take-over by BMW (Bayerische Motoren Werke) of the Hans Glas concern in Bavaria—is too insignificant to disturb the trade's hierarchy or set tongues wagging again about massive concentration in industry.

The merger will bring BMW considerably closer to a 1,000 million Mark turnover, but the company will be still far outclassed by the other Big Four. NSU, however, the youngest of the lot, will now also be the smallest (owing to its special position Porsche need not be considered here). But the BMW-Glas merger can be regarded as a telling symptom of developments and trends in the trade.

The overwhelming wish to possess a motor car filled the population when D-Mark affluence began and opened up hopeful possibilities for a number of newcomers to the automobile manufacturing trade. The old-established firms had taken up where they left off in 1939, but in doing so had failed to satisfy a new, not inconsiderable consumer element obliged to restrict its car preferences to the size of a still very small purse.

Fragile Glas

Motor cars designed to fill the gap surprised everyone by blossoming into an entirely new and permanent division. Who remembers today the models which only a few years ago were smiled upon as "street bugs" but which were indispensable to their owners? Only three firms, Glas, BMW and NSU, survived in the stopgap trade and continually discovered new gaps.

These firms have managed to strengthen their market position in the Federal Republic over the past six years. True, Glas was edged down statistically from the impressive sixth place he won in 1957 when he accounted for 6.3 per cent of newly licenced vehicles (the other five were VW, Opel, Borgward, Ford and Daimler Benz), but over the last four years he stuck hard to his tenth and eleventh places, although his market share fell steadily from a 1962 high of 1.9 per cent to a near 1.6 per cent in 1965.

NSU, however, since they went into operation, steadily improved their position from twelfth place in 1958 to sixth place in 1965, and BMW have remained ninth for the last five years. Thus the gaps which the big concerns continued to have despite programme expansion seemed to be confidently widening into a respectable market with an overall quota of seven per cent. But things took a turn for the worse last year when foreign competitors began to "cash in" on the small-car market. They found willing buyers, especially since Federal

Republic firms increased prices last spring and again last summer with the release of new models.

The foreigners shrewdly calculate the advantages entailed, as evidenced by the 25 and 50 Mark increases for new Simca models—trifling increases compared with the new rates of FRG manufacturers. Last year foreign companies' share of newly licenced saloon cars increased from 10.1 per cent to 11.1 per cent, but jumped to 14.5 per cent in the first eight months of this year.

Foreign Cars

Of the total number of cars newly licenced in this period—46,900 more than in the same period of last year—33,536 (71.5 per cent) were of foreign make. NSU and Glas began to feel the pinch before the others. Renault, which in these eight months achieved the registration total of the entire previous year, increased its market quota from 2.7 to 3.7 per cent and its position on the scale to sixth place, displacing NSU which, despite its quota rise from 2.9 to 3.4 per cent, dropped one rung.

Simca, whose registration figures for the first eight months also attained to those of the whole of 1965, increasing the market share from 1.4 to 1.8 per cent, had the same effect on Glas in tenth place. Glas's share dropped 0.1 per cent to 1.5 per cent.

Strength No Crime

These quotas seem small even trivial. And yet they are relatively high when it is remembered that between the statistical third (Ford) and fourth (Daimler-Benz) the market share slips from 18.5 to six per cent and that together the first five—VW/Auto Union, Opel, Ford, Daimler-Benz and Fiat—dominate 81 per cent of the market and divide the remaining 15 per cent with almost twenty firms, of which only six, however, contest more than one per cent.

These six are NSU, BMW and Glas in the Federal Republic and the French Renault, Simca and Citroen. The implications are obvious, the main one being that the Glas-BMW merger will not be the last in the FRG car industry. Even BMW/Glas will not be able to go it alone for very long, and neither will NSU, which has to fight hard to survive.

Ultimately, the two largest companies will also find it unprofitable to remain in competition, notwithstanding the regular stream of assurances that they will—as if strength were a crime!

It would greatly impair the Federal Republic position as partner in and champion of free enterprise if the gains of these Italian and French

competitors were to trigger national counter-measures. It is all the more regrettable therefore, that in the usually so self-confident Federal Republic automobile industry individuals were heard accusing French and Italian firms of unfair price policy.

For one thing FRG firms must also adjust to prevailing conditions on the export market, for another foreign firms were a long time suffering from the "optical" effect of their higher prices for four-door cars. It is most important that the FRG government take note of the warning implicit in the acerb competition now prevailing on the domestic market due to price differences.

Tax increases would not only weaken the buying potential of drivers but would also activate a new round of wage increases, impairing manufacturers' ability to cut costs. Lack of foresight could relegate the Federal Republic automobile industry to the thankless and calamitous role of an international stopgap.

(THE GERMAN TRIBUNE)

EFTA's Premiers Meet In London

LONDON, Dec. 6, (DPA).—The Prime Ministers of the seven European Free Trade Association members meet here Monday to discuss Britain's intention of joining the European Economic Community and the consequences thereof for EFTA. The Prime Ministers of Austria, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, Portuguese Economics Minister Dr. De Oliveira and Finnish Prime Minister Rafael Paasio (Finland is an associated member of EFTA) have come to London on the invitation of British Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

Political observers in London regard the EFTA summit meeting as a first step of the British "campaign for Europe" in the course of which British Prime Minister Harold Wilson will visit the capitals of the six European Economic Community members early next year to probe views on Britain's wish to join the community.

It is expected that a second EFTA summit meeting will be held following this round of visit.

D'Afghanistan Bank, Free Exchange Rates At

KABUL, Dec. 6.—The following are the exchange rate at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in afghanis per unit of foreign currency:

Buying	Selling
Af. 71.20 (per US dollar) Af. 71.70	
Af. 199.36 (per Pound Sterling)	Af. 200.76

Kosygin Tours Toulouse, Lyon; Further Talks Scheduled

PARIS, Dec. 6, (Tass and DPA).—Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin started on his three-day tour of the French provinces from Paris Monday.

Accompanied by French Premier Georges Pompidou, Education Minister Christian Fouchet and Fouchet's daughter, he travelled to his first destination, Toulouse, to inspect the university and the Sud-aviation aircraft works.

Breakthrough May Lead To Cheaper Nitrogen Fertiliser

WASHINGTON, Dec. (DPA).—A young American chemist working on an entirely different problem has achieved a breakthrough in the long sought goal of inexpensive nitrogen fertiliser.

The discovery offers new hope that nitrogen, the most abundant component of the atmosphere, can be extracted directly from air to make fertiliser.

A cheap process for manufacturing nitrogen fertiliser "would have enormous economic importance, especially to underdeveloped countries," the National Science Foundation said announcing the new work.

Dr. James P. Collman, 34, chemistry professor at the University of North Carolina, made the discovery while doing basic research on new inorganic compounds under a foundation grant.

He found two compounds which can pick up nitrogen from air.

The limitless and free resource of nitrogen—75 percent by weight of the earth's atmosphere—has not been accessible to man because it is present in air in a chemically inert form. It does not readily mix with other chemicals to form compounds.

Only under prohibitively expensive conditions involving tremendous pressures and very high temperatures can it be made to form compounds. This high cost has prevented development of air-extraction processes for making nitrogen fertiliser.

The Foundation pointed out that Dr. Collman did not achieve direct chemical reduction of nitrogen from the air. He bound atmospheric nitrogen to iridium and rhodium indirectly through a series of complex chemical reactions.

"The results nevertheless, are important milestones on the road leading to eventual use of atmospheric nitrogen," the Foundation said.

Dr. Collman said the approach that offers the greatest promise involves finding a compound which will act as a catalyst to absorb nitrogen from the air and which can be made to combine readily with nitrogen to form ammonia, used widely in the manufacture of fertiliser, which is currently very expensive to produce. The commercial process requires high temperatures and high pressure.

An air-extraction process would result in "substantial financial and agricultural benefits worldwide," the Foundation said.

The Foundation noted that two foreign investigators, working independently, have also reported in the past year discovery of compounds which bind atmospheric nitrogen.

Fifth Taxi Driver In Weeks Killed In FRG

OSNABRUECK, Dec. 6, (Reuter). Black streamers fluttered from the radio antennae of West German taxis Sunday as police tried to track down the killer of the fifth taxi driver murdered in three weeks.

Osnabrueck driver Albert Reese was found slumped over his steering wheel early Sunday, shot through the head.

British Military police were called in to help West German police after a British-made six millimetre cartridge was found in the car and a live round underneath it. There are several British military installations nearby.

WEATHER FORECAST

Skies throughout the country will be clear. Kabul will have blue skies during the day. The temperature will range from minus 10 degrees to plus 13 degrees centigrade.

AT THE CINEMA

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

At 2:30, 4:30, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.
American cinemascope film **ONCE A THEIF**
Starring Alain Delon
BEHZAD CINEMA
At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9:30 p.m.
Indian film **BOMBAY KA BABU**

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

TASHKENT, Dec. 6, (Tass).—Sunday the Tashkent seismic station registered six underground shocks.

Valentin Ulomov, director of the Seismology Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbekistan, reported that they were the echoes of the subsiding April earthquake which inflicted serious damage on the capital of Uzbekistan. A total of 699 shocks was registered in Tashkent since April. The epicentre of the late shocks was the same—in the centre of the city.

TUNIS, Dec. 6, (Reuter).—Tunisia's first international film festival, the festival of Carthage, opened with a gala show here Sunday night.

The United States film "The Russians Are Coming", produced by Norman Jewison, was presented in a packed 3,000-seat cinema.

Twenty-nine countries will show 19 long and 20 short films during the festival, which will close on December 11.

MADRID, Dec. 6, (Reuter).—The Spanish head of state General Francisco Franco Sunday quietly celebrated his 74th birthday.

Prisoners' Escape Foiled In US

PORTLAND, Oregon, Dec. 6, (AP). Eight prisoners attempted to escape from Rocky Butte jail Sunday night and seized three hostages, but police subdued the prisoners and rescued the hostages.

One of the men seized, Jack Goetz, 23, was stabbed in the stomach and was hurried to a hospital. His condition was not known immediately.

The Sheriff's office said 437 prisoners were in the jail, but only a handful participated in the attempted escape.

The two other hostages were identified as Bosom Mitchell and William Forsythe.

Officers said the break started in a section immediately above the isolation section of the jail. They said a prisoner enticed Forsythe into a cell and pushed a scissor blade into his rib, forcing him to surrender keys.

The prisoner then let a group of other prisoners out of their cells and they captured two more hostages, Mitchell and Goetz.

The prisoners were in the maximum security section of the jail. About 90 policemen quickly converged on the scene, on Portland's eastern city limits. They fired tear gas at least once in an effort to get the inmates to surrender.

Rhodesian Issue Brought To UN

(Contd. from page 1)

"It is clear," Wilson concluded soberly, "that power for its own sake in the hands of a small unrepresentative minority dictated the outcome."

Wilson denied Smith's reported statement that Britain demanded control of Rhodesian forces.

Wilson said, "we would have agreed with Smith on the appointment of a defence and Security Council which would consist of the Governor, Ministers in the Rhodesian government responsible for defence and law and order, heads of the armed forces in the colony and one member of the British High Commission."

"This would only have been for the limited period while a Royal Commission was doing its task (to test the new constitution)."

"After that, the only reference to defence in the document is that we would enter into discussions for a defence arrangement between two sovereign countries."

He said he had warned Smith that if, after accepting the proposals, a new declaration of Independence (UDI) took place, Rhodesia could no longer assume that Britain would rule out the use of force to suppress it.

"FIGHT GOES ON"

In Salisbury Smith, whose regime seized power on November 11 last year, declared after a long meeting of his cabinet: "The fight goes on."

Smith said his government was prepared to accept constitutional proposals which fulfil Britain's "six principles" as a basis for a constitutional settlement.

But he refused to accept some of the proposals which he described as "surrender and submission of power."

The announcement of Salisbury's rejection of the British proposals was made by Smith to a cheering crowd of about 1,000 Rhodesians, mostly whites, who massed outside the cabinet office where the rebel Ministers had been meeting since early morning.

It came about eight hours after the 10 a.m. GMT deadline which had been set for a Rhodesian answer.

The British cabinet accepted the package deal Sunday night.

THE PROPOSALS
Smith, revealing for the first time details of the package plan, said he accepted Wilson's constitutional proposals fulfilling Britain's "six principles," chief of which was an insistence that there be unimpeded progress towards African majority rule in the territory.

But Smith said he rejected proposals that:

1. The 1965 constitution, intro-

duced by his regime when it seized independence, should be abandoned before a new constitution had been finally secured and put to the test of public opinion.

Smith said this suggestion was utterly irresponsible.

2. The Rhodesian Parliament be dissolved and legislative power be vested in the British-appointed Governor, Sir Humphrey Gibbs, whom Smith and his colleagues now recognise only as a private citizen.

3. Return of the control of the defence forces to the Governor.

4. The Governor should have power to appoint Ministers, of whom no less than five must be outside the ruling Rhodesian Front Party, and of whom two must be Africans.

The Rhodesian government, Smith declared, "cannot be expected to yield such fundamental principles, and in a manner which amounts to surrender and submission of power."

When he had announced his cabinet's answer to reporters and the milling crowd, Smith declared: "Therefore, ladies and gentlemen, the fight goes on."

In response, there were shouts from the crowd of "Republic, Republic,"—an allusion to Smith's earlier threat to declare the territory a Republic if Britain hands the dispute over to the United Nations as she promised Commonwealth Prime Ministers to do in September.

Earlier in the day the rebel cabinet asked Britain for an extension of the 10 a.m. GMT deadline.

Shortly before noon the British government radioed Smith reminding him that pressure was building up "which makes an answer imperative within an hour or so."

Later came the rejection announcement.

In Salisbury all work virtually came to a halt from noon onwards. Everyone's radio sets were switched on as people awaited a snap "yes" or "no" announcement.

Said one businessman, "It's a waste of time trying to get on with anything in my office until we find out what has happened."

VORSTER'S STAND

Meanwhile in an interview South African Prime Minister Vorster has stressed that his country will on no account support United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia.

Vorster told the African correspondent of the West German newspaper *Die Welt*: "Our policy is quite clear. We shall not voluntarily engage in sanctions, neither shall we allow ourselves to be forced to do so. In principle we are against all forms of economy boycotts since boycotts solve nothing. We have not even taken counter-sanctions against those countries which are boycotting us."

There were no official celebrations but Madrid newspapers offered the Clandillo front-page congratulations.

BEIRUT, Dec. 6, (DPA).—President Abdel Rahman Aref of Iraq and the Emir of Kuwait Sheikh As-Salam As-Sabah had negotiations in Kuwait Monday on controversial delineations of their common border and on the oil-rich areas of the continental shelf of the Shatt el-Arab. Aref, who is paying a for-day official visit to Kuwait, is the first Iraqi head of state to have visited Kuwait since it became independent on June 19, 1961.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6, (DPA).—India and the Soviet Union have signed a trade agreement providing for an exchange of goods totalling 1,700 million rupees during 1967, the Information Service of India reported Sunday.

Among the new items which the Soviet Union would supply in addition to machinery is sulphur.

The chief of the Asia Section of the Soviet Trade Ministry, Spirodo-yan, who signed for the Soviet side in Moscow Saturday, said Soviet Union would buy more Indian consumer goods. He described India as one of the Soviet Union's biggest trade partners.

BONN, Dec. 6, (DPA).—The meeting of European Common Market (EEC) finance ministers, originally scheduled for the middle of December has been postponed for the second time, it was learned here Monday. It will now take place in the Hague on January 16 and 17 next year.

West Germany will for the first time be represented by its new Finance Minister Franz Josef Strauss.

Main points of the discussions will be questions of currency stability and tax harmonisation in the community.

JESELTON, Dec. 6, (AP).—Malaysian Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman, on a tour of the Malaysian states of Sabah and Sarawak in Borneo, sees "an easy victory" for his alliance party.

The elections are scheduled for April and come under Malaysia's pact with Indonesia ending confrontation between the two countries. The people of Sabah and Sarawak are to have the opportunity to decide whether they wish to remain with Malaysia. Rahman said it will be an opportunity to reaffirm their decision of joining Malaysia.

He said that in Sabah he felt the alliance has strong support the only difficulties being within the alliance itself because of the questions of seats and choice of candidates.

Age Of Computer

(Contd. from page 2)

a crisis team of experts... is called together."

If information systems are perfected by computer technology how will that affect the role of an ambassador? Improved communications have already diminished the powers he once had, when distance isolated him for weeks or months from his government. With computers providing instant information and suggested decisions in the home office, this data can now be relayed without delay to the ambassador.

But, Diebold notes, he will still lack the overall headquarters view of national priorities and interests. And, with telephone and closed circuit television making it possible for leaders of nations to consult directly with one another, there will be less need of a personal envoy to make important on-the-spot decisions in the field.

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)

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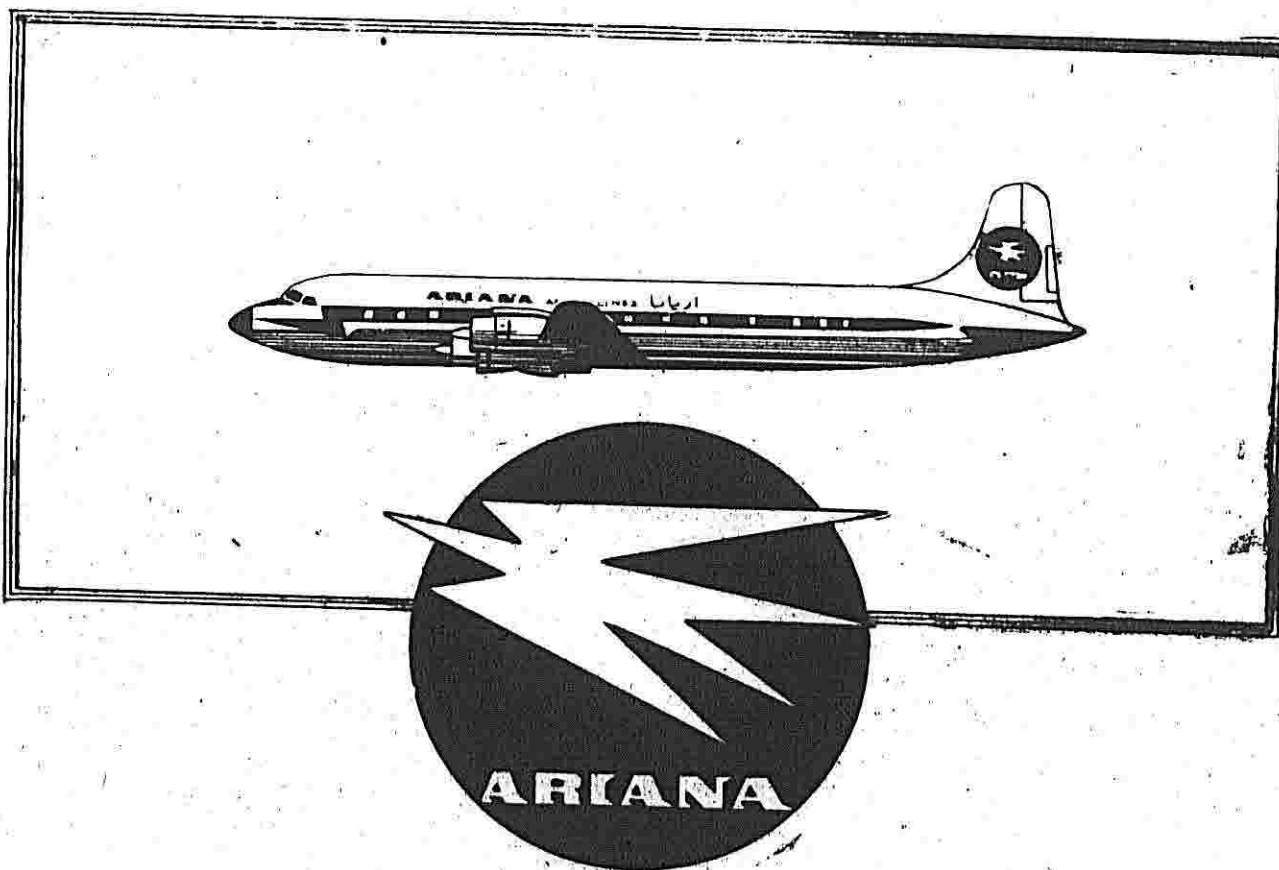
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