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Bakhtar News Agency

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THE KABUL TIMES

Vol. V, No. 227 SD KABUL, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1966, (JADI 3 1345, S.H.) Price Af. 3

PROMISING GOLD FIND IN S. AFGHANISTAN

Ministry To Study Prospects Of Mining In Moqor Area

KABUL, December 25, (Bakhtar).— Analysis of stone samples from an area between Moqor and Kandahar shows there is between 10 and 20 gm. of gold in every ton of stone. The minimum gold content required for extraction is 3 gm. per ton.

Studies to find out the prospects of gold mining in the area have been included in the programme of the Ministry of Mines for next year, Sayed Hashim Mirzad, president of the geological survey section in the Ministry, said.

1½ M Dollar Haul By Bombay Police

BOMBAY, Dec. 25, (AP).—The Bombay police have seized an estimated one and a half million dollars worth of smuggled diamonds, gold and luxury items—their greatest haul.

A suspect arrested Thursday is reported to have revealed the secrets of an international gang of which he was a leading member.

Throughout the night the police moved from one private garage to another to seize cars with secret compartments behind their rear seats in which were hidden a total of 73 silver ingots weighing more than 1500 kilos; gold nuggets weighing 1,000 Indian tolas (400 ounces) were also found. Most of the garages were in the grounds of new apartment blocks.

Eighteen people have been detained for interrogation. The police said the silver was meant for smuggling out in payment for contraband.

FATEH SINGH REJECTS PRESIDENT'S APPEAL

AMRITSAR, Dec. 25, (Reuter).— Sikh leader Sant Fateh Singh Saturday rejected an appeal by President Radhakrishnan not to burn himself alive next Tuesday at the end of his 10-day fast.

The holy man, who wants the city of Chandigarh incorporated into the state of Punjab, called on the President to make his government "take to the path of justice without fear or favour and without delay."

The Indian government has been standing against demands of Fateh Singh and two other fasting religious leaders despite reports that their health is fading away.

Singh sent his message from the Golden Temple here where he is on the eighth day of his fast. He told the President he meant no threat to the government and said he had always been ready to cooperate for a solution of the country's difficulties and to promote Hindu-Sikh unity.

Singh also gave a Christmas greeting message addressed to Pope Paul and the entire Christian world expressing his hope for world peace.

Dhani Denies Involvement In Indonesian Coup

DJAKARTA Dec. 25, (Reuter).— A special military court last night was to pass sentence on former Indonesian Air Force Chief Omar Dhani, on trial for his life for complicity in last year's coup attempt to overthrow the government.

The prosecutor has demanded the death sentence.

Before the trial went into recess last Wednesday, Omar Dhani in his final defence plea, denied the charges that he intended to overthrow the government.

"If I wanted to overthrow the government, I could have used the strong air force to do so," Dhani said.

During his trial which started on October 5, Dhani did not try to incriminate President Sukarno and he even told the court that the President was not involved in the coup.

He said what he had done during the coup and the involvement of other air force officers in it were his responsibility.

But his defence counsel, a well-known Djakarta lawyer Dr. Sunarjo, accused the court of being unfair for not trying President Sukarno, but, instead, his Assistant, Omar Dhani.

STOP PRESS

During his trial which started on October 5, Dhani did not try to incriminate President Sukarno and he even told the court that the President was not involved in the coup.

Dairy Plant For Kabul In 1967

KABUL, Dec. 25, (Bakhtar).— A dairy plant capable of processing 3,000 litres of milk a day will be opened in Kabul by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation within eight months. The milk will be sold to the public.

Another plant capable of 11,000 to 18,000 litres daily has been included in the Third Five Year Plan.

Milk will be brought to Kabul from Ghazni, Nejrab, Shakar, Dara and Chardee, Mohammad Aslam Khamosh, President of veterinary section in the Ministry, said.

Arrangement for the supply have been made with cattle raisers in this area.

An agreement to set up the first plant has been concluded with a firm in the Federal Republic of Germany, he said.

125 DIE IN AIR CRASH NEAR DA NANG BASE

Plane Plunges Into Housing Colony

SAIGON, December 25, (Combined News Services).— An American civilian transport plane carrying cargo from Tokyo to South Vietnam crashed last night in a populated area near Da Nang killing 125 and injuring 30. The four crew of the plane are believed to be among the dead.

The plane, a C-144 of Flying Tiger Airlines, crashed in a heavy rain a mile (1.6 km) south of the airbase runway where a number of Air Force rescue and security teams arrived minutes later at the scene.

A U.S. officer said the plane, coming in on a ground-controlled landing, cut a swathe 150 yds. (137m) long and 50 yards. (45m.) wide in the Vietnamese community.

Last August 17, a U.S. Marine jet fighter-bomber crashed on takeoff from Da Nang airbase into a populated area taking a toll of

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Dec. 25, (Bakhtar).— Mohammadullah Nangialai and Ghulam Mohayuddin, officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, returned yesterday after participating in a one-month seminar in Cairo.

KABUL, Dec. 25, (Bakhtar).— Ghulam Haider Dawar, president of the Customs House, returned to Kabul yesterday from FRG, where for three months he studied the working of the customs department.

KABUL, Dec. 25, (Bakhtar).— Dr. Salim of UAR, the adviser to Public Health Institute, began working in the micro-biology department of the institute yesterday. He is here under a WHO programme to help the institute for two years.

JALABAD, Dec. 25, (Bakhtar).— A Chinese agricultural delegation met Din Mohammad Delawar, Governor of Nangarhar, here yesterday and discussed with him prospects for planting tea in the area. They later left for Kouzkonar Woleswali.

KABUL, Dec. 25, (Bakhtar).— The 12th winter course for teachers was opened by the First Deputy Minister of Education, Dr. Mohammad Akram, in Darul Moallemin Saturday. Six hundred teachers are attending the eight-week course.

The Deputy Minister stressed the importance of raising the standard of teaching. Dr. Mohammad Yasin Azim, dean of the Institute of Education, said that the institute has been arranging summer and winter courses for 11 years.

HERAT, Dec. 25, (Bakhtar).— A bridge 6m. long and 3m. wide has been constructed for the Ghorian river to link Ghorian with Islam Qala. The cost of the bridge, Af. 30,000, was donated by Mohammad Aslam, an elder of Ghorian.

KABUL, Dec. 25, (Bakhtar).— A fire which broke out 1 p.m. yesterday damaged a room of Pami Cinema before it was put out by the fire brigade. The damage was light and the cinema is continuing shows.

Ghana Order Bans Communication With Ex-President

ACCRA, Dec. 25, (AP).— A decree published here Friday night makes it an offence for people in Ghana to communicate with deposed President Nkrumah and the 86 or so persons residing with him in Guinea.

It is also an offence for individuals or proprietors of hotels or motels to harbour Nkrumah or any of his men should they return to Ghana, unless the authorities are informed within 24 hours of their arrival.

The decree also makes it an obligation for hoteliers to inform the government of people staying at their institutions as soon as they register.

Under provisions of this section of the decree, which comes into immediate effect, the word "stranger" applies equally to foreigners and Ghanans not previously known to hotel or motel authorities.

Observers think this measure was made necessary by recent reports that Nkrumah has intensified his plans to send infiltrators into the country to pave the way for his return to power.

Meanwhile Emmanuel N. Ombaoe, head of the ruling Army Council's economic advisers, has said the terms agreed on by Ghana and her Western creditor nations in London recently "are much better than anything so far offered to debtor countries in the same situation."

Ombaoe said Ghana's 280 million pound (\$784 million) debt includes 155 million pounds (\$434 million) in suppliers credits, 60 million pounds (\$168 million) in long-term loans, mainly for the giant Volta power dam, 32 million pounds (\$44.8 million) International Monetary Fund loan, and 16 million pounds (\$44.8 million) short-term arrears.

He said: "The London meeting was held in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding, and there was give and take on both sides."

Luna 13 Soft Lands On Moon Soviet Spacecraft Is A-Ok

MOSCOW, December 25, (Reuter).— The USSR's Luna-13 probe Saturday night became the world's third spacecraft to soft-land on the barren surface of the moon—bringing the Soviet Union one step nearer to a successful manned landing.

It touched down gently on the rocky bottom of the waterless points where Russia's Luna-9 and the U.S. Surveyor settled on to the surface earlier this year.

The triumph will give new confidence to Soviet space scientists for a bid to put a man on the moon in time for next year's November 7 celebrations of 50 years of Soviet power.

It is Russia's fifth moon shot this year. The other three have all gone into orbit around the earth.

The Soviet news agency said radio signals showed that the delicate instruments packed into the Luna were working normally.

A Tass correspondent at the secret coordinating-computing centre, somewhere in the southern Soviet Union, said it took four minutes to settle down.

Then, when it had automatically thrown out its aerials, it beeped out the signals which announced to jubilant scientists that their craft had landed safely.

There is still no information here on whether Luna-13 carries cameras to imitate the dramatic picture-taking feats of its Soviet and American forerunners.

It had been speculated that Soviet scientists would attempt some new spectacular feats with Luna-13, such as bringing it back to earth.

There was no indication in the information made available that this would be done. The description given of the flight of Luna-13 closely resembled that of Luna-9. It landed in the same general area.

Tass said that the spaceship was in flight about 80 hours, with a manoeuvre carried out Thursday at 1841 (GMT) to correct its course. Soviet news agency said the retrorockets were switched on when Luna 13 was about 70 kilometres from the lunar surface to slow it down and make the soft landing possible.

The exact position of the spaceship on the moon was given as 18 degrees 52 minutes latitude north and 62 degrees 0.3 minutes longitude west.

Meanwhile Soviet scientists announced Saturday completion of a detailed chart of the earth's magnetic field based on data collected by unmanned Cosmos satellites.

They said the chart is of great value to cosmonauts because it permits them to plot radiation conditions at various points above the earth.

The report from the Soviet Academy of Sciences, distributed by Tass news agency, said the chart plots the strength of the magnetic field at some 18,000 points.

The announcement said the field was measured by the latest Cosmos satellites. The Cosmos series began March 16, 1962. Cosmos 137 was launched Thursday.

Elections In Japan Likely To Take Place On Jan. 29

TOKYO, Dec. 25, (Reuter).— Dissolution of the diet (parliament) on Tuesday and a general election at the end of next month seemed virtually certain Sunday after Prime Minister Eisaku Sato met leaders of all opposition parties except the communists.

Tsuo Fuuda, secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, told reporters that Sato's last words as he said goodbye to his political rivals were: "next time we meet, it will be on the battlefield."

The Liberal Democrats, who hold 278 seats in the present lower house in the socialist's would be in little or no danger of losing their overall majority in an election, which is thought likely to take place on January 29.

But they are expected to lose seats—perhaps as many as 15.

The opposition have been pressing for an early election on the issue of corruption in the wake of a wave of political scandals, some reaching into the cabinet itself, which has embarrassed Sato for over four months.

In Sutton-in-Sheffield England, an employee inserted the date in the cancelling machine upside-down, with the result that mail leaving the town was 7,995 years ahead of time, carrying the date Dec. 24, 9961.

Queen Elizabeth sent a Christmas message to Rhodesia's governor, Sir Humphrey Gibbs, her representative in the breakaway colony, expressing her appreciation of his courage and example.

She said: "I would like to send you, and through you, to all those who are striving to bring Rhodesia back on to a stable constitutional course."

And in Spain General Franco thanked the Spanish people in a Christmas eve broadcast for supporting his constitutional reforms and told them that Spain was once again a serious force in the world.

1966 Yuletide A Mixed Blessing For Some

NEW YORK, Dec. 25, (AP).— Christians of the world ushered in yuletide 1966 and this was the scene: a U.S. cargo plane crashing into homes near Da Nang, killing many civilians... the sound of rifle shots and exploding shells shaking a Christmas truce in Vietnam... Christmas vacationers surviving the crash of a jetliner in Mexico... Pope Paul VI visiting the scene of flood disaster... and in England, an automatic cancelling machine in a post office making this Christmas 9961.

In Jerusalem Israel and Jordan agreed to forego border restrictions for Arab Christians to visit holy places, but in Berlin, visits of West Berliners to relatives in East Berlin were blocked.

Roads leading to Bethlehem were jammed with cars heading for the site which tradition says is the site of Christ's birth.

Sick and wounded U.S. servicemen flown back from Vietnam had a special Christmas arranged by President Johnson: a greeting from the commander-in-chief at San Antonio, Texas.

There were appeals from world leaders for peace.

Pope Paul expressed hope for "a miracle of good will" to end the fighting in Vietnam. He journeyed to Florence, hit by floods in November, to celebrate midnight mass.

Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson of Canada said each individual could contribute to peace "through the exercise of love and understanding."

In Bonn, Kurt Kiesinger, West Germany's new chancellor, told Germans in a Christmas broadcast that "peace remains the principle word for us". He also renewed his call for an improvement of relations with the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe.

Christmas posed a problem for postal authorities in Athens, Greece, a slow-down strike by workers has resulted in such a pile of mail that

post office floors were in danger of collapse.



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Iran - Iraq Move To Revive Friendship

The recent six-day official visit of the Foreign Minister of Iran, Abbas Aram, to Baghdad, ended a period of tension in relations between the two neighbouring countries, and, as the joint communique issued at the end of the visit shows, a new era of "positive evolution" has begun.

Tension arose between the two nations at about this time last year when Iraqi planes pursuing rebel Kurdish elements in the northern sector of the country bombed some villages within the territory of Iran. Verbal exchanges spoiled the friendly ties between the two Moslem countries. With foresight Iraqi and Iraqi leaders then considered proposals for a meeting to discuss matters of mutual concern and interest. Due to unforeseen circumstances, at least one of the scheduled visits of the Prime Minister of Iran to Iraq was postponed.

After Abdul Rahman Aref became President of Iraq, relations with Iran began to improve. The climax of efforts to improve these relations was the visit of Aram. It is significant in many ways.

The long-cherished desire to exploit the oilfields on their common border areas is now beginning to take the shape of reality. After Aram's visit the two countries agreed to appoint a committee to study exploitation of these oilfields in the Naftakhana and Naftashah areas. The committee, in addition, is entrusted with the task of studying frontier issues and finding ways to guarantee security on the border, thus putting an end to a possible rise of tension in the area again.

The major problem in this respect is the existence of the Kurds. In their various upris-

Food For Thought

Honours are shadows, which

from seekers fly.

—Richard Baxter.

ings, the major ones being in 1922-24, 1931 and 1932 under the leadership of Mohammad Sulaimanyia, the Kurds have troubled the government of Iraq.

Because the Kurds are spread over the borders with neighbouring countries, including Syria, Turkey, Iran and Iraq, it is difficult to chase them. Sometimes, in pursuing these rebels, who are virile mountaineers living in semi-nomadic conditions, the pursuers have mistakenly violated the borders of neighbours. The Kurds, fighting against the Iraqi government for more autonomy for their region, were well organised under the chieftainship of Mullah Mustafa Barzani.

The present government of Iraq has been able to end the rebellion by negotiating with them. President Abdul Rahman Aref some time ago visited the Kurdish area and, as press reports at the time of the visit indicated, he held talks with the Kurdish leaders, including Barzani.

Aref's skilful handling of the situation has now resulted in establishing security on Iraq's borders with neighbouring countries, including Iran, where tension was great for some time. Aram's talks with Adnan Pachachi, the Foreign Minister of Iraq, was wide-ranging. The committee which is to be formed will look into those areas where special arrangements for the improvement of cordial relations, such as trade, tourism, goods transit and cultural matters can be made. Iran and Iraq, which were once close friends when they were both members of the CENTO pact will have another look at their ties when Aref visits Tehran in March.

Afghanistan, as a peace-loving country wishes to see Iran and Iraq live in friendship.

On The Eve Of Anti-Missile Missile Race

The fact is that a new arms race is on whether the United States now deploys an anti-missile system or not. Russia's new anti-missile devices will have to be dealt with by new American decoys or by the development of weapons such as the "random" rocket (a rocket whose trajectory can be altered in flight—possibly by commands given from a satellite). This means that each side will desperately need accurate intelligence about the opponent's technology. In this race victory is likely to go to the country with the more sophisticated electronics industry. The mystery is why Russia should have chosen to enter a field of competition in which the United States already has a head start.

Why did the Russians do it? They may well have got worried about danger from a third power—either from a hostile China or from a Germany to which some Russians believe that Americans will one day give nuclear weapons. But quite apart from this particular worry there is a long Russian tradition that may have led Kossygin to plump for an anti-missile system now.

The Soviet Union has always spent a greater proportion of its arms budget on anti-aircraft defence than any other country has. It is a natural next step for it to go on to the construction of an anti-missile system. Russian theorists have always insisted on the possibility of finding an ideal defence against any attack. And Russia's military leaders are in a far stronger position to get what they want than the American chiefs of staff are in the McNamara era. It is not easy for Kossygin to refuse to Marshal Malinovsky the weapons the Marshal says are essential to national security.

Moreover, Russian strategists have been unwilling to believe that a technological imbalance between Russia and America is in itself a dangerous state of affairs even if there is no positive will to war on either side. The highly sophisticated attempts of American strategists to stabilise the military balance are probably alien to Marxist ways of thought.

PART II

So the Russian high command is afflicted by none of the doubts about the consequences of deploying an anti-missile system that afflict McNamara and his advisers. For them the question is simply one of the military efficiency, and even a marginal gain might seem worth the money.

So, will McNamara be able to keep up his refusal to follow suit? The American missile industry and many senior American officers are building up a big pro-anti-missile campaign. It is being put about in Washington that the cost might not in fact be as vast as was feared, because the Zeus rocket may now be able to tackle incoming missiles so far out their trajectory that a full programme of fall-out shelters may not be needed after all.

The pressure on McNamara will be increased by his admission on December 6th mid-1966 that his intelligence advisers thought they would. He seems certain to come under heavy pressure from Congress, which only last year voted \$167 million for anti-missile development against his advice.

And then there is a China. Even if it returned out that an anti-missile system was not able to ward off whole Russian volleys, it might be good enough to stop single, "rogue" Chinese missiles if the Chinese were foolish or incompetent enough to allow such an inefficient kind of attack to take place.

To judge from McNamara's latest statement, no decision against China, which might be adopted as a compromise solution if pressure from Congress and the Chiefs of Staff becomes too great, can be left to wait for at least another two years. That will still leave time to rush a programme through before the Chinese have built missiles that can reach the United States. And later on the Nike-X system itself may be out of date. The back-room boys are thinking up a "midway" system, which does its intercepting in outer space and

so offers the great advantage of producing no fall-out at all.

Yet in one way or another it seems pretty clear that Russia and America are embarked on another round of technological rivalry. This has an important consequence for the rest of the world. This new round widens still further the gap between the strategic capabilities of Russia and America and those of second-class nuclear powers.

In further these ultrasophisticated gadgets—anti-missile missiles, or advanced re-entry systems like Poseidon—are likely to be the mark of first-class membership of the nuclear club. In that case the only point of having a Mark I striking force like the force de frappe or the British deterrent will be to deter other second-class powers. It will be no good for the big league.

And if ever anti-missile systems became so efficient that the Americans had serious doubts about their ability to penetrate Russia's defence—or vice versa—the smaller European countries on both sides of the Elbe would find themselves in a queer street. They would be in the position of being held as hostages for the good behaviour of their patron, without any assurance that he could deter an attack on them. The super-powers would either have to provide their allies with anti-missile defences of their own, or else face a general retreat towards neutrality.

This is not for today, or even for tomorrow. But McNamara's announcement of November 11th does represent an important turning in that portion of world politics which is governed by strategic considerations. That he should have reacted to Russia's deployment without panic measures shows how hard the Americans are trying to rationalise nuclear strategy. But the fact that the Russians have decided to deploy anti-missiles at all, which logically was held to be against their interests suggests that the attempt may not work.

It may remind strategists have forgotten: the limits of sweet reason in the field of military rivalry.

(Concluded)
(THE ECONOMIST)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Isiah* commented editorially on the termination of the 21st session of the United Nations General Assembly. It listed some of the outstanding achievements of the Assembly, which was presided over by Afghanistan's Abdul Rahman Pazhwak. The editorial expressed delight over the fact that the session was characterised by goodwill and an atmosphere of understanding.

One of the most historic achievements of the Assembly, it said, is the approval of the treaty on the peaceful uses of outer space. Another, in the field of human rights, is the approval of sanctions against Rhodesia and advocating similar sanctions against the government of South Africa. The editorial expressed the hope that member nations will be as unanimous in implementing the resolutions passed as they were in adopting these resolutions.

The paper carried in banner headlines the news about the opening of the Soviet-assisted Polytechnic next year.

Yesterday's *Anis* carried an editorial on the Polytechnic. It was headed 'Prison Doors are Progressively Getting Closed'.

Prisons are in fact an indispensable part of civilised life, it said. So long as there are human beings there is the possibility of their falling prey to their baser instincts and desires. This will lead them to fall foul of the law and this often leads them to prison. The existence and number of prisons in a society can be considered a direct measure of the level of its social and political consciousness. This means that with every school that opens in a country a prison door is closed.

It is gratifying to note that more and more such schools are being opened in Afghanistan. The drive in the advancement of modern education, especially during the past quarter of a century, has been truly remarkable. The editorial expressed the hope that the new Polytechnic will be of great service in the enlightenment of our youth and closing more prison doors.

The same issue of the paper carried a letter to the editor signed

Kateb complaining about the city bus service. Buses are late, crammed, unhygienic, cold and disorderly. The more the city expands, the greater becomes the public transport problem. This problem in the city of Kabul is further complicated by the running of private buses. These are real hazards to the citizens. The regularity of services as well as the behaviour of the conductors vary according to the line. Some lines are really bad while others are tolerable. Anyway, the letter suggested, with the coming of winter people

will need more transport facilities and unless an organised plan is drawn up and implemented to improve transport conditions, things will become even worse for the citizens.

Another letter complained that in spite of a municipal announcement banning haphazard construction of houses, along both sides of the Kargha road one can see mud-houses coming up. This is regrettable. The municipal authorities are expected to see that regulations are enforced with vigour in this connection.

WORLD PRESS

Some 250,000 South Vietnamese children may have perished in the Vietnam war since 1961 the left-wing San Francisco monthly *Ramparts* reported in its January issue. A 25-page on-the-spot report by a New York city official, William F. Pepper, estimated that about 750,000 children had been wounded.

The report included 16 pages of photographs, which the magazine said had been taken by Pepper himself with the aid of an American medical student, showing inadequate hospital facilities and children horribly burned by napalm.

The magazine appealed to the United Nations Childrens Fund (UNICEF) to check Pepper's statements, based, according to Pepper, on reports by doctors and government health officials in South Vietnam.

The North Vietnamese army newspaper *Nhan Dan* claimed that five of eight American planes downed in an air raid on Hanoi on December 14 were shot down by fighter planes of the North Vietnamese air force.

One of the five was said to be a pilotless plane which appeared over Hanoi while the air battle was raging, the paper said. The other four were described as F-105 jets.

An article in *Pravda* claimed the Soviet Union "solved the atomic problem in a shorter time than the United States."

Anatoly Alexandrov, director of the Kurchatov Institute of Atomic

Energy, said in the article the Soviets achieved this feat "despite the fact that specialists from many countries worked in the United States in addition to American scientists and that they had at their disposal industry that was not ravaged by war."

The Soviet scientist said that Kurchatov, leader of the Soviet bomb project, outlined plans for obtaining a nuclear reaction in the fall of 1940. But, he added, laboratories in Kharkov and Leningrad engaged in atomic research were disrupted by the German invasion and it was not until 1943 that research in the field of uranium fission was resumed under Kurchatov in Moscow.

On December 25, 1946, the secret "of production of a nuclear explosive—plutonium—was broken."

The influential *Hamburg* daily *Die Welt* today claimed information that the United States and the Soviet Union have reached agreement on the text of an international treaty to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

In a front-page report by its Bonn correspondent, the paper said it had reliably learned that the text of the treaty would be published next month.

The United States and the Soviet Union might sign the treaty as early as next month, although no exact date for the signature had yet been fixed.

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Goldberg Explains Space Pact Provisions

Editor's note: The following are excerpts from a statement by Arthur J. Goldberg, United States representative to the United Nations, on the outer space treaty in the Political Committee on December 17.

The treaty on outer space which now lies before this committee is an achievement in which all of us here, I am sure, find cause for great satisfaction and great hope. We are happy to be a co-sponsor of the resolution commending this treaty. We hope and trust that it will command the virtually unanimous support of the committee and the General Assembly. We share the wish that the treaty will be opened for signature very soon and will gain the widest possible adherence.

We of the United States regard this treaty as an important step toward peace. We do not wish to exaggerate its significance, but neither do we underestimate it. It will promote the prospects of international cooperation for the common interest, in the newest and most unfamiliar of all realms of human activity—a realm in which the actions of nations are sure to be fateful for good or ill.

The greatest danger facing us in outer space comes not from the physical environment, however cold and hostile it may be, but from our own human nature, and from the records that trouble our relationship here on earth. Therefore, as we stand on the threshold of the space age, our first responsibility as governments is clear. We must make sure that man's earthly conflicts will not be carried into outer space.

We know that not all these conflicts are easily or quickly ended. But it has for years been the deep desire and hope of many countries, my own included, that the danger which they pose might be reduced; that the extension of them into new realms might be prevented; and that this might be achieved in ways which would advance the interests of all nations.

This treaty responds to that desire and hope. It thus takes its place in a historic progression. First was the Antarctic treaty of 1959, reserving that large area of the world for exclusively peaceful activity. Second was the limited test ban treaty of 1963. And third is the treaty which now lies before this committee.

We hope and believe this series of peace-building agreements will continue to grow. Nothing would make us happier than if the treaty against the proliferation of nuclear weapons should soon be added as the fourth item on this historic list. Thus, step by step, we may manage to relieve our fellow man of the increasingly heavy burden of conflict and armaments and danger he has borne for so long. And, step by step, we may also advance

the rule of law into further areas of the relations between states.

In this great endeavour we can take much encouragement from the record of the negotiations on this treaty, which took place in the legal sub-committee beginning last July 12 in Geneva, and were completed here in New York. These negotiations were remarkable for their speed and for the businesslike and reasonable attitude of all concerned.

In such a successful negotiation no party's major interests are injured—and every party gains something—and the areas of common interest are discovered and defined. It was in this spirit of reasonable compromise that the negotiators reached agreement on a number of points of difference, not only between the two principal space powers, but also between them and the other powers. The result is a treaty which reflects a very balance of interests and obligations from the standpoint of all concerned, including the countries which as yet have little or no space programme of their own.

The aim of the negotiators of this treaty was not to provide in detail for every contingency that might arise in the exploration and use of outer space—many of which are unforeseeable—but rather to establish a set of basic principles. The treaty's provisions are purposely broad. But they are provisions which should be welcomed by the United Nations and particularly by the General Assembly, for a great many of them derive from the recommendations which the assembly made in two of its important resolutions of 1963: the declaration of legal principles governing activities in outer space; and the "no bombs in orbit" resolution.

Moreover, the treaty responds to some of the most important concerns assigned to the General Assembly by the Charter: disarmament and the regulation of armaments; international cooperation in the political and other fields; and, by no means least in importance, the progressive development of international law.

Indeed, one of the most important principles in the treaty is that contained in Article 3, which binds all parties to carry on their activities in outer space "in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations." As man steps into the void of outer space, he will depend for his survival not only on his amazing technology but also on this other gift which is no less precious: the rule of law among nations.

The United States view of the significance of the treaty's provisions on arms control was summed up by President Johnson in his statement a week ago, when he welcomed this treaty as "the most important arms control development since the limited test ban treaty of 1963." The

substance of the arms control provisions is in Article 5. This article restricts military activities in two ways:

—First, it contains an undertaking not to place in orbit around the earth, install on the moon or any other celestial body or otherwise in outer space nuclear or any other weapons of mass destruction.

—Second, it limits the use of the moon and other celestial bodies exclusively to peaceful purposes, and expressly prohibits their use for establishing military bases, installations or fortifications, testing weapons of any kind, or conducting military manoeuvres.

Quite as important as these arms control provisions are the means available for assuring each party that the others are living up to them. I wish to call attention particularly to Articles 1, 2 and 12. The principle used is similar to that embodied in the Antarctic treaty of 1959; namely, free access by all parties to one another's installations.

This principle finds expression first in Article 1, which provides that "there shall be free access to all areas of celestial bodies." It is reinforced by the prohibition in Article 2 against national appropriation of outer space or of celestial bodies. And it is further reinforced as regards celestial bodies by Article 12, under which "all stations, installations, equipment and space vehicles on the moon and other celestial bodies shall be open to representatives of other states parties to the treaty on a basis of reciprocity."

The words "on a basis of reciprocity" in Article 12 do not confer, or imply the existence of, any right or power to veto proposed visits to other countries' facilities on a celestial body. As I said on this point in the legal subcommittee in Geneva last August 3, a veto is not compatible with the idea of reciprocity and reciprocal rights. If there is a veto, there are no meaningful rights; without the existence of rights there can be no reciprocity.

The meaning of the words "on the basis of reciprocity" in Article 12 is in fact the meaning which common sense would dictate—and which was fully accepted by all the members of the legal subcommittee in Geneva, namely: that representatives of a state party to the treaty conducting activities on celestial bodies will have a right of access to the stations, installations, equipment and space vehicles of another state has ever claimed, or has ever exercised a right of access itself. The fact that the second state may not have asserted such a right, or may not have exercised it, in no way impairs the first state's right to access. However, if the first state has denied access to representatives of the second state, then the latter is not required, on the principle of reciprocity, to grant access to representatives of the first state.

(To be continued)

ADVERTISING RATES

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From The Standpoint Of Hollywood And Warsaw

Ryszard Wasita interviews the actor, stage and film director Leonidas D-Ossetynski.

"You are a theater and film actor, director, critic and translator of literature. That makes you a truly versatile man, Mr. D-Ossetynski. Let's omit the apocrypha and vignettes from your artistic biography and instead take a more general view of the art of the theater and film by contrasting your American and Polish experiences."

"The differences are enormous both in the theater and in films. The American film is not theatrical. The acting techniques of the film and the stage actor are entirely different. In Poland, on the other hand, an actor, even a very good actor, will speak the dialogue in an artificial manner. I would say that the Polish actor disregards the camera, and the camera exaggerates. The American actor knows this secret and that is why he underplays. The camera brings out the natural quality of his acting. A comparison of theaters is decidedly in favour of Poland. The Polish theater is a good theater. It is not a great theater although it has all the necessary ingredients of a great theater. It has a free choice of repertory and solid financial foundations. No actor and no theater in the United States enjoys the conditions found here. Speed, rush, a minimum of rehearsals over there against the luxury of as many rehearsals as are necessary for a given production here, in Poland. In contrast to American experience, it is quite simple to observe the artistic effort of the Polish theaters. The productions of the classics, often experimental, unconventional and in contrast to the cheap tastes of the public, for example, are quite interesting. It is the other way around in America. Depending on the qualifications and the ambitions of the stage director, the standard of the productions ranges from the average to the successful, but mainly to please public taste. American actors play types and sometimes achieve perfection in their given line. In Poland the actor has far broader opportunities in this respect. But they are not always put to the best use. I have noticed that supporting roles are not treated seriously enough. That is unheard of in America. There, owing to the large numbers of actors available, everybody approaches his part with passion, everybody wants to do his best even in a secondary role. Even the greatest stars of American acting are always training and do not treat lightly even the smallest chance of being seen on the screen or stage. The competition is enormous. A director can choose from fourteen thousand actors in New York itself."

"You value the art of acting in the United States. Why, then, is the general level of the American theater not high?"

"The American theater is blocked by a vulgarized version of the Stanislavsky method. It cannot find a way to fresh and new experiments. Stanislavsky's method is a living thing that does not get encased once and for all within stiff rules and by authorities. By the way, I have a feeling that there is no Polish method although the Polish theater can afford to have one, especially today. Maybe you should begin by having individual theaters develop their own styles as in Russia, or in Poland in the theater of Juliusz Osterwa. I feel that the Warsaw theaters directed by Erwin Axer and Kazimierz Dejmek are on the right road to an individual style. Period plays in costume do not come out as well as contemporary plays. This is general and true not only of Poland. One might mention in this context the homogeneous style of such production as "Life of Joseph" and "The History of the Lord's Glorious Resurrection," directed by Kazimierz Dejmek. Both are innovative on two counts. Firstly, by going back to the Polish repertory of a few centuries ago and also by virtue of the staging. I should like to add a word about Polish stage sets which have reached a very high level. Here, too, the American theater cannot compare with the Polish theater."

"You have put on two of Slawomir Mrozek's plays in New York. One called 'The Police' and the second 'On the Open Sea.' What are your observations and impressions of the American public's perception of our most popular modern dramatist?"

"The actors liked the plays very much, but Mrozek's humour did not evoke a response from the public at large. To put it in a more general way, although this opinion is not very complimentary: the American audiences do not understand satire if it does not reflect local and current matters. Nor did the audience comprehend the humour underlying Artur M. Swinarski's 'The Return of Alcibiades' (played with enormous success in European theaters). The author was criticised for vulgarising an ancient myth."

"Pansexualism and the puritanical background produce strange fruit. What is the professional opinion of Mrozek and Swinarski?"

"Some like the Polish plays while others pan them. The New York Times had a very good review of Swinarski's plays and the New York Post had a good review of Mrozek. To sum it all up, I do

not think that this first attempt to introduce Polish drama to the Americans was a fiasco. The productions spurred a wide controversy in the press and that, as everyone knows, is not to be disdained."

"What chances do you think contemporary Polish plays have in the American theater? What must be done to make American theater circles better acquainted with the Polish repertory?"

"Witkacy and the theater of the absurd have the biggest chance, especially in the more ambitious experimental theaters. But not only Witkacy who was the too little known precursor of the trend developed after the war, symbolised perhaps by Jonesco. There is also Jerzy Brozdziewicz, Witold Gombrowicz, Leon Kruczkowski, especially his 'The Germans' and 'Death of the Governor.' Unfortunately, there aren't any good translations available. Good Lord, what wouldn't I give for an ingenious English translation of Witkacy! But who can overcome the difficulty posed by his language?"

"There is quite a wide interest in Polish films in the United States. 'Ashes and the Diamond' is regarded a classic of postwar cinema. With the path blazed by films, the theater could enter the American market. I think that the Polish departments of universities should devote more attention to Polish drama. It must be pointed out here that the university theaters play an important role in America. It is also important to make the right choice of plays. American plays are more comprehensible to the European than European (not only Polish) plays are to an American."

"In your opinion, should Polish plays be presented in Polish or English to Polish-American audiences?"

"I should like to produce Witkacy in one of the university or experimental theaters. I should also like to interest American television producers in Polish short stories. I think that many texts of Polish authors could make good scenarios. Unfortunately, I cannot devote all my time to Polish matters. I'm signed up for new television and film roles and there is my work at the studio that I run in Hollywood, based on the Mikhail Chekhov method. He's a nephew of the great Russian writer."

What do you think of Grotowski's theater at Wroclaw and its method?"

"I shall devote a full month to Grotowski when I return from Moscow and Leningrad. I may be successful in transplanting something into my studio. Grotowski has that life-giving spark, a flash of something that may stimulate the theater. The theater does not afford the same experience as before. It favours on the public. In a sense the audience has lost its respect for the theater. I am speaking generally."

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With no beating about the bush, let me say at the outset that Peter Sellers, that overworked comedian of genius, is making far more films than is good for him—or for us. For the sake of his health—and our continual delight—he ought to be severely limited to one film a year, no more. His is the kind of untrammelled talent that needs trammelling direction—and too seldom gets it. By far his best performance in his last half dozen films was his 10-minute sketch of a lunatic doctor in an attic in 'The Wrong Box,' where he was firmly and sternly disciplined by director Bryan Forbes, and the result was a little miracle of comic character acting which one often thinks with relish and wonder.

In his new film 'After the Fox' (Odeon, Leicester Square) he is loosely directed by Vittorio de Sica and obviously given his own wayward way all the time. The result is his most disastrous film since 'Topaze'—where he was his own declared director for the first and, let us hope, the last time. The new film has, of course, its flashes of genius. The great comedian is this time an Italian crook who is seen, at the start, in prison for the ninth time in 11 years. He escapes yet again because he has heard that his young sister (prettily played by Britt Ekland, Mrs Sellers in real life) has gone out on the Roman streets to earn a living for herself. He follows her to see if this can be true. He is disguised now as a priest, now as a member of the Carabinieri (in the former of these disguises his angry benediction on a young man who happens to cross his path is one of the few funny things in the film).

The rest of the film is taken up by a complicated criminal coup, a daylight gold robbery masquerading as a film treatment of the same subject which happens in an Italian fishing village—with all the villagers taking part headed by their own Chief of Police. The director of this film within a film is Sellers himself in the guise of a film-maker of the new Italian school, and the "micky-taking" here has not amused the critics who are ecstatic

You have to shock, dazzle, terrify the audience. The Grotowski theater shocks the audiences, gives rise to anxiety, makes them think and shatters the indifference, the lukewarm attitude of the audience. I

feel that theater is above all emotion. Well, let us say a combination of emotion and intellect, in that the intellect cannot have priority in art. The contemporary theater must rediscover its lost mission."

(From POLISH SOURCES)

Jazz Concerts: East-West 1966

When, twenty years ago, we resumed, or perhaps began, our contact with jazz, we would have considered an event such as "Jazz East West '66" in Nuremberg unthinkable for many reasons. Not least would have been the fact that it took place under the auspices of the mayor and the cultural office of a German city, yet even more amazing is that it achieved artistic success without American participation.

Today, the promotion of jazz as a public enterprise is taken as a matter of course whether it takes place for cultural or for educational reasons—and it takes place with greater Germanic thoroughness here than elsewhere. To talk about subsidies or otherwise, which was blandly denied in discussions, would be nothing less than hair-splitting.

What is certain is that all the groups at Nuremberg displayed amazing skill, sometimes even consummate dexterity, even the onetime classical jazz countries of Europe: England, Scandinavia and Belgium, were unrepresented.

The "East West" in the title of the show was intended to be a purely geographical designation, without implying any political or ideological significance.

The real creativity of the day was left to the music itself. It was free jazz, a triumph of total improvisation parallel to and barely distinguishable from modern classical music's aleatory quality. It may well be asked why traditional instruments were used in the first place when their sound is so radically modified. Atavistic outbursts alternate with periods of perfect uniformity.

The Dutch Misja Mengelberg quartet promoted the event to a happening. Memories of futurism combine with the presence of the provost. The music is five-tone, like Balinese music, with which it shares its static quality and lack of a beginning or end. It also contains a passage from the "Wedding-day in Troidhaugen."

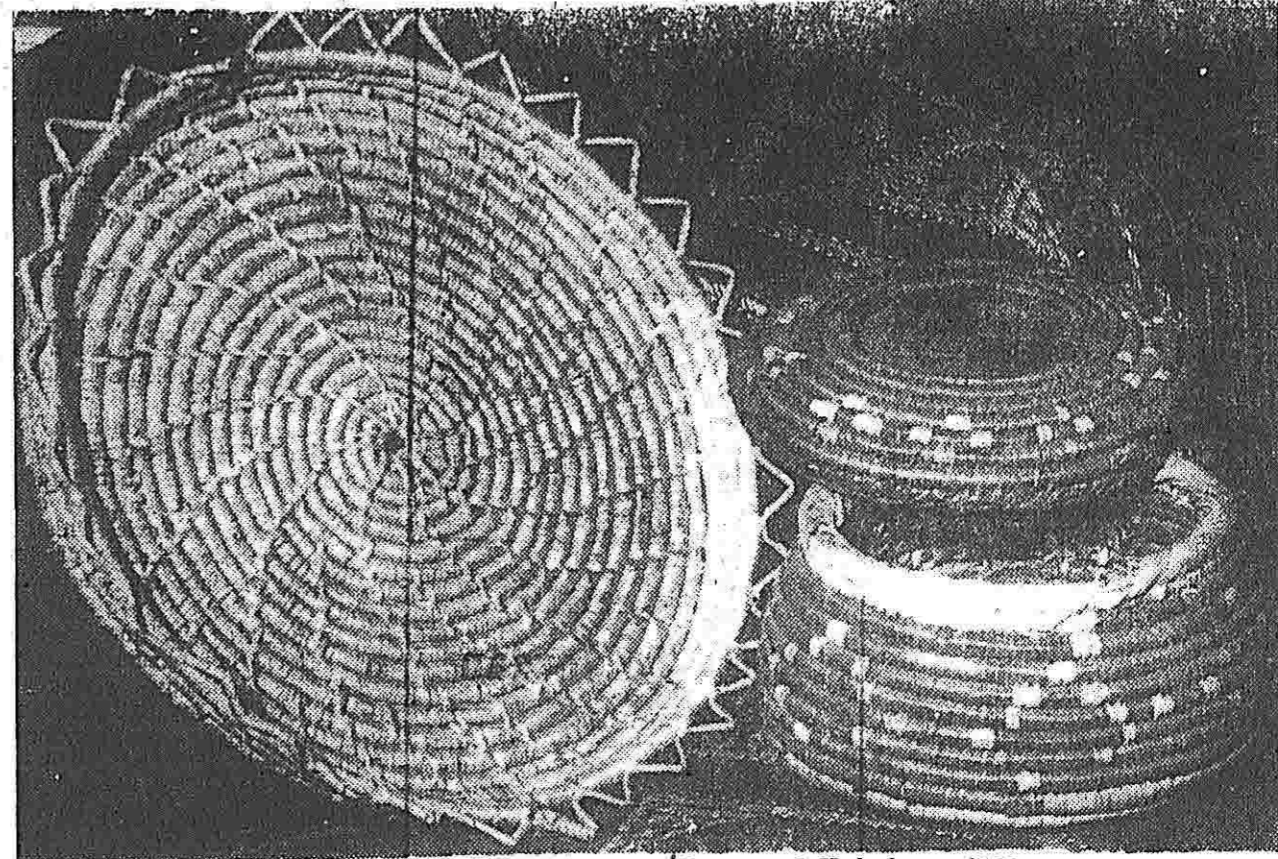
Can what we heard from Mengelberg, from the Federal Republic's Manfred School quintet and, in a more modified form, from the already well-known Polish Andrzej Traskowski sextet, really be jazz? It is a conglomeration, and often only a makeshift mixture, of musical avantgardism and rudiments of jazz. The American models do not affect that. The Kühn Brothers translated free jazz into the realm of cham-

ber music. They began their turn in the manner of Jimmy Giuffrè. Pure "chamber jazz" was also played by the not too inspired Zagreb Jazz Quartet and by the phenomenal French pianist Martial Social, who was tending off in a quite anti-jazz direction. Anti-free jazz tendencies could be detected in the involved playing of Albert Mangelsdorff with guitarist Attila Zoller.

(Continued on page 4)



Blue pottery from Istalif.



Woven baskets made by the villagers of Kabul province.

MAN WHO GAVE DEPTH, COLOUR AND POETRY TO THE CARTOON FILM

Walt Disney, who died recently, is reported to have said that he made films for the family, not for egghead critics. All the same, there were plenty of egg-heads among his admirers: Eisenstein, for instance, referring to his pioneering work, spoke of him in the same breath with D. W. Griffith and Chaplin.

For the fact is that Disney introduced a new dimension into the cartoon film, uncomplicated line-drawing of his predecessors and gave it depth, colour, a voice and a capacity for the poetic. Before him we laughed at the hum-

ble slapstick of Mutt and Jeff and the strategems of Felix the cat. But it took Disney to show us, with "Flowers and Trees," what could be done on the screen with imagination, music and pure clear brilliant colours.

The whole astonishing enterprise began in 1928 with "Steamboat Willie"—a cartoon in black and white, but for the first time using sound. Its resourceful little figure, gallantly steering his boat, was to become one of the world's heroes: Mickey Mouse; and his adventures, presently in colour, were to create a new kind of mythology.

Mickey was followed by a family—of other grotesques: Donald Duck, frustrated, irascible, with his neverous ties and his furies; Pluto the dog, the engaging bumbler who when taken out on a hunt would stay motionless while the game-birds perched all over him; Goofy with his rich fruity voice, cheerful victim of the mechanical inventions of the modern world.

Together they formed a gallery of characters whose activities were as mesmerising as the activities of any of the established creatures of fairy-tale or folklore.

And parallel with these inventions there were Disney's own versions of literary fiction and fairy-tale: the full-length films of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" "Pinocchio" "Bambi."

A few years earlier it would have seemed for audiences to sit by the hour enthralled by the adventures of a set of drawings. But sit they did. It was the Disney miracle: the discovery that not only laughter, but excitement, sympathy, fear, a whole catalogue of emotions and feelings could be stirred by the composition, rhythm and pace of drawings which moved.

In his ceaselessly busy life there were other kinds of filmmaking, not all of them from an aesthetic point of view as successful. There were the liveaction films from "Treasure Island" in 1950 onwards; sometimes—for example with "The Absent-Minded Professor"—they struck a vein of amiable fun, but they did nothing for Disney's serious reputation. There were the nature films, from the tarantulas and scorpions of "The Living Desert" to the domestic players, the dogs and the Siamese cat, of "The Incredible Journey", astonishing, many of them; but looking back I feel that other observers in the cinema have taken a less anthropomorphic and a more authentic view of the perpetually mysterious creation in which we live.

And there were the films which attempted to combine cartoon and live action—always, in my opinion, an uncomfortable marriage, and I have never been able to bring myself to think

of the popular success "Mary Poppins" without shrinking.

Impelled by a driving energy, Disney always had some new thing in hand: the establishment, for instance, of his famous Disneyland Park; and commercial reasons, naturally enough, forced him into ventures outside the cartoon, which was expensive to make and might be slow in earning its keep. But the unencumbered cartoon film, that was the area of his genius; and it really was genius.

I must not be taken as saying that all the cartoons are to be admired. In the worst of them—and among those I number "Peter Pan"—the ideas grow arch and the images are vulgarised. Even the best are flawed now and then by sentimentality and a desperate quaintness.

Even "Pinocchio" has its Brothers Grimm cuckoo-clock-style wood-carver; even the incomparable "Dumbo" has its mawkish mother-passages. In "Fantasia" Beethoven provides an accompaniment for some deplorably cavoring baby centaurs; and somewhere or other a Dopey or his like usually manages to sneak in.

But against Dopey and the centaurs one must set the original inventions. One must remember Dumbo and his dream of pink elephants—a marvel of pattern-making; one must remember the sub-marine scenes with their brilliant darting fish; and those huge seascapes—Pinocchio washed up from the belly of the sea-monster—in which the cartoon film achieved a kind of grandeur.

Not least there is the portrait-gallery to be remembered; not only Pluto and Donald and Goofy, but the more sinister figures. I have often thought that the Fox in "Pinocchio"—J. Worthington Foulfellow to give him his full name—has a Dickensian quality. A little more and he might have been a Montague Tigg.

Since Disney's period of triumphant supremacy in the 1930's and 1940's the cartoon has changed and developed. Other artists, other styles have made their mark. There was the contribution of the UPA group with the myopic figure of Mr. Magoo. A new kind of satire was discovered in the films of Ernest Pintoff.

The Europeans, the draughtsmen of Yugoslavia for instance, gave their cartoons political undertones; and in this country the work of Halas and Batchelor and the sardonic Richard Williams has put fresh life into the genre.

The cinema, like the cartoon film itself, has to move fast; and it has a short memory. In recent years there has been a tendency to think of Walt Disney as a sentimentalist, a dealer in popular whimsy. That is to forget not only his great pioneering work, but the enduring quality of his comic creations.

I fancy that when more sophisticated cartoons have long been forgotten the name of Mickey Mouse will still be remembered.

(THE SUNDAY TIMES)

Sellers In Need Of Direction

By Alan Dent

about the Nouvelle Vogue that is no longer new and will merely baffle and bewilder the general public who may well be vagueness itself as to what it is all about. To make the ludicrous—or insufficiently ludicrous—the necessary equipment is stolen from de Sica himself while he is screening a sandstorm for a Biblical film whose star is Victor Mature himself. Mature, stolen by Sellers for his film, gives a deliberate, successful, and comical impersonation of an ageing star who has taken to blackleading his greying hair, especially at the temples. But he, too, needs better direction, and the whole business gives one the impression, unjustified though it may be, that the actors, from Sellers and Mature downwards, were no longer on speaking terms with their Italian director long before the shooting was over. The short glimpse we get of de Sica himself, sitting on his rostrum in the sandstorm, shows that he was not at his usual beaming ease while this film was being made.

Let me repeat here a piece of advice I offered to Sellers exactly a year ago on this page: "If he is at his own wit's end for a plot, I will give him one from the Restoration dramatists which would make a capital film and could be modernised if necessary, and which contains a part for him in which he could leer to his heart's content. In return for this suggestion I should not want or expect more than a few boxes of Partagas or Larranagas. This notion is proffered with my usual diffidence and only because I grieve to see this great comedian working so hard with such little effect." To this offer of help I would only add that the brand of the gratuity, so long as it is first-rate, does not really matter; and that Bolivar or Ramon Allones would equally not be sniffed at.

It is a relief to turn to a wholly exquisite and successful film from Japan: 'An Autumn Afternoon' (Academy Two). This is the work of a director whose name we must obviously train our minds to remember. It is Yasujiro Ozu, the same

who gave us the similarly unforgettable Tokyo Story which we saw last year. The astounding fact is that Ozu has already made more than 50 films in Japan, and that Japan has always deemed him too essentially Japanese to be exported with any hope of being understood. But these two films, the only two of his big output to achieve commercial showing here, are as universal in their appeal as they are particular. The new one is concerned with the domestic situation of the unmarried daughter who wants only to look after her widower father, and has no desire to marry however much the family, including the father, plans marriage for her. The situation is quite as indigenous to Toronto or Tiflis, Twickenham or Tasmania, as it is to Tokyo. The film is acted with great charm and subtlety by everybody concerned—but most especially by Chishu Ryu as the father and by Shima Iwashita as the loyal daughter who becomes an unwilling bride.

Ozu's technique here—as in Tokyo Story—is original and refreshing. He uses a completely static camera, but no single one of his innumerable shots lasts more than 20 seconds at the most. The effect is nowhere jerky or contrived, and the continuity is, oddly enough, quite exceptionally smooth. We can hardly welcome his Winter Night and his Summer Noon and his Spring Morning if he has such sequels in mind to his present bit of gentle enchantment. Or any other of the 50 films he has already made in Japan.

Art Internships

The Ford Foundation has announced internships for future museum curators and for administrative and managerial personnel in the professional theater, with opera and ballet companies, and with symphony orchestras. Under the five-year curatorial training programme, which began in 1963, seven advanced students of art received internships in as many fine arts museum.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

ALGIERS, Dec. 25, (DPA).—France and Algeria reached agreement here Friday on the latter's debts, fixed at 400 million new francs.

Documents were signed by French Ambassador Georges Gorse and Algerian Foreign Minister Abdel Aziz Bouflekka according to the agreement debts will have to be repaid over a space of just over 10 years annual instalments of 30 to 40 million new French francs.

RAWALPINDI, Dec. 25, (Reuter).—President Abdul Hamid Khan of Azad Kashmir called Saturday for the United Nations to impose sanctions against India in order to end what he claimed was minority rule in her Himalayan state of Kashmir.

He urged economic sanctions similar to those passed recently in the UN Security Council against the Rhodesian white-minority regime.

He referred to what he called India's "ugly designs" to reduce the Moslem majority in Kashmir.

"I fail to understand that if sanctions can be applied to oust the minority regime in Rhodesia why not in Kashmir, which is a similar case," he said.

COLOGNE, Dec. 25, (DPA).—The overall pattern of West German-American trade was somewhat different in 1966 from the previous year due to interruption of the Bonn governments largescale defence purchases from the U.S.A.

A survey prepared by the West German industries institute, spokesman for West German employers, said that West German imports from America were 0.5 per cent less in the first nine months of this year as against the corresponding period of 1965.

Leaving aside these government acquisitions, the U.S. sold 15.7 per cent more to West Germany and West Berlin this year than last.

Total West German imports from America in the period surveyed have come this year to \$1,658 million (last year: \$1,667 million).

TOKYO, Dec. 25, (Reuter).—The Japanese Ambassador in Kuala Lumpur, Fumihiko Ai, said here Saturday.

Granddad Dies In Fire To Rescue Children

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 25, (AP).—Three small children owe their lives to their grandfather, but they won't be able to shower, him with hugs and kisses the way youngsters like to do.

He did Friday when he remained behind to fight a fire from which he had helped rescue his grandchildren, 4 and 6. He was Edward Black, 72.

Black's wife Florence, 57, who also aided in the children's escape from the burning two-story house, suffered from shock. The children were not hurt.

District fire chief Elmer Juelg estimated damage at \$12,000. Cause of the fire not immediately determined.

Space Rescue Vehicle Lost At Sea

VANDENBERG Air Force Base, California, Dec. 25, (Reuter).—A dart-shaped spacecraft, forerunner of a commuter and rescue vehicle between the ground and craft in orbit, has been reported lost at sea.

A United States Air Force spokesman said that a search was under way for the unmanned experimental spacecraft, known as the SV-50, but he declined to say where. It was designed to hit a target in the Pacific.

No further information on the loss was immediately available.

The aluminium spacecraft, said to be about six feet (two metres) long and to weigh less than 900 pounds (400 kilos) was boosted aloft by an Atlas missile.

The SV-50 should have re-entered the atmosphere at a shallow angle and flown on to a target far out in the Pacific ocean. It was believed the craft came down in the sea while on its flight.

WEATHER FORECAST

The northern regions, which have been hit by a cold wave, will have cloudy weather, Salang and some central parts of the country will have frosty weather.

The temperature in Kabul will range from minus 10 degrees to plus seven degrees centigrade.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA
At 1, 3, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.
Combined Italian and French cinemoscope colour film in Paris—**ERCOLE CONTRO ROMA**
PARK CINEMA:
At 1:15, 3:15, 8 and 10 p.m.
ERCOLE CONTRO ROMA
BEHZAD CINEMA
At 12 noon, 2:30, 7:30 and 10 Indian film—**BOMBOY KA BABO**
KABUL CINEMA
At 12:30, 2:30, 7:30 and 10 p.m.
Iranian film — **KHUSHGULI KUSHGULAN**

day he expected his government to offer economic assistance to Malaysia in settlement of the so-called "blood debt" owed by Japan for war time atrocities.

AI, here for consultations on the demand by Malaysian organisations for substantial compensation, told reporters the Japanese people should not forget that the background to the problem was the killing of many Malaysians, especially Chinese, by the Japanese army.

OTTAWA, Dec. 25, (AP).—A decision to use pure nickel rather than silver for the production of Canadian dimes, quarters and 50-cent pieces, beginning sometime in 1968, was announced Friday by Finance Minister Mitchell Hark.

He said silver is becoming too scarce and valuable to be used for coin production. One official estimates the switch will save 15,000,000 dollars a year.

Sharp said Canada is one of the few countries in the world still using silver coinage. Most others, including Britain and the United States have already changed to cheaper metals.

KARACHI, Dec. 25, (AP).—Saudi Arabia would in future recruit all its foreign doctors from Pakistan only. Dr. Hashem Dabbagh head of a Saudi Arabian health delegation now touring Pakistan, said there Friday.

He said King Faisal was so impressed by Pakistani doctors in Saudi Arabia, that he had made the recruitment order.

Dabbagh said so far 144 Pakistani doctors were working with the Saudi Arabian government and more are being recruited.

US To Airlift Arms To Jordan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25, (DPA).—The United States will airlift arms to Jordan within the next two months while speeding up delivery of jetfighters to the troubled Arab kingdom.

A State Department announcement said the additional arms would be delivered under an existing agreement on military aid.

The weapons were to increase Jordan's defence capacity, thereby contributing to the stability in the whole area, the Department said.

A sizeable portion of the arms supplies would be air freighted in the next 30 to 60 days, it said, indicating the urgency attached by Washington to helping King Hussein against mounting pressure.

The State Department refused to say what kind of weapons would be shipped.

It limited itself to stating that some F-104 Starfighter jet fighters would be delivered ahead of schedule.

Jordan last April signed an agreement with Washington on delivery of Starfighters. According to unconfirmed reports, it bought two squadrons of 18 each at the time.

In Jerusalem, an Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday that Israel is "thoroughly examining the significance" of Washington and Amman statements concerning U.S. arms aid to Jordan.

"If it should become evident that the supplies of weapon to Jordan will upset the balance in the area, the Israel government will take immediate action to restore it," said the spokesman.

Israeli Prime Minister Levi Eshkol Thursday night stated that the Israel government would "reserve its right of action" in the event of a change in the status quo in Jordan.

Eshkol was addressing a rally of his labour alignment here.

Referring to Israel's security problems and recent developments in the region, Eshkol said "... it would be useful to declare that Israel's policy works to respect the status quo in the area and to preserve it. If, as was hinted a few weeks ago with regard to Jordan, the status quo would be disturbed, then the Israel government would reserve its right to freedom on action."

In Haifa, Abdullah Sakran Hamdoun, 21, allegedly recruited in a refugee camp in Lebanon for espionage missions in Israel, was Wednesday sentenced to 20 years imprisonment.

London-Owned Freighter Catches Fire In W. Japan

TOKYO, Dec. 25, (Reuter).—The 7,170 ton London-owned freighter, Adelphos Petrais, caught fire at the inland port of Niihama in western Japan Saturday.

The maritime safety office at Niihama said no casualties were reported, but the engine room was still ablaze despite a seven-hour battle by fire fighting teams.

The vessel, owned by the Fraternity Maritime Transport Company, London and registered at Famagusta, Cyprus, was towed offshore to prevent damage to port installations.

MARIA HAIR DRESSING

Maria, holder of a diploma from Switzerland, has just opened a hair dressing Saloon in Char-rah Hajj Yakub. She offers permanent, dyeing, and manucure. Address: Char-rah Hajj Yakub, opposite the bus stop on the second floor.

Syria 'Borrowing' From IPC Pipes

BEIRUT, Dec. 25, (Reuter).—Syrian authorities have started "borrowing" crude oil from the Iraq Petroleum Co. pipelines and the firm's tank farm at Banias Mediterranean terminal to maintain normal production at the government's oil refinery in Homs.

The refinery uses Iraqi crude coming through the pipelines across Syria from Iraq under contract with IPC.

But the oil flow through Syria to Banias came to a standstill following Syria's seizure of I.P.C. property.

The Homs refinery storage tanks have a capacity equal to 10 days normal production supply.

The oil sources here said Syrian authorities had tapped the pipelines at Homs and at the terminal storage farm "to keep the refinery going."

The refinery supplies the country with the majority of its petroleum product needs.

The oil crisis has killed the "immortal flame" which has been burning at Kirkuk in Iraq, since the discovery of oil 40 years ago, according to reports in Baghdad.

The flame went out because of the stoppage of pumping to Syria.

But Iraq's finances will not be influenced by the crisis, acting Finance Minister Khalid Alshawi believes.

In Beirut Sheikh Abdullah al-Tariqi, former Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources in Saudi Arabia, called for the nationalisation of the petroleum industry in the Arab world.

In a lecture here, Sheikh Abdullah, who is considered an authority on oil affairs, said that agreement should be reached with the eastern bloc, including the Soviet Union, and France on the marketing of Arab oil before the industry was nationalised.

The Sheikh, who now lives here, said that Syria's seizure of the Iraq Petroleum Company's property last month over a royalty issue, was a step in the right direction "because Syria is justified in her claim."

Declaring that the world could not dispense with Arab petroleum he described the oil companies operating in the Arab world as a "tool in the hands of the western world and its policies."

He accused the oil companies of seeking to reduce production, instead of increasing it, and he called for solidarity and agreement among Arab states to help them obtain what he called their full rights from the petroleum companies.

Britain To Get Escape-Proof Prison

LONDON, Dec. 25, (Reuter).—Britain is to have a new escape-proof prison to house top security risks because there are no secure prisons in the country, it was officially announced Thursday night.

Priority will be given to building the prison on the Isle of Wight off Southern England following report by Lord Mounbatten of the escape of top Soviet spy George Blake and train robbers Charles Wilwmn and Ronald Biggs. Over 500 prisoners have escaped from British jails this year.

Lord Mounbatten's report to the government said: "there is really no secure prison in existence in this country."

A Home Office (Interior Ministry) statement said the Home Secretary accepted and fully intended to implement the main aims of the report.

Lord Mounbatten, former chief of Britain's Defence Staff, began his probe two months ago at the height of a political storm when Blake had vanished. His report, ran to 50,000 words.

The Afghan Week In Review:

Preparation For Third Plan Underway

By Wakebeen

In three months Afghanistan will embark on its Third Five Year economic development plan so that most of the activities now taking place in the country are geared toward it. The countries which provided most of the aid for Afghanistan's First and Second Plans were the Soviet Union, the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany. Other countries such as Czechoslovakia, Poland, China, England, Japan, India, Australia, France as well as the United Nations and its affiliated organisations have helped Afghanistan's economic development.

Last week it was learned that Sweden has also expressed readiness to help Afghanistan in the Third Plan. The Swedish government has already given 1,500 tons of paper to the Ministry of Education for printing text books. In a meeting last week with the Minister of Mines and Industries the Swedish ambassador discussed Swedish investments in a match factory, a tannery and a shoe factory in Kabul and in some industrial projects in Herat.

The shoe factory to be set up with Swedish help is to produce 400,000 leather and 300,000 rubber shoes per year. Details of these projects and the ones in Herat are being worked out. The Swedish envoy also initiated an air agreement to be signed later between Afghanistan and Sweden.

The Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, during the week, discussed the agricultural projects of the Third Five Year Development Plan. He said in a Radio Afghanistan interview that 50,000 acres of land will come under irrigation when the Kawgon dam is completed in Herat.

The Minister, who returned from a provincial tour, said that survey work and drilling operation for the geological study of the dam's foundation 100 kilometres east of the city of Herat was progressing on schedule. The Minister also said that agricultural programmes were being implemented in accordance with the government's policy statement.

While the government is concentrating its efforts on increasing food production by bringing more land under cultivation, introducing better seeds and chemical fertilisers and farm machinery it continues to secure enough food from abroad to fill the food gap which has existed in this country during the past

few years. Last week an agreement was signed with the United States under which Afghanistan will import twenty thousand tons of wheat over the next two years. The money will be paid to the U.S. when the last consignment of wheat arrives here.

For the first two years the interest on the loan will be one per cent. After that Afghanistan will pay 2.5 per cent interest. The money obtained from the sale of the wheat will be used in Afghanistan's development projects, it was reported. It was also announced that the United States has agreed to supply Afghanistan with 30 thousand tons of corn as a grant.

During the week the Afghan Electricity Department announced that its board of directors decided to speed up work on expanding Kabul's electricity distribution grid and to import necessary equipment as soon as possible. The cost of the project is to be covered from the credits offered by the government of the Federal Republic of Germany. Kabul

now has enough electricity but the city's power lines cannot carry the increased load. When the project is completed the Kabul grid will handle 50,000 kilowatts.

The improvement of public health facilities is another objective of the government's third plan. Last week it was announced that the Public Health Institute launched a survey of infectious disease in Kabul city. The announcement said the present survey was a pilot project undertaken by the epidemiology and health statistics department of the Institute with the help of World Health Organisation (WHO).

Similar projects are planned for the provinces as well, so that statistics will be available for future public health plans. The survey is the first of its kind in Afghanistan.

The cornerstone of a health centre which will have 20 beds was laid in Asmar of Kunar in eastern Afghanistan by the President of the Tribal Affairs Department. The centre will provide services both to Pakhtunistanis and Afghans.

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