

10-7-1967

Kabul Times (October 7, 1967, vol. 6, no. 159)

Bakhtar News Agency

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes>



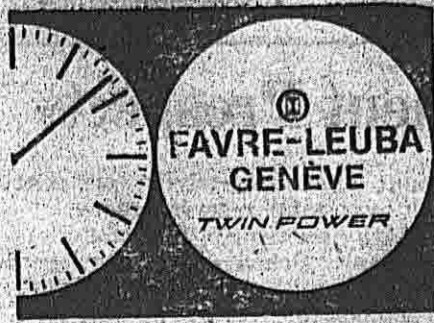
Part of the [International and Area Studies Commons](#)

Please take our feedback survey at: https://unomaha.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_8cchtFmpDyGfBLE

Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (October 7, 1967, vol. 6, no. 159)" (1967). *Kabul Times*. 1609.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/1609>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Newspaper Archives at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kabul Times by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu.



THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER DELIGHT



VOL. VI, NO. 159

KABUL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1967 (MIZAN 14, 1346 S.H.)

Price Af. 3

Afghan Art, Culture Show Set For London; Opens November 17

By A Staff Writer

A major Afghan art and culture exhibition will be held in London for three months starting November 17, it was reliably learned here today.

"An expert packer will arrive here from London to pack the objects," the source added.

NEW HOSPITAL OPENED IN SHEBERGHAN

SHEBERGHAN, Oct. 7, (Bakhtar). A new 25-bed new hospital was opened Thursday here by Deputy Public Minister Dr. Abdul Rahman Hakim.

Jozjan Governor Mohammad Sharif said that it was a pleasure to see a new step taken under the direction of His Majesty the King to improve the lives of the people of the province.

The new hospital in the centre of Jozjan province, the governor said, would help preserve health of all the people in the province.

He said case of tuberculosis have been found in the province and expressed the hope that the Public Health Ministry would take steps to fight TB.

Dr. Hakim said the new hospital in Sheberghan was part of the country's plans for the balanced development of public health services being carried out by government under the patronage of His Majesty the King.

"People's health," the deputy minister said, "is significant part of the national wealth and a great contributor to growth in all spheres."

Masa Inspects Highway Progress

KABUL, Oct. 7, (Bakhtar)—Public Works Minister Eng. Mohammad Husain Masa spent Thursday and Friday inspecting work on Pule Khumri-Mazare Sharif-Sheberghan highway.

Forty-five kilometres from Pule Khumri to Mazare Sharif are paved. A road bed has been laid for another 84 kilometres.

From Mazare Sharif the road is being extended toward Sheberghan and Pule Khumri.

Twenty-one kilometres have been paved from Mazare Sharif toward Sheberghan and 12 kilometres towards Pule Khumri.

The highway is 10 metres wide with a paved surface width of seven metres. The paved surface in Mazare Sharif is 14 metres wide. The highway runs four kilometres into the city.

Directors Discuss Teacher Shortage

KABUL, Oct. 7, (Bakhtar)—In Thursday's sitting of the 11th annual meeting of the provincial directors of education, a nine member committee, headed by Deputy Education Minister Dr. Mohammad Akram, Dr. Akram also spoke at the meeting on of filling the teacher shortage teacher training, and teacher training school education.

Teachers' Training Department Vice-President Abdul Sami Hamid explained to the participants on the ministry's plans for winter and summer workshops, special refresher courses and on the job training for teachers.

Education Minister Dr. Osman Anwari also spoke at the meeting on problems related to teacher training and employment.

"We are compelled to work now for the future when we will need a much larger number of teachers to teach a larger percentage of our children for whom more schools will be opened," the minister said.

Royal Audience

KABUL, Oct. 7, (Bakhtar)—During the week ending Oct. 5 the following were received by His Majesty the King:

Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Wolessi Jirgah; Senator Abdul Hadi Dawl, President of the Meshirano Jirgah; Dr. Mohammad Anas, minister without portfolio; Gen. Khan Mohammad, minister of national defence; Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, minister of education; Eng. Abdul Samad Salim, minister of mines and industries; Dr. Mohammad Ehsan Taraki, minister of justice; Mohammad Osman Sidky, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry; Dr. Abdul Samad Hamed, secretary general of the Afghan Red Crescent Society; Dr. Mohammad Akram, deputy minister of education; Mohammad Anwar Ziaee, president of the Government Monopolies; Mohammad Baqi Yousufzai, governor of Baghlan; Faqir Nabi Alefi, governor of Samangan; Mohammad Karim Frotan, governor of Takhar; Mohammad Yakoub Atayee, president of Construction Bank; Col Bakhtiar Gul, commandant of security forces in Kandahar.

His Majesty also received a number of elders of Kohistan woleswali of Kapisa province and had lunch with them during the week.

Prof. Tucci, president of the Italian Institute for the Middle East, and B. Jones, of the Noor team working in Afghanistan were also received by His Majesty during the week.

Second Development Decade Urgent, Says UN Official

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 7 (Reuter)—A United Nations official yesterday urged the immediate launching of a second development decade as Asian delegates gloomily reported that the first one had proved a near-failure.

Philip de Seynes, under secretary for economic affairs, acknowledged at a press conference the seven-year-old development decade, aimed at boosting living standards of the poorer nations, had fallen short of its targets.

"But we can't just pack up and quit," the UN official said. He urged the General Assembly to proclaim a second development decade at once.

As De Seynes spoke, India was warning unless terms of trade improved, the developing countries would soon be borrowing money simply to repay old debts.

The modest aims of the development decade were further away than when it was launched, S.K. Wankhede told the economic committee.

And Ceylon's N.J. Janse reported, "an unprecedented trade gap" in the past year which had dropped its external reserves to a precariously low level.

The UN under-secretary said the past year had not been good economically for the developing world. The Vietnam war had affected the United States' attitude on foreign aid, he said. The Middle East conflict and other world tensions

(Cont'd. on page 4)

Iran To Overhaul Bureaucracy

TEHRAN, Oct. 7 (AFP)—Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi yesterday announced that his government planned to go all out against bureaucracy and was embarking on a large-scale plan to mechanise agriculture as a means of completing Iran's "peaceful revolution".

Speaking at the opening session of the new legislative assembly, the 48-year old sovereign said that as a result of the achievements of the revolution it could be said that the "feudal regime has now ended in our country".

But despite this he added, "a lot remained to be done".

He then announced a three-point programme which provided for:

- 1- The nationalisation of the country's water resources.
2- The modernisation of towns and villages. This was accompanied by steps to create "big agricultural corporations" grouping peasant cooperatives of four or five villages in order to make more efficient use of agricultural machinery.
3- The fight against red-tape. This would be carried out by "educating" responsible officials, he said.

Jordan, USSR Stress Pullout, Compensation

MOSCOW, Oct. 7 (DPA)—The Soviet Union and Jordan have declared that Israel must withdraw her troops from Arab territories without delay to the positions they occupied before June five, "Tass" reported Thursday.

The invaded Arab states must be compensated for the material damage caused to them and the resolutions of the UN General Assembly on Jerusalem must be complied with at once.

The Soviet-Jordanian communique on King Hussein's visit to Moscow on October 2-5 stressed that "in face of the aggression in the Middle East, unity and solidarity of all Arab countries on the basis of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism acquires a particular importance."

Jordan expressed gratitude for the Soviet Union's aid to the Arab world. The USSR gave assurances that it "will continue to provide the necessary assistance to the Arab states."

The sides expressed their desire to strengthen and develop mutually advantageous contacts.

They reached agreement on the development of economic and trade relations, and signed an agreement on cultural and scientific co-operation.

King Hussein invited the President of the Presidium of the supreme Soviet Nikolai Podgorny to visit Jordan. The time of the visit will be determined later.

Pashtany Tejaraty Plans To Open Branch In Japan

By A Staff Writer

Pashtany Tejaraty Bank plans to open an office in Osaka, Japan, this year.

"The reason we plan to open an office in Osaka and not in Tokyo is that commercial ties there are stronger with the Afghan businessmen," said Janant Khan Gharwal, president of the bank.

The Afghan embassy in Tokyo is in contact with the government of Japan on this matter. Discussions will also be held on exporting Afghan goods to Japanese markets, Gharwal said.

Gharwal said Japanese markets were very good "that is why we want to open an office there," he added.

At present Afghanistan does not export any goods to Japan but imports are high.

"We hope to expand the operation of the Bank's office in Osaka. We want this office to look after the interest of Afghan goods in Singapore and Hong Kong too. The office could expand commercial ties with these city ports," Gharwal said.

The bank's Paris office, opened last year, Gharwal said, was doing fine. The office sells Afghan goods in Holland, Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Britain.

The Paris branch has started selling Afghan sheepskin postechas in these countries for the first time, Gharwal said.

He regretted, however, that some Afghan businessmen export dirty and poor quality sheepskin coats to "these markets" thus spoil the reputation we have established.

Israel Is Destroying Canal Installations: UAR Says

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 7, (DPA). UAR yesterday complained to the United Nations Security Council about the alleged systematic destruction by Israeli artillery of Suez Canal installations.

A note submitted by the UAR chief delegate, Mohamed El Kony, said it was clear that Israel wanted to destroy canal facilities vital to shipping.

The UAR listed a number of examples, such as the destruction of traffic stations on various points of the canal, of the main administration buildings and of several bridges.

The note charged that it was Israel's aim to hinder the reopening of the canal after the withdrawal of Israeli troops, and to worsen the Middle East situation and damage world trade.

Rich Nations Urged To Help Poor Countries In Education

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia, Oct. 7, (Reuter)—The world's richer nations might have to

step into the breach to help poorer countries reach their education targets, UNESCO Director-General Rene Maheu said here last night.

Maheu said it was an "indisputable imperative" of the richer nations to provide this aid.

In remarks prepared for delivery to the 52-nation conference on the world crisis in education he said such aid would be needed "if the financing capacity of the countries concerned has reached its limit in this respect."

Maheu noted that underdeveloped nations have made an "unprecedented effort" in education through a spectacular increase in education budgets and on the whole had "succeeded in reaching their numerical targets."

He added: "But if this improvement is to be maintained the states in question will have to increase the funds they allocate to education from \$911,000 million—an increase of \$2,000 million between 1967 and 1970."

The UNESCO chief said he did not think that it should be impossible to release this amount for what he called "the constantly increasing total of the resources of humanity as a whole."

About 150 representatives from 52 nations are meeting here as private individuals. The conference opened on Thursday ends next Monday.

Tories For Staying East Of Suez

WELLINGTON, (NZ), Oct. 7 (Reuter)—A British Conservative politician said yesterday he hoped and believed that future conservative government in Britain would reverse the British Labour government's planned withdrawal from Southeast Asia.

Sir Frederick Bennet, MP for Thurquay, told a press conference here: I think it was a deplorable decision of the British government to withdraw from East of Suez.

"I think it is a very short-sighted policy both from the political and economic points of view."

Sir Frederick said the Southeast Asian area was growing in influence politically and as a trading area. It seemed foolish that Britain should take steps to reduce its stake in this area, he said.

Sir Frederick is spending four days in New Zealand visiting friends.

Commission Gives Priority To Greek Violations

STRASBOURG, Oct. 7 (AFP)—The European Commission of Human Rights yesterday announced its decision to give priority to the applications filed by Denmark, Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands against the new Greek regime last month.

The commission at a meeting on Oct. 2 decided to join these cases for the purpose of the future proceedings and to invite the Greek government to submit by Nov. 15 its written observations on the admissibility of the applications.

An announcement here said a hearing of the parties would be held on Dec. 14. The hearing, which might continue on Dec. 15 and 16 if necessary, would be held behind closed doors in the Human Rights building in Strasbourg.

The four countries in their applications alleged that the new Greek regime had violated provisions of the European Human Rights convention.

THAI MINISTER SLAPS VIET PACIFISTS

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 7, (Reuter)—Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman of Thailand Thursday rebuked the "would be pacifists and lopsided idealists" who clamour for an end to United States bombing of North Vietnam.

In a strong defence of American and allied policy in the Vietnam conflict, Khoman told the UN General Assembly that his people were "amazed" at the emergence of these "negative values and logic."

Thais found it "particularly difficult to understand the strong advocacy by some quarters that the aggressors should be appeased and even protected against their crimes," he said.

"Their life and property should not be molested by aerial bombing,

while their atrocities in the South and elsewhere evoke hardly any indignation," Khoman said.

"Thus, for the would-be pacifists and lopsided idealists, the lives of the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong attackers seem to have much greater value than the throats and limbs of South Vietnamese and other Asian victims of aggression."

"That is why they clamour for unilateral and unconditional cessation of bombing, which they contend may bring the aggressive regime of the north to the conference table."

"It never occurs to them, however, to demand from that regime a positive indication as to what it proposes to do in response to such a gesture."

In the meantime they are acting as spokesmen and unauthorised agents of Hanoi while the latter continues to disdain any prospect of meaningful negotiations except on its own terms.

"In fact the more the other side shows intransigence and insistence on its unreasonable demands, the more the protagonists of concessions press on with further compromises which ultimately will lead to surrender and delivery of South Vietnam to the North."

"Indeed, only a few of these advocates have enough courage to admit that South Vietnam is not worth saving but should be handed over to its predators of the North for the sake of temporary peace or even a short-lived truce."



KABUL, October 7, (Bakhtar)—Interior Minister Eng. Ahmadullah Thursday presented diplomas to 11 police officers who recently returned home after advanced studies in the Federal Republic of Germany.

At the ceremony, held in Istalif, the minister congratulated the officers on the successfully completing their courses and thanked the Federal Republic of Germany for helping the Police Academy train police and for providing equipment.



6
Copy
NOV - 6 1967
SD

Food For Thought

Now would I give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground.

—William Shakespeare

THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Friday and Afghan public holidays by the Kabul Times Publishing Agency.

THE NATIONALISED MEDICAL SCHEME

The committee set up by the Ministry of Public Health to study problems of nationalising medicine might do well to pay a visit to some of the countries which have already a nationalised public health system in order to get first-hand information about the way the system operates. While we cannot deny the need and the urgency of putting the medical services on a new footing so that both rich and poor people may benefit from this service equally we feel that such a change requires thorough study on how this might be done without undesirable repercussions.

Afghanistan, it is interesting to note, already has a semi-nationalised public health system. Examinations at official clinics are free and only nominal fees are charged for hospitalisation. Every hospital has arrangements whereby patients can be cared for free of charge.

The complete nationalisation of the public health system will affect private practitioners and pharmacists. At present doctors working in various hospitals and medical institutions by the Public Health Ministry are allowed to run their private clinics. This works as an incentive for doctors and for students to enter the medical profession. Under the nationalisation scheme it is imperative that the interest of physicians be taken into consideration. In Britain, where the nationalised public health system has been operating successfully for quite

a number of years, physicians are allowed to have private clinics where patients can receive treatment under the national health scheme and privately. The doctors then report the number of cases they handle every month to the public health authorities and are reimbursed by the government. The same is true of dispensaries. Medicine prescribed by an authorised physician can be obtained from a pharmacist for a fixed nominal charge, the balance to be paid by the government.

Any attempt to nationalise public health, therefore, requires additional funds. We hope that the committee will be able to come up with figures about additional government expenditure resulting from nationalised medical services. The committee should also suggest how additional revenues for this purpose might be procured. We hope that the interests of both the physicians and the pharmacists will be considered in the plans to nationalise medicine. Physicians ought to be ensured of a decent standard of living and social amenities.

Without such guarantees, the College of Medicine may decline in popularity among high school graduates. The committee should consider whether the government should become the sole importer of medicine or whether pharmacies should be allowed to operate privately, and be reimbursed for the medicine they dispense.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Today's *Islah* carried an editorial welcoming the announcement by the Food Procurement Department that the shipment of foodgrain from one province to the other is free and anyone interested can engage in such activity.

The editorial said that all the provinces of Afghanistan do not enjoy the same climatic conditions. Therefore, food production varies from place to place. Some provinces are fortunate in producing surpluses. Others however, don't produce enough.

To regulate the situation foodgrain must be shipped from one province to another.

Some people who were hoarding wheat were buying large quantities in surplus areas and storing the commodity to sell at enormous profits when wheat became scarce.

They defended their actions on the grounds that the government had banned food shipment from one area to another. Now the Food Procurement Department has lifted all doubts about the illicit activities of food speculators and hoarders.

Thursday's *Heywad* editorially welcomed the news that the newly constructed and paved Herat-Islam Qala road will be opened to traffic in a month's time.

The editorial discussed in detail the economic advantages of modern highways especially in landlocked countries and expressed delight over the completion of this part of the western highway. Now Afghanistan is linked by all weather highways to the countries in the east and west. This is a happy news for, in addition to facilitating greater and more efficient commercial exchanges abroad, it will also promote the tourist industry in this country.

Thursday's *Anis* carried an editorial on the activities of the Afghan Volunteers Women's Committee. Recently the committee adopted certain decisions to strengthen the Blood Bank, promote literacy and help poor people.

Some of the volunteers agreed to take a more active role in promoting literacy among the adult women. The committee decided to spend revenues obtained by organising shows and exhibitions of local industries to strengthen the Blood Bank.

The editorial expressed appreciation for the noble sentiments of the committee and wished it success in its humanitarian endeavors.

The same issue of the paper carried an open letter to the caretaker mayor of Kabul signed Abdul Latif Nishat. It congratulated the corporation on the new wave of activity to enrich the capital city. It added that people in the Baran area of the

The *New York Times* said Wednesday Johnson's administration was "stubbornly wrong... in its determination to keep alive the shadowy system under which the Defence Department has helped finance secret arms sales to developing countries on easy credit terms."

The newspaper in an editorial said not all American arms sales to developing countries were necessarily bad "but that they should be cut in the open requiring the administration to justify 'soft' loans granted for the purpose."

It sided with the State and Defence Departments' joint appeal to the Senate-House conference committee for the removal of the house bill's flat ban on American arms sales to countries that allow ships or planes under their registry to carry goods to or from North Vietnam, saying "such prohibitions almost invariably are ineffective and self-defeating."

"This ban could not weaken Hanoi significantly but would hurt American interests in a number of ways."

Commenting on the Middle East situation the *Chicago Tribune* writes:

If all of the Arabs would listen to Habib Bourguiba, president of Tunisia, and if the Israelis would all listen to their foreign minister, Abba Eban, the outlook in the Middle East would improve overnight."

The Soviet government newspaper *Izvestia* criticised the U.S. decision to deploy a limited anti-ballistic missile defence against China as a

old city are worried about rumours that people in the Baran area of the demolish the old houses in the area this winter.

There are rumours that demolition work in the area will be undertaken soon.

The letter asked the corporation to make a public announcement about this so that people who may be affected will have time to make arrangements to find new homes.

surrender to pressure from Pentagon "hawks" and armaments makers." "But in a surprisingly mild article, *Izvestia* did not question America's right to deploy the missiles nor did it describe them as a threat to peace."

Rather, it took the line that the A.B.M. decision showed the kind of pressure the hawks put on U.S. government leaders, specifically U.S. Defence Secretary McNamara, to increase defence spending.

The newspaper hinted that if this pressure could lead to the A.B.M. decision, it could result in "fatal consequences stemming from the efforts of those who want the arms race for the sake of their own selfish interest."

Despite the differences in social system, the development of Turkish-Soviet trade, economic relations and cultural contacts, will unquestionably benefit both countries because they are close neighbours, says the newspaper *Havatis* commenting on Demirel's visit to the Soviet Union.

"Our trade relations are extremely encouraging."

"Soviet Union is sincere in its policy of establishing good neighborhood relations, basing it on the principle of respect for political and economic systems of our country," it says.

"We are very happy to hear once again, this time from Demirel, that there are no obstacles to the development of sincere relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union," says the paper.

IMF Meeting Improves Investment Prospects

The year ahead holds bright promise for a strengthened partnership on development programmes between the world's rich and poor nations—thanks to understandings reached at last week's World Bank-International Monetary Fund (IMF) annual meetings in Rio de Janeiro.

In response to pleas from scores of those institutions' member states, the United States and other industrialised nations warmly supported three major proposals designed to meet the developing countries' aspirations. Action on the following is expected, in one way or another, within the next 12 months:

—A substantial increase in subscriptions to the International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank affiliate that provides long-time, low-interest loans to developing nations.

—Final drafting and submission to the IMF member governments of a plan to create a new international reserve asset. Once approved and brought into use, this asset—to be called the Special Drawing Right (SDR)—will contribute toward increased aid and trade for the developing world.

—A World Bank-IMF study of the feasibility of price stabilisation for primary products, which provides the developing countries with major export income.

These steps correspond to the most critical financial needs reported by the nonindustrialised nations at the Bank-IMF meetings.

The World Bank governor from the Sudan, summarised those requirements by noting that, while external aid had been decreasing somewhat, the developing nations (1) are now able to use constructively greater amounts of financial aid, (2) are suffering

a reduction in foreign exchange and reserves because of falling prices for their exports and (3) are facing a growing burden of repaying previous loans, which absorbs up to 60 per cent of external assistance now available.

"We believe in the principle of self-help," the Sudanese representative pointed out. Each developing country should provide from its own resources the major portion of the financing of its economic development. But it is still accepted fact that, for some time to come, an appreciable injection of capital from abroad is necessary to maintain and accelerated rate of economic and social progress."

As the Bank governor from Honduras said, many financial leaders believe that developing nations could easily put to work an additional three to four thousand million dollars in "soft loans" if the I.D.A. has granted 111 credits to 38 countries for a total of \$1703. Its lending resources are now depleted.

The United States has proposed, subject to congressional approval, a contribution to I.D.A. of \$440 m. over a three-year period. Bank President George D. Woods expressed confidence that a meeting could be called shortly to pin down the exact amount of the I.D.A. replenishment and quotas for contributions.

The IMF governor from Tanzania offered the most striking illustration of the developing countries' difficulties with falling prices for primary products.

"During the past two years," he said, "the disastrous fall in the price of sisal reduced Tanzania's income by nearly \$56 m., an amount nearly three times the loan which the United Kingdom had intended to give but was not able to do so—an am-

ount which is nearly 80 per cent of our total reserves today."

IMF Managing Director Pierre-Paul Schmitter cautioned that there is "no road" toward establishing price stabilisation for primary products, but he welcomed the study approved at the Rio meetings.

As for the eventual activation of a new international reserve asset, the SDR, the World Bank governors from Kenya, Australia and Liberia said that an interrelationship exists between trade, aid and liquidity—topics of great concern to the developing nations.

Delegates to the World Bank-IMF meetings also said that reports heard in Rio of new regional Cooperative efforts held promise for development efforts. The Bank-IMF governor from Uganda said, for example, that his country, Kenya and Tanzania had recently formed an East African Economic Community to coordinate economic and monetary policies. They also will set up the East African Development Bank to promote a balanced, complementary industrial development, he said.

Latin American delegations reported that they plan to create a fully functioning regional common market by 1985. Moreover, several reciprocal credit agreements expected among Latin American free trade association members.

On balance, as the Bank-IMF governor from Burma concluded, in Rio the world's leading financial officials seem to have placed their feet "squarely on the threshold of a new era in which a new sense of collective responsibility will be born in the field of trade and payments."

Space Age Ten Years Old Now

The space age became 10 years old Wednesday. It was on Oct. 4, 1957, that Soviet scientists placed Sputnik 1, the first orbital spacecraft, in orbit around the moon. Since then hundreds of artificial satellites have been launched into space by man.

More than 25 rockets have been launched towards the moon, and six of them landed, "softly" on the lunar surface. Ten more went into lunar orbits and have sent back nearly 50,000 photos.

The United States and the Soviet Union have launched about 10 spacecrafts, aiming to reach Mars. Each of the two countries currently have Venus probes hurtling on to appointments with the earth's nearest neighbour-planet.

The Russians, one month after launching Sputnik 1, sent the first earth-creature into space, the dog, Laika.

Space conquest has given a terrific boost to technology because of the need for miniature scientific instruments. New sources of energy has been found. Materials, with exceptional characteristics, have been perfected.

Space research, devours thousands of millions of dollars but also gives work to thousands of men and hundreds of laboratories.

Space flight is today almost a part of everyday life.

Space museums are being opened, exhibitions of space postage stamps are organised and children play spacemen in the streets.

The launching of the Sputnik 1 ten years ago, caught the Americans on the hop. Since then the balance has been restored.

But today, with the earth's "suburbs" explored, man is looking further. A new era in the space age is about to open. It is one which calls for such colossal means that the big powers can hardly afford to do it alone.

Sputnik 1 weighed 83.6 kilos. Manned space ships today weigh as much as five and a half tons blasted into orbit by gigantic rockets.

The first American satellite, Explorer 1, weighed only 14 kilos. But this year, the mighty Saturn rocket has orbited a satellite, weighing 265 tons, and soon the Saturn V will be able to hurl 100-ton capsules into orbit.

Rocket men have also improved their aim and accuracy. The early satellites were sometimes tens of not hundreds of kilometres off target. Today intricate rendezvous and docking manoeuvres are carried out with precisions as fine as one millimeter.

The most recent moon probes landed only 5 kilometers from the target and Venus 3, launched by the Russians, landed on the mysterious planet less than 450 kilometers from the scheduled point of impact and only four minutes outside the calculated time of arrival after a flight of 290 million kilometers lasting 100 days.

The scientific harvest of these ten years in space has been enormous. Scientists have discovered unexpected phenomena such as the Van Allen radiation belt, solar winds and the magnetosphere. They discovered craters on Mars and chemically analysed the surface on the moon.

Meteorological satellites keep up a permanent transmission of thousands of photographs of cloud formations, enabling more accurate weather forecasting. Geodesic satellites have measured the shape and distance on the earth to within metres. Telecommunication satellites bounce television programmes across continents and oceans, which means the same programme can be seen all over the world at the same moment. A nuclear submarine navigating under the polar ice cap steered its course by a navigation satellite.

(AFP)

Partnership In Educational Systems

The inability of school systems to meet the needs of students is causing a worldwide crisis in education which already has seriously affected many countries.

This is the main point of a 212-page report prepared for a five-day international conference on the worldwide crisis in education opened last Thursday in Williamsburg, near Washington.

The chief hope for coping with this crisis lies, the report states, "in the formation of balanced national and international strategies carefully geared to match all the big components of the crisis." Only then can countries come to grips with the cause of the problem—the maladjustment that has developed between educational systems and their environment.

The observations are contained in a "Systems Analysis" of the global educational crisis drawn up by Philip H. Coombs, director of the Paris-based International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP) and members of his staff. IIEP was established by the United Nations Economic Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

The study was prepared for the conference at the request of its co-chairman—Dr. James A. Perkins, president of Cornell University, and John W. Gard-

ner, Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Some 160 intellectual leaders from 63 nations and territories will participate in the conference, called for by President Johnson in a speech at Honolulu, Hawaii, in late 1966.

The conference's major objectives will be to diagnose the nature, causes, and prospects of educational shortcomings in nations throughout the world and to make recommendations on a strategy for meeting it by both national and international action.

Participants will attend as private individuals, rather than as representatives of their governments. Included are educators from Afghanistan, Turkey, Lebanon, Pakistan, India and Cyprus.

The purpose of the IIEP study is "to provide a framework of analysis which can help nations and organisations to review their present policies—in order to reaffirm them if they test out well, or to improve them if they do not."

The essence of the crisis, the report says, is recent "serious disjunction" between educational systems and their environment. "This disparity, with all its many aspects, is the hallmark of today's worldwide educational crisis."

The most "conspicuously severe manifestations" of the crisis are in the developing countries, according to the IIEP study.

"They are in deep trouble at a time when they have barely begun to build balanced, well-integrated, popular educational systems."

Any plan for educational improvement, the report suggests, must "seek to improve a whole series of relationships—including those within the educational system, between its various levels and internal working parts, and between the educational system and its environment..."

The second feature of an effective approach, the report goes on, "must be a heavy stress on new ideas in virtually every aspect of every educational system. The study suggests five 'primary targets' for this effort: (1) modernisation of educational management; (2) better teachers; (3) modernisation of the learning process; (4) more money; (5) greater emphasis on non-formal education.

The study says a final feature of any successful strategy must be international cooperation.

In addition to more effective international relationships and contacts, the report calls for co-operation among equals—between the educational systems of richer and poorer countries.

(U.S. SOURCES)

ADVERTISING RATES
Display: Column inch, Af. 100.
Classified: per line, bold type Af. 20
(minimum seven lines per insertion)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Yearly Af. 1000
Half Yearly Af. 600
Quarterly Af. 300

FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 40
Half Yearly \$ 25
Quarterly \$ 15

S. KHALIL, Editor-in-Chief
Telephone: 24047

SHAFIE, RAHEL, Editor

For other numbers first-dial switchboard
number 23043, 24028, 20026

Extension-59

Editorial: Bx. 24, 58
Circulation and Advertising:

How Soon Do You Forget Things?

Are you forgetful? Does your memory fail you?

The experts say there are ways to improve your ability to remember things, and they say a number of factors influence the brain's ability to retain and recall facts. There are also subconsciously blocks sometimes to recalling unpleasant things in one's past.

Time usually plays a part in memory. We are three times more likely to forget after 24 hours than 15 hours. Usually, we remember better if we sleep after learning something.

Facts that mean something are usually easier to remember than nonsense material. It helps to repeat facts to be learned, to remember them better, with periods of rest in between. Information is better, even to the stage of becoming automatic.

Memorising material, so that it can be recited back verbatim, is a big help. Such things are not easily forgotten.

Oxygen is the chemical element most vital to man. Recent studies indicate that man's body is about 65 per cent oxygen. The water he drinks is 89 per cent oxygen. The air he breathes is 20 per cent oxygen. Nitrogen the other principal ingredient of air, performs no useful function in the body. Oxygen also makes up more than half of the three chief constituents of the earth's crust—aluminum, chalk and siliceous rock.

Seismographic Station To Help Establish Building Codes

By Our Own Reporter

The most difficult part of the construction of the new seismographic station 10 kilometres west of Kabul is nearly complete. More than 800 cubic metres of solid rock has been dug out of the hillside left of the road to Kargha.

Dynamite could not be used for this because of the risk of cracking the bedrock, which must be faultless in order to measure earth tremors accurately.

Concrete pouring for the 10-square metre bunker-like station will begin next week. The \$125,000 structure will house \$100,000 worth of seismographic instruments. Due to open in February, it is the first non-portable station in Afghanistan. If it is successful two more such facilities would be adequate for the whole country.

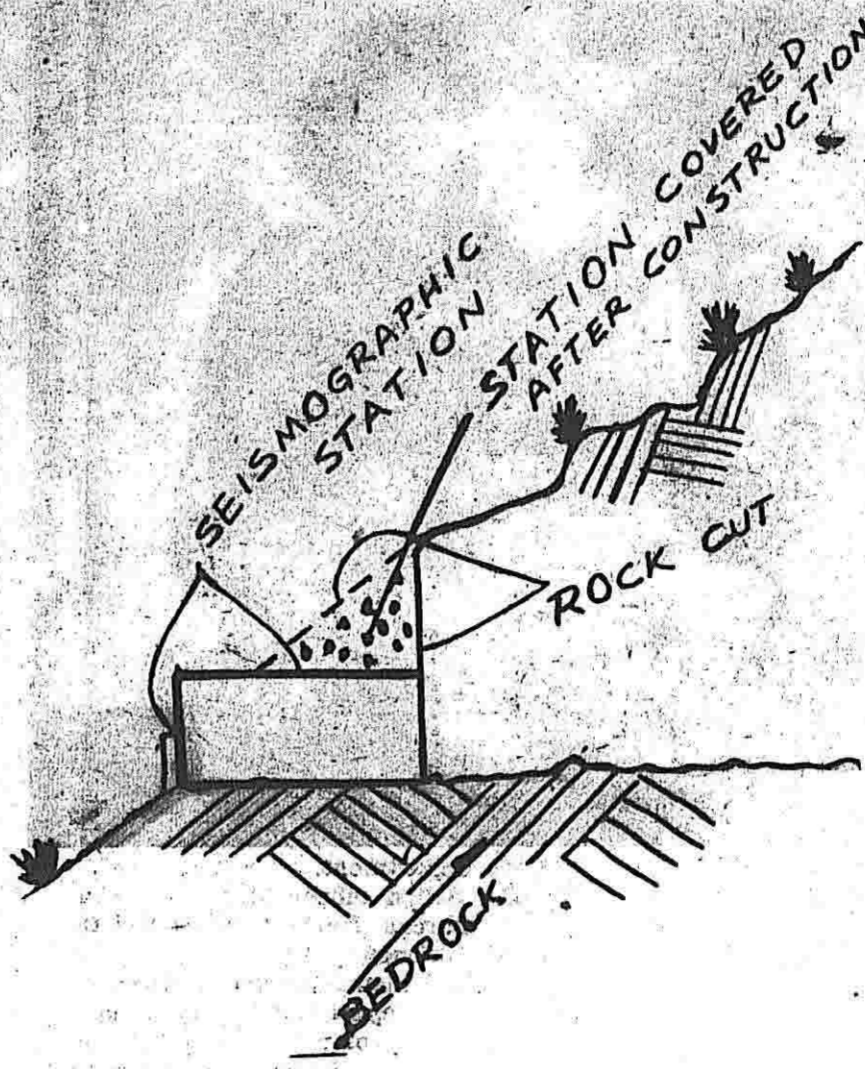
The Kabul station is part of a world-wide seismographic net-

work which will help scientists determine the internal structure of the earth. The international exchange of information is important to the research on predicting earthquakes.

The station will also provide data essential to working out dynamic load building codes. Building codes for static loads have been established, but those for strains caused by earthquakes and other natural forces have not been.

This is particularly important because of the increasing number of taller buildings being built as a result of decreasing ground space.

To promote this public service and international research, the Kabul University's Faculty of Engineering has trained several people in seismography who will be ready to operate the station when it opens.



A rough conception of the seismographic station.

Cure For Schizophrenia; One In Every 100 Has It

One of the most exciting fields in medicine today is the search for a possible chemical cure for schizophrenia, a severe emotional illness which affects an estimated one out of every 100 persons.

Researchers looking for some drug as the magic key reject the Freudian theory that schizophrenia has a psychological base—that it is an environmental-personality disorder, and shows itself when an inadequate personality collapses under some stress.

Some investigators have in fact demonstrated considerable evidence that schizophrenia is instead basically a disorder of body chemistry, or a physical rather than a psychological disorder. Research has shown, for example, that heredity appears to play a definite role, indicating physical factors are present.

Other studies have shown chemical differences in the bodies of normal persons and those suffering from schizophrenia. Experimental treatments with some chemicals have resulted in apparent improvement in a number of patients. Tranquilising drugs have also been used effectively to calm others, although usually with only temporary effects.

The research continues, with more and more of the experts appearing to be shifting to the theory of body chemistry as the probable cause. A number of well-known biologists,

geneticists and psychiatrists in this country recently established the American Schizophrenia Foundation, for the purpose of speeding up biochemical research in the attempt to find a cure.

One medical writer, Lawrence Galton, said recently in the New York Times that these "schizochemists," as proponents of the body chemistry theory have been called, are "optimistic" that they will come up with an answer. "They note," Galton said, "that it took 25 years from the suspicion that the key to diabetes might lie in the pancreas to actual isolation of the key—insulin."

Schizophrenia, with loss of contact with reality as the most common symptom, is global in its distribution. The one per cent incidence appears to be about the same in all societies and cultures, and among all racial and ethnic classes.

The disease strikes those mainly in the 16 to 30 year age group, although the mental collapse can also come in early childhood or in later years.

Depending on the type and severity of the attack, the schizophrenic may show a bewildering pattern of symptoms. His view of the world about him becomes distorted. Colors may assume unnatural brilliance, or become dulled, three dimensional objects may become flat.

People or inanimate objects may turn into frightening beasts. Schizophrenics may hear voices or other noises or suffer bizarre sensations like worms crawling under their skin. Some feel themselves persecuted and others believe they hold positions of authority. Many suffer deep nameless fears, and deep depression.

A 19th century European psychiatrist, Dr. Emil Kraepelin, defined four major subclasses:

- (1) The hebephrenic, with symptoms of silliness, abnormal pleasure in pranks and adornment, and hypochondria (extreme melancholy and preoccupation with personal health);
- (2) The catonic schizophrenic, who may be rigid and mute, withdrawn and in a stupor, often for prolonged periods;
- (3) The paranoid schizophrenic, who exhibits bitter, suspicious, attitudes and feelings of persecution; and
- (4) The simple type of schizophrenia, who gradually succumbs to apathy, indifference, withdrawal and confusion.

Some of the current researchers, such as Dr. Donald Oken, director of research at the U.S. National Institute of Mental Health, indicate schizophrenia may be caused by more than one factor, perhaps an inter-action of emotional disturbance and biological factors.

Investigators at Tulane University have produced some evidence that a disorder of the body's system may be involved which results in production of antibodies against the patient's brain. Dr. Robert G. Heath, one of the Tulane research team, found 10 years ago that a mysterious substance found in schizophrenics could produce similar symptoms in monkeys and in human volunteers. Other research since appears to confirm this theory.

Some investigators indicate that abnormal amounts of amine-one of a group of highly potent body chemicals—may be a clue to schizophrenia. Others are studying the possibility that an adrenal disturbance may cause the disease. Treatment with a compound related to nicotinic acid has appeared to provide an apparent cure in some cases.

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)duction in the country considerably.

Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

Commenting on the activities of the twenty-second session of the United Nations General Assembly, Beidar of Mazare Sharif in a recent editorial says that the issues included in the agenda of this session are all of vital importance to a more peaceful and prosperous world.

The paper says that among the problems expected to be discussed by the world body the Middle East and Vietnamese issues are of great importance and it is hoped that the General Assembly as the most significant and effective collective organisation yet devised by mankind will play its fair share in solving these problems.

The northern province newspaper says that Afghanistan, on the basis of its policy of neutrality and non-alignment aimed at peace and reconciliation among all nations and peoples of the world, hopes that the United Nations General Assembly will make an effective contribution towards solving the problems threatening world peace.

The continuation of Israeli aggression in the Middle East has further deteriorated the situation. Although during its emergency session last June, the General Assembly failed to adopt the resolution calling for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Arab territory as a first step towards solving the problem of the Middle East, it is our sincere hope that during the current meeting of the assembly enough reason and justice will prevail to find a just settlement to this critical problem.

Similarly the paper refers to the problem of Vietnam in Southeast Asia. Although some nations directly involved in the Vietnamese conflict are not members of the United Nations and therefore it is difficult for the world organisation to play an effective role in solving the problem, it is yet expected that it may work towards a just settlement of that grave problem.

Commenting on the same issue, *Ittefaq Islam* of Herat in its editorial refers to remarks by Abdul Rahman Pazhwak, Afghan representative at the United Nations who served as President of the Assembly last year, that the most important issue that is expected to be discussed by the United Nations at its new session is that of the Middle East.

The Vietnamese problem too is among the important issues brought to the attention of the General Assembly. The paper says that now that the General Assembly has started its annual session in New York the attention of all peace-loving nations is focused on its activities.

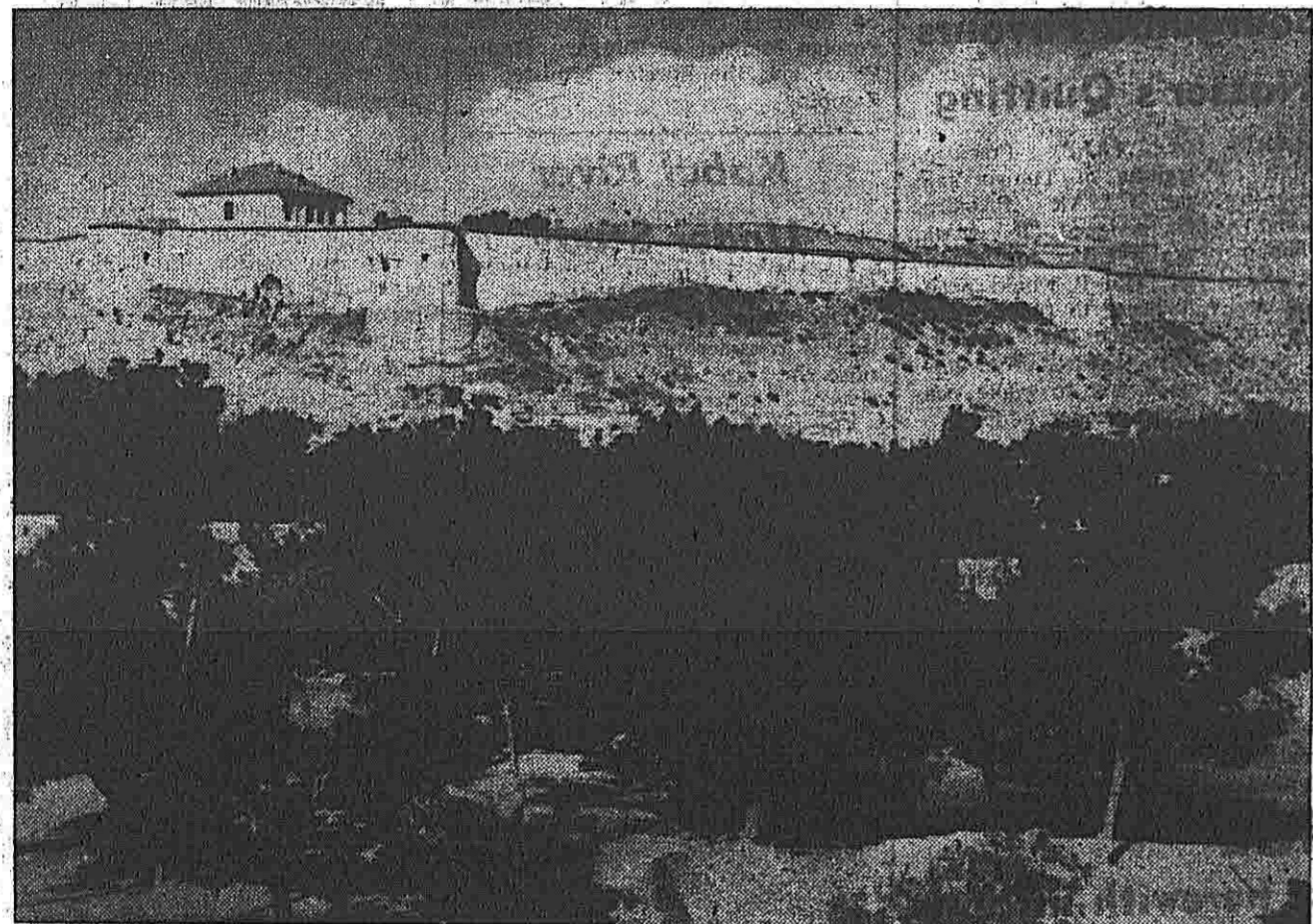
This paper also refers to the continuation of Israeli aggression as the most critical problem blocking lasting peace and hopes that the world body will be able to find a just solution. For instance, the paper says, despite repeated calls by the world body upon Israel, to refrain from formally incorporating the Jordanian part of Jerusalem in Israel, has stubbornly done so. It is continuing a policy of repression in the result of its recent aggression. The United Nations, as the only true representative body in the world should find a solution to this grave situation.

While referring to the Vietnamese problem in the same manner as *Beidar* of Mazare Sharif, the Herati newspaper also refers to the continuation of arms race in the world. The paper says that the meeting held in Geneva on disarmament has done nothing or very little during these several years. All nations of the world are spending a larger proportion of their national budgets on arms while everybody can see that mankind is threatened by hunger, disease and ignorance.

Nangarhar, published in Jalalabad, the centre of eastern province of Nangarhar, in one of its editorials says that from the fact a new variety of wheat seed called Larmaroh has yielded good results in experiments conducted in the provinces, there is hope that next year the three western provinces of the country—Nangarhar, Kunar and Laghman—will increase their crop output considerably and thus contribute towards increasing in the nations production of wheat.

The newspaper says that farmers who are purchasing the new seed this year expect the needed fertiliser as well since fertiliser is now imported from abroad sufficient quantities of it are available. The paper calls upon the people of these three provinces to make effective use of this opportunity not only to improve their own well-being but also contribute towards solving a major economic problem of their country.

Sanai of Ghazni in a recent editorial lauds the decision of the Omeid Textile Company of Kabul to purchase one hundred looms machines from abroad. The paper says that this initiative by a private firm is worthy of praise. During the course of current five year economic development plan, the government is hoping to increase the textile production in the country considerably.



With winter approaching citrus from Jalalabad will be pouring into Kabul while swarms of people will be vacationing there under the fruit trees.

WILL 2000 A.D. BE A BRAVE NEW WORLD OR 1984 ?

Britain no longer among the most prosperous countries in the world. Japan the most powerful nation after the United States and the Soviet Union... a thousand million people still with per capital earnings of less than £70 a year... the gap between rich and poor countries wider than ever. This could be the world in AD 2000.

In such a world, science and technology may have provided weather control over whole regions, chemicals to stimulate the growth of new limbs and organs, aircraft able to travel from London to Sydney in an hour. There could be direct communication between the human brain and computers, unlimited power from reactors which harness the H-bomb and intelligent animals to replace low-grade human labour.

These predictions are not projections of private nightmares, like Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World* or George Orwell's *1984*. They are the product of a new and rapidly expanding branch of research—technological forecasting—which is the subject of the whole of the October issue of the magazine *Science Journal*.

Technological forecasters do not try to predict what the world will be like so much as what it could be like. They attempt to work out technically feasible options which can serve as a basis

for choice, in industry, in military strategy and in government. Their aim is to enable man "to shape rather than suffer his destiny," as one *Science Journal* contributor puts it.

Technological forecasting grew up in America in the fifties, and is still largely an American preserve. American industry spends \$50 million to \$100 million a year on it.

There is nothing particularly mysterious about the techniques, which are a combination of common sense, mathematics, the application of basic scientific

principles and sheer hunch. But already a new jargon is beginning to obscure them, full of words and phrases like surprise-free projection, normative relevance tree and scenario. One of the simplest, the Delphi technique.

In an article which he describes as "provocative" but "based on sound extrapolation," Gabriel Bouldon, of the Institut Battelle in Geneva, deals with technological forecasting as applied to transport. In city centres, he predicts, all motor traffic will be banned completely and travel will be by conveyors, moving at seven to 10 mph, with access points every 500 yards or so. Electric cars, looking like transparent plastic cubes, will be an important form of urban transport outside city centres.

For longer distances, the internal combustion engine could survive, alongside bigger electric cars and sports cars driven by gas turbines. All motorway driving will be automatic, enabling the driver to read a book if he wants to. Huge multi-trailer lorries weighing 100 tons or more and with gas-turbine engines, will handle half the surface freight traffic on land.

The main competition to road transport, Bouldon suggests, will come from vehicles totally enclosed within a tightly fitting tube and floating on a thin film of air. The vehicles would be driven at speeds up to 500 mph by extracting air in front of them and pumping it in behind. This could be the "most economic form of transport ever invented."

He sees cargo ships developing in two directions. There will be million-ton bulk carriers of fairly conventional design, driven by nuclear energy and plying between seaports built of thousands of standardised barges and there will also be 100,000-ton container hover ships, travelling at 60 to 80 knots. Through

the use of trays supported on air cushions and carrying hundreds of containers at a time, turn-around time could be reduced to one-and-a-half hours.

Huge supersonic airfreighters will be a serious challenge to shipping over long distances, with the amount of traffic increasing 80-fold in the next 20 years. Bouldon expects to see 650-seat Mach-6 airliner by 1958, and a Mach 10, 2,000-seater, which would not have time to reach its full cruising speed on the London to New York run, in the late 1990s.

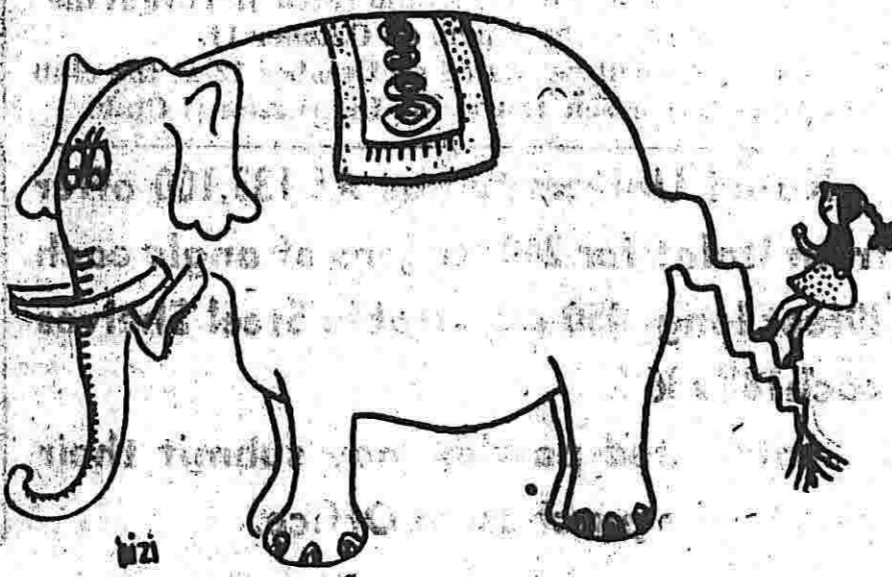
Also in *Science Journal*, Dr. John R. Pierce, of Bell Telephone Laboratories, writes on communications. With ever-increasing pressure on the frequencies available for broadcasting, he foresees a steady growth in wired television services in towns and cities. Already cables can carry a dozen channels. "Overnight," he says, "one channel could pour all the newspapers in the country into a home, if there were a means of recording them." Paper would be impracticable but microform might be the answer.

On the personal communication side, apart from videophones and radiotelephones small enough to be carried in the pocket, he sees the main trend as being towards far greater communication between the ordinary person and computers of all kinds.

But the most dramatic developments, Pierce predicts, will be cheap telephone terminals for home and office equipped with typewriter-like keyboards and facilities for the visual display of printed texts. These could put people at home directly in touch with vast libraries of stored information of all kinds with the minimum of trouble. In the office, they could be used to store a secretary's typing, print it out for her, allow her to make corrections and then retype the whole automatically.

On food output, Dr. Robert V. Ayrtes' of Resources for the Future Inc. says, "It is overwhelmingly probable that between now and the year 2000, conventional agriculture will continue to account for the vast bulk of world food production."

(SUNDAY TIMES)





KABUL, Oct. 7, (Bakhtar).—Information and Culture Minister Abdul Raouf Benawa returned to Kabul Friday after three days in Herat inspecting historical monuments and visiting the ministry's branches there. He was accompanied by Dr. S. Mostamandi, director of the antiquities department, A.S. Asefi, director of the photography department and A.K. Fahim, director of programmes in Radio Afghanistan. During his trip Benawa had talks with Herat Governor Mohammad Sediq about the possibility of providing new premises for the Herat information and

culture department. He visited offices of the Afghan Tourist Bureau, Herat Nendari and the press department. Benawa instructed the information and culture department to try to open a calligraphy course to be taught by the famous contemporary Herat calligrapher Mohammad Ali.

Instructions were also issued by Benawa to Dr. Mostamandi on restoring and preserving various historical sites in the city. Above, Benawa (fourth from left) inspects printing presses.

IUOTO Winds Up Deliberations

TOKYO, Oct. 7 (AFP).—The International Union of Official Travel Organisations (IUOTO), now holding its 20th general assembly in Tokyo, yesterday wound up its various working sessions on all phases of tourism, such as promotion and development of international tourism.

The general assembly goes into a plenary session beginning next Monday when it will discuss reports from various regional tourist organisations in Europe, the Middle East and Near East, and the Americas. It will also discuss reports submitted by the technical commissions on research, promotion, facilitation and development. The plenary session closes on Wednesday, October 11.

The most important subject for discussion at the plenary session is the problem of changing the status of IUOTO to an inter-governmental organisation and an official specialized agency of the United Nations. At present IUOTO is an advisory organ of UN, being represented only by official tourist organs not directly by the governments of member nations so that its decisions do not have any binding power.

UN Effectiveness Questioned

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 7 (Reuters).—Deputy Prime Minister Kiriti Nidhi Bista of Nepal declared that the United Nations was operating as a less effective and less universal organisation because of the "deliberate" exclusion of China.

Addressing the General Assembly during its annual world affairs debate, Bista said "China cannot be barred indefinitely from its rightful place in the United Nations if there is to be a solution of problems affecting the question of war and peace."

Weather Forecast

Skies in northern and central regions will be overcast. Yesterday Karezmir had 1 mm rain. The warmest region of the country was Bost with a high of 33 C, 91 F. North Salang was the coldest with a low of -2 C, 28 F. Wind speed was clocked at 7 knots per hour (11 mph) yesterday in Kabul.

The temperature in Kabul at 10:30 a.m. was 11 C, 52 F.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	22 C	5 C
	72 F	41 F
Kandahar	31 C	11 C
	88 F	52 F
Ghazni	20 C	5 C
	68 F	41 F
Khost	25 C	11 C
	77 F	52 F

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA
At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. English comedy film.
THERE WAS A CROOKED MAN
Starring Norman Wisdom
PARK CINEMA
At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m. French cinemascope film.
LE MASQUE DE FER

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

KALAJ NAU, Oct. 7, (Bakhtar).—200 m. high the Darzak pass which blocks the road between Jawand and Kades woleswalis in Badghis will be dynamited and leveled. The first blast went off Thursday.

MAZARE SHARIF, Oct. 7, (Bakhtar).—Three centres to facilitate the sale of chemical fertiliser were opened in Mazare Sharif Thursday.

BOST, Oct. 7, (Bakhtar).—The poultry programme of the Helmand Valley Authority in the last six months has distributed to the people of Helmand and Kandahar 7000 chickens and 500 roosters and has sold 65,000 eggs. Roosters and chickens are all

France Pulls Out Of Algerian Base

PARIS, Oct. 7 (DPA).—France plans to pull out of its navy and logistics base of Mers el Kebir in Algeria by February, resigning her right to use the installations until 1972 as laid down in the Evian agreement on Algerian independence.

According to official sources negotiations on the advanced withdrawal are currently under way. With the folding-up of unclear testing operations at the French Sahara atom and rocket test sites of Reggane and Colomb-Bechar last summer, Mers el Kebir, which had over the past few years served mainly as a supply base for the sites, lost much of its former importance for France.

As a consequence of a general policy of streamlining her base system, France has lost interest in the Algerian outpost.

According to the Defence Ministry the maintenance of Mers el Kebir cost France an annual 600 million francs.

This, government officials said, was much too high a cost for a base of such reduced usefulness.

Half of the crew, some 7,000 men, have already been called back from Mers el Kebir.

According to reports reaching here from Algiers the Algerian government has no intention of granting any other nation the right to use the base.

INDIANS ARRESTED FOR ILLEGAL ENTRY

LAHORE, Oct. 7, (Reuters).—Authorities in West Pakistan have arrested 533 Indians for illegal entry since the signing of the Tashkent declaration on establishment of peaceful relations between Pakistan and India in January 1966, regional home minister Kazi Faizullah said Thursday.

He told the West Pakistan assembly Indians had also taken 2,800 head of cattle across the border in the period.

The Tashkent declaration provided, among other things for discussions between the two parties on the question of illegal immigrants, and on claims of seizure of property.

EXHIBITION
CONTEMPORARY YUGOSLAVIA
VIA GRAPHICS from October 3-9 in the Municipal Hall Kabul. At 10-12 a.m. and 2-4 p.m. Admission free.

from improved breeds. Distribution is aimed at helping the poultry industry in the valley.

KABUL, Oct. 7, (Bakhtar).—The French new ambassador to the court of Kabul Andre Negre arrived here Thursday.

The ambassador was received at the airport by Wahid Abdullah, vice president of the protocol department in the Foreign Ministry.

KABUL, Oct. 7, (Bakhtar).—Vladislav Hanka, deputy minister in charge of foreign relations in the Czech Ministry of Education left Kabul Thursday for home.

During his stay here Hanka held talks with Education Ministry authorities on expanding cooperation between the two countries in the educational fields.

Lebanon Feels Mideast Peace Prospects Good

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 7, (Reuters).—Lebanese Foreign Minister Georges Hakim said Friday that conditions were favourable for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis to be achieved through the United Nations.

But in a speech to the General Assembly, he rejected the idea of direct negotiation between the Arab states and Israel.

Israel has called for direct talks as the only way to achieve peace.

Hakim who represents what is regarded as a moderate Arab state, told the assembly: "The United Nations now has a real opportunity to achieve peace in the Middle East. The conditions are favourable for a peaceful settlement of the present crisis."

Earlier in his statement, the minister said Arab nations were supported by the majority of member states in declaring their willingness to work for a solution through the UN.

"Such a settlement should provide for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Arab territories occupied after 5th June," he said.

"In view of the history of the Palestine question, however, there can be no recognition of Israel, negotiation with it or conclusion of a peace treaty with Israel. The Arab states are all committed to these basic principles of Arab policy."

"It is up to the United Nations which has assumed responsibility for the Palestine question and peace in the Middle East during the last 20 years to work out a peaceful solution to the present conflict," he said.

Bourguiba Favours Nasser's Quitting

PARIS, Oct. 7 (AFP).—President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia said yesterday that if UAR President Gamal Nasser resigned "it would probably make it easier for himself and for UAR, and it would probably make it easier to find a solution" to the Middle East conflict.

"It is always difficult for those who have made war to make peace," the Tunisian leader added. President Bourguiba, in an interview with the Paris morning paper L'Espresso, said the "Middle East leaders were in fact forced to recognise the existence of Israel, but if only they announced their recognition openly they could derive benefit from doing so."

"The essential thing for the Israelis is not to possess Sinai but to have territory in which they can live in complete security," President Bourguiba went on.

NOTICE

The customs House herewith informs all foreigners who sell their cars that they will not be granted exit visa until duty is paid by the buyer.

NOTICE

Under the provisions of articles 38 and 40 of the Constitution all individuals and entities are obliged to pay their taxes at specific times. If any individual or entity fails to comply with this notice he will be liable for payment of surcharge fee. Those who have not paid their taxes, should promptly contact the Income Tax Department of the Ministry of Finance.

NATIONAL

World's best-known and largest seller of home appliances offers you an

ELECTRIC MEAT GRINDER

This attractive and easy to use machine can also grind vegetables, dried fruits, potatoes and fish. Available in the market.

American Tennis Club Of Kabul

OPEN DOUBLES TOURNAMENT

The opening of the club's doubles tournament (men's, ladies, and mixed) has been postponed from 6 to 13 October. All entry forms should reach M. Love at the Embassy by 5 p.m. on October 11.

The draw will be posted on October 12 at the club courts in Karte Seh and at the International Club.

Kabul University has Af 133,100 offer from Itala for 240 lengths of angle each 10 feet long. 450 adjustable Steel Shelves each 18"x36".

Interested parties may submit their bids to the purchasing Office.

MIG's, Skyhawks Engage In Dogfights Over Haiphong

SAIGON, Oct. 7, (Reuters).—North Vietnamese jets Thursday fought with American navy planes which bombed less than a mile from the centre of Haiphong while more U.S. aircraft set fuel fires blazing around the port city, an American military spokesman said yesterday.

No planes on either side were lost, he said.

The air battles broke out as Skyhawk jets from the carrier Intrepid returning from a raid on a highway bridge less than a mile from the city centre engaged some six MIG-17s.

The Skyhawk pilots said the weaving fight through clouds lasted four minutes and reported they saw pieces falling off a MIG fired on by a Skyhawk.

The raid was the third on the important bridge and destroyed two of its spans and damaged a third, the spokesman said. Meanwhile, intruder jets flying from the carrier Constellation attacked fuel dumps two, six and seven miles from Haiphong's centre.

Miniskirts Help Fight Loneliness

NEW YORK, Oct. 7, (Reuters).—The mini-skirt creates a bond between men and women and helps fight loneliness, according to an organisation called the U.S. Fashion coordinators' Institute.

"A lovely mini-skirted girl walks down the avenue and a male passer-by looks at her," said the Institute in a statement issued here Thursday.

"He then notices all of a sudden that many other men are also looking in her direction, some discreetly, others more openly. He cannot help but feel a warm human bond to these other individuals for they are all in a sense motivated by the same thinking."

"The male observer thus no longer feels alone," the Institute said.

Second Decade

Continued from page (1) had also affected international cooperation.

De Seynes welcomed the "technological and psychological breakthrough" on the subject of birth control, which would help solve the poorer nations problems, he said.

On his subject, the Indian delegate told the economic committee his country planned to reduce its birth rate from 40 to 25 per thousand within the next ten years.

He spoke of India's determination to achieve self-sufficiency in food by 1970-71.

But the poorer countries had lost ground in the field of trade during the development decade.

While the rich nations had substantially increased their share of world exports over the past 15 years, the developing countries' share had fallen from one third to less than one fifth, Wankhede said.

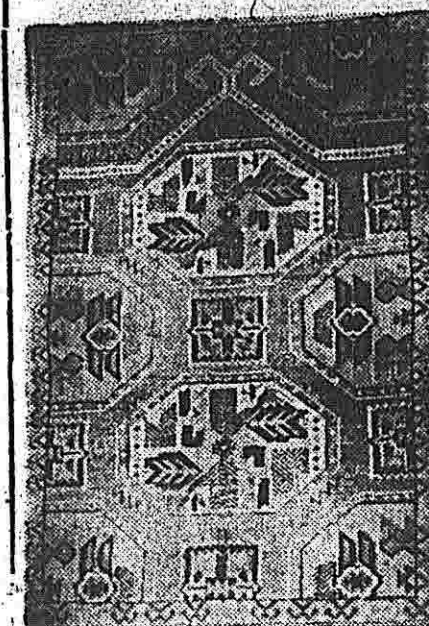
Kabul River Under Study

By A Staff Writer
The Kabul Municipal Corporation is considering various plans to raise the water level in the Kabul river.

One plan, which has aroused the interest of the Municipality is the construction of three iron basket dams to be built at three parts of the river.

Another possibility of diverting a river near Kabul was abandoned since large farming areas would be without water.

NAUROZ CARPET EXPORT COMPANY



SHAH PASAND

An unprecedented cut in the price of Shah Pasand vegetable oil.

Shah Pasand—the best vegetable oil available. You can buy your Shahpasand from any store in the town. Shah Pasand—tasty, healthy, and dependable.

We offer to our customer new and antique carpets at low prices and different sizes. Opposite the Blue Mosque, Share Nau. Tel: 24035

San Francisco

Whether West through Tehran or East through New Delhi Pan Am has the only direct flights to San Francisco and you will enjoy superb service, bilingual cabin attendants, cuisine by Maxime's of Paris, and best reason of all for flying Pan Am, the good feeling that you've chosen the very best there is. For further information and reservations, ask your Pan Am travel agent or call us: Kabul Hotel, Tel. 24731.

World's most experienced airline



First on the Atlantic First in Latin America
First on the Pacific First 'Round the World