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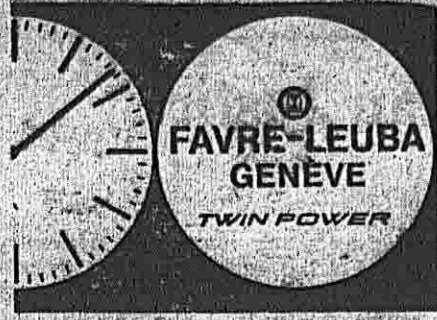
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# THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER DELIGHT



VOL. VI, NO. 168

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1967 (MIZAN 25, 1346 S.H.)

Price Af 3

## His Majesty Receives Buzkashi Teams

### Ancient Sport Called New Means Of Communication

**KABUL, October 18, (Bakhtar).—**His Majesty the King yesterday morning received the captains and members of provincial buzkaishi teams on Dalkusha Palace grounds. The teams participated in His Majesty's birthday celebrations.

HRH Sardar Abdul Wali, Court Minister Ali Mohammad, Nour Mohammad Kahgadai, the secretary to His Majesty; Mohammad Farouq Seraj, secretary general of the Olympic Association, and deputies and senators from Balkh, Kunduz, Fariab, Jozjan, Samangan, Takhar, Baghlan and Badakhshan were also present.

Addressing the buzkaishi teams His Majesty said that as one of our ancient games, "we are happy to see buzkaishi developing in our country today.

"Holding matches between buzkaishi teams from the different provinces of the country," His Majesty said, "will not only encourage this sport, but will also help establish useful contacts between the people of these provinces".

His Majesty expressed his wishes for the prosperity of the Afghan Nation and added:

"The movement for the progress

and development of the nation which is underway in the country needs the people's serious cooperation. We are happy to see that our people participate in the progress of these movements with interest."

His Majesty expressed his satisfaction over the growing interest in buzkaishi and was happy to see several new buzkaishi teams being formed in the provinces.

Deputy Nazar Mohammad Nawa, second deputy president of the Wolesi Jirgah, on behalf of the people of the northern provinces said that for centuries unbreakable ties, accompanied by respect, obedience and love, have connected the people of Afghanistan to their monarchs.

For all the people of the nation the king is the symbol of justice and benevolence and the manifestation of brotherhood, he said.

"We love our beloved and great king with our hearts and souls and will not hesitate to undertake any sacrifice for the fulfilment of the wishes of His Majesty to further the progress of the country and the prosperity of the nation," he added.

Senator Mohammad Yaqoub, (Contd on page 4)



His Majesty the King receives in audience the buzkaishi teams.

## Ariana, IAC Hold Talks

**By Our Own Reporter**

President of Ariana Afghan Airlines Col. Gulbahar returned from Delhi yesterday after talks with the Indian Airline Corporation authorities last week.

Gulbahar said he had discussions with IAC chairman Bharat Ram, and other top officials of the corporation on increasing passenger traffic between Delhi and Kabul.

The two companies fly to each other countries on special agreement and have entered into pooling arrangement.

Possibilities of carrying more tourists from Delhi to Kabul and from Kabul to Delhi were reviewed at the Delhi meeting, Gulbahar said.

Cooperation of IAC in training Ariana Afghan Airlines personnel were also discussed with IAC officials, Gulbahar said.

## Poor Countries Accused Of Being Beggars

**SINGAPORE, Oct. 18 (Reuter).—**The Singapore Finance Minister, Dr. Goh Keng Swee, Tuesday accused the poor countries of the world of being "beggars".

He said that the poor countries instead of begging should work harder and place more reliance on their own enterprise and ability.

Dr. Goh was speaking at a press conference to discuss his recent trip to the Commonwealth finance ministers' conference in Trinidad and Tobago and the annual conference of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in Rio de Janeiro.

Dr. Goh said "these conferences were a dispiriting experience. The poor countries lamented over their economic troubles and the stagnation which has gripped their economies for one reason or other.

"They appealed for more aid from the rich countries." Dr. Goh said it was not a popular statement to make but these countries had been begging.

"I would prefer the poor countries to carry themselves with more dignity. What they need is harder work and more sensible policies and less reliance on foreign aid."

Dr. Goh stressed that Singapore would not join the begging crowd. "We will not beg for aid, we never have."

"I don't like to call our fellow Afro-Asian countries beggars because it is not a very courteous term... it is a harsh term," he added.

## Deputies Approve Marriage Articles

**KABUL, Oct. 18, (Bakhtar).—**The Wolesi Jirgah yesterday approved articles 20 to 37 of the draft law on marriage.

Article one to 20 had been approved by the house before it recessed two months ago. Dr. Abdul Zahir, the president, presided.

## Assembly President Hopeful On Mideast Peace Plan

**UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 18, (Reuter).—**UN General Assembly President Corneliu Manescu called Tuesday for a solution of the Middle East crisis "equitable and acceptable to all parties."

While favouring recourse to the Security Council, he told reporters that the issue also would be debated in the assembly, which now is in recess to permit private consultations among the key delegations to go on without hindrance.

Manescu, who was answering questions put to him at his first press lunch of the Assembly session, described the Middle East problem as the "number one" international question before the United Nations.

He said that he himself was involved in the backstage talks, though he had presented no personal plan. "Still," he said, "I would like by the end of this period of consultations to think we may be able to arrive at a draft solution that may be a common denominator which would be equitable and acceptable to all parties."

## De Gaulle, Ayub Call For Vietnam, Mideast Situation

**PARIS, Oct. 18, (Reuter).—**President de Gaulle said last night at a dinner in honour of President Ayub Khan who is here on a four-day official visit, that Pakistan's foreign policy had enabled her to sign regional action agreements with Iran and Turkey and allowed her to maintain "satisfactory relations" with Afghanistan.

It is thus, that in the matter of the deplorable and unjustifiable war in Vietnam, your overriding desire, like that of France, is that an end should be put to foreign intervention which is its cause and does not cease worsening it.

"In the Middle East conflict, like France, you consider it blameworthy to have started this fighting, unacceptable to have acquired territories occupied by force of arms, necessary to have a future settlement founded on mutual recognition by all the states concerned, the end of all belligerence and the establishment of free navigation for all those in the region, whose political, economic and religious fate affects so closely the entire world," he said.

## RECEPTION MARKS FRIENDSHIP TREATY

**KABUL, Oct. 18, (Bakhtar).—**On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia, a reception was held by Czechoslovakian Ambassador Frontisek Petruzela and Mrs. Petruzela at the Czech embassy yesterday evening.

Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi, the president of the Meshrano Jirgah; Dr. Mohammad Anas, the minister without portfolio; Mohammad Osman Sidky, the secretary general of the foreign ministry; high ranking officials and heads of the diplomatic corps attended.

## WPF Completes Wheat Shipment

Kabul Silo has received the 10,000 tons of wheat sent to Afghanistan under the World Food Program to offset possible wheat shortages. The wheat was donated by Canada.

The wheat will partly replace grain which the government distributed to Helmand, Badghis, Fariab, Jozjan, Balkh, Samangan and Badakhshan provinces affected by the 1966 drought.

The World Food Program also sent Afghanistan oil dried food assistance to boarding schools in Kabul, Kabul University Cafeteria, Pakhtia Rural Development Authority and coal mines in Dare-Soo, Ishpushta and Karkar.

The total gift value amounts to \$4.2 million and another \$535,000 will be added when a contract for food assistance for the resettlement of the Helmand-Arghandab valley is signed.

## Paks Get New Japanese Credit

**TOKYO, Oct. 18, (DPA).—**The Japanese government yesterday decided to extend a 10,800-million-yen (\$30 million) credit to Pakistan. The memorandum concerning the fresh credit extension was exchanged between the two countries at Islamabad later yesterday.

The credit is repayable over 18 years including a five-year grace period with an annual interest rate of 5.5 per cent.

The new Japanese credit will be used chiefly to purchase in Japan fertilizer and steel plants, facilities for installation of a micro-wave system between Pakistan and Nepal and other countries.

## Guarded Optimism Noticed In UAR Attitude To Settlement

**CAIRO, Oct. 18, (AFP).—**The UAR officials recently pessimistic over the chances of a political solution to the Middle East crisis, have switched to guarded optimism as a result of developments at the United Nations.

The officials admit that nothing concrete has emerged from the rounds of secret talks in New York. But they point out that the big powers, even including the United States, have started to understand the danger of a continuation of hostilities in the Middle East.

Egyptian officials are also pleased that a number of nations admit the impossibility of direct negotiation between the Arabs and Israel.

In particular, they point to a change in attitude by Britain, and note that London is actively searching for a solution to the crisis. There is no doubt that relations between London and Cairo will soon be re-established.

Despite all this, UAR officials do not underestimate the problems that must be faced.

Moreover, Cairo maintains it no longer would be satisfied to return to the pre-war situation, despite the fact that officials had been demanding only the "liquidation of the after-effects of aggression".

The UAR still rejects direct negotiations, a peace treaty with Israel and recognition of the Israeli state. But a recent conversation with a high official shows that UAR plans to profit from the present situation to get down to the bottom of the

problem—especially the refugee question.

These officials say Israel is demanding direct negotiations to humiliate Arab governments, knowing well that no Arab regime could accept this without running the risk of being immediately overthrown.

In addition, they maintain, to declare the state of war over would force UAR to accept the passage of Israeli ships in the Suez Canal without resolving any of the basic problems.

## Economic Situation Needs Serious Concern, Say Developing Nations In Algiers

**ALGIERS, Oct. 18, (DPA).—**The 86 African, Asian and Latin American nations attending the development conference in Algiers agree that the world economic situation is cause for "serious concern" to the developing countries.

This was stressed in a 94 page report prepared by the conference's working committees and submitted to the plenary session yesterday.

The report compares the standpoints of the three continental groups on current economic problems.

The 31 African states demanded a complete reform of world trade and that the industrialised nations should channel one per cent of their annual gross national product into development aid.

These demands were already laid down in the "declaration of Algiers," passed by the African states unanimously last Monday.

Observers described the Asian standpoint as more pragmatic. They also regarded as more realistic the attitude taken by the Latin Americans, who support the Africans in principle but concentrated on practical proposals.

The Latin American proposals are to be submitted to the industrialised nations and to be discussed at the United Nations Conference for Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

In a general survey, the report noted that per-capita income in developing countries rose by an average of only \$ two annually in the first half of the "development decade" while the annual rate of growth in industrialised nations was about \$60.

The developing countries share of world trade dropped from 27 per

cent in 1955 to 19.9 per cent in 1965.

Developing countries' export of primary commodities dropped from 40 per cent in 1954/55 to 33 per cent a decade later.

Their exports of finished goods fell from 5.4 per cent in 1961 to 5.2 per cent in 1965.

All states agreed that there was also a persevering stagnation in the flow of international capital for development projects.

The report noted that the general rate of growth of world trade dropped from 12 per cent in 1964 to eight per cent in 1965 and rose to nine per cent in 1966.

But the trade growth rate of developing countries fell from nine per cent in 1964 to six per cent in 1965 and stayed there in 1966.

## RED CRESCENT CALLS NATION TO SERVICE

**KABUL, Oct. 18, (Bakhtar).—**To mark Red Crescent Week, a reception was held by the Red Crescent Society in the Kabul Hotel last night. It was attended by HRH Prince Ahmad Shah, the President of the Society; HRH Princess Bilqis, HRH Princess Mariam, HRH Prince Mohammad Nader, HRH Prince Mohammad Daoud Pashtoonyar, HRH Prince Khatol, HRH Princess Laluma, HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, HRH Sardar Abdul Wali, Sardar Mohammad Aziz Naim and other members of the royal family.

The president of the Wolesi Jirgah Dr. Abdul Zahir, the President of the Meshrano Jirgah, Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi, Acting Prime Minister Abdullah Yafthali, Chief Justice Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziayee, Minister of Court Ali Mohammad, members of the cabinet, Governor and caretaker Mayor of Kabul Dr. Omar Wardak, high ranking officials and heads of the diplomatic corps were also present.

(Cont. on page 4)

## HRH Ahmad Shah Addresses Nation

Following is the text of a speech delivered by HRH Prince Ahmad Shah over Radio Afghanistan last night to mark the opening of Red Crescent Week.

I am happy to open Red Crescent Week which marks the activities of a society in which our philanthropic citizens consider themselves honoured to participate.

This week our country will celebrate a sublime humanitarian ideal which embraces the world.

This ideal, a manifestation of our continually struggling against negative aspects of man's character and natural calamities all over the world.

Participation in this anniversary is a way of acknowledging the activity of millions of men and women throughout the world. In this way we strengthen our ties with these humanitarians.

Acknowledgment is, however, not enough. The real way of celebrating an ideal is by actually implementing it. The realisation of the principles of the Red Crescent Society needs the help of people of conscience as well as the perseverance of the members of the society.

Financial help is useful but not sufficient. More important in active objectives of the society. Without volunteers success can not be attained.

While I would like to acknowledge the hard work of the members of the society I wish to state that we are still in the preliminary stages of development.

The struggle to meet the social and public health needs of the people requires continuous efforts. We have to make much progress in this direction before we can become an active member of the world family of the Red Crescent and Red Cross societies.

I pray to God Almighty that under the wise guidance of His Majesty we may succeed in realising our objective of service to all our people.



Dr. Samad Hamid presents gifts to Turkish artists who gave a performance at last night's reception.



# THE KABUL TIMES

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## RED CRESCENT WEEK

Red Crescent Week, currently being observed throughout the country, is an occasion to remind us of the need to expand social and welfare services. As the first pioneer social organization in our country the multipurpose Red Crescent Society, since its inception 21 years ago, has been actively engaged in bettering the life of the people, and in the past six years has considerably expanded its sphere of activities to cover all parts of the country.

The Red Crescent supports the House for the Destitute (Marastoon) in Kabul. If we have fewer beggars in the capital city of Afghanistan, we can thank Marastoon for that. Marastoon admits large numbers of beggars, feeds and clothes them and also tries to train them in some useful craft. The House for Destitute has equally proved itself a highly valuable agency for the rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents, orphans and distressed mothers. The house is trying to increase the number of crafts it teaches. Recently a marble works course was included.

Now that a reformatory for juvenile delinquents is going to be established, we are sure that the Red Crescent will help it function properly.

The Red Crescent Society has become an indispensable part of our society in times of fire, floods and other natural disasters when it renders great and timely help to the disaster stricken people. Despite its limited financial resources the society also sends aid to some friendly countries. This year alone the society helped the people hit by the earthquakes in Turkey and the Arab refugees caught in the Middle East war.

The Afghan Red Crescent Society has built

### Food For Thought

In order to compose, all you need

to do is remember a tune that

nobody has thought of.

—Robert Schuman

several first-aid centres. The most populated areas of the Kabul city now have access to first-aid centres in times of urgency and need. We are sure that by opening such centres in other major cities the Red Crescent will bring needed relief to countless more.

The Afghan Red Crescent Society has already concluded an agreement with Czechoslovakia to build a number of new centres and provide equipment. Once these new centres are built, the society will be able to boast of nationwide service.

The activities of the society means that Afghanistan is moving towards becoming a welfare state in the areas of health and that such great schemes will enliven the spirit of social service among all the people.

Over the past few years we can notice a great rise in the amount of private donations to public institutes. We see more people donating their homes and land for school buildings and their money for use in social welfare schemes because of the popularity the Red Crescent Society is giving these objectives.

What the society now needs is more funds to undertake more social welfare activities. The society earns money from its lottery and from public donations. But it may also start some small businesses to get a regular income to such places as Marastoon.

We offer our hearty felicitations to His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, the high President of the Red Crescent Society on this day. We are sure that the society will meet with further success under his direction. We hope that celebrations during the week will attract further support for the objectives of the society.

## The Supreme Court And Afghan Justice

By Shafiq Rahel  
Part VIII

The judiciary in Afghanistan was first separated from other organs of the state during the reign of Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi. Sultan Mahmud ordered a part of the famous Arousal Falak mosque to be utilised for judgments and appointed judges to run this section of the mosque. He also ordered slaves to protect the judges from any possible attacks by the people.

At the beginning of the reign of Timur Shah, the offices of justice and interior were under the same administration. But later, an office of justice under the name of Darul Moham was formed which, in addition to its main responsibility of deciding judicial matters also helped keep the peace and maintain security.

This office of justice was headed by a chief justice called the Qazi ul Qazat (the same title the new Afghan Constitution confers upon the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court) Qazi Faisullah Khan was in charge of the Darul Moham and was the

minister of justice as well as the religious advisor to the court. During the reign of Shah Mahmud the Darul Moham's name was changed to Darul Qazat the house of judges.

During the reign of Shah Zaman, the administrator of justice was also known as Qazi ul Qazat, or chief justice. He was also called Khane Olum, chief of knowledge and Amir Darul Qaza, king and the ruler of the house of justice.

In Shah Zaman reign, another court called Darul Adalat, the house of justice, was formed. It was headed by Maulawi Ahmad Khan. Although there were judges and courts the ultimately decision always rested with the kings who were always the supreme authority.

There were no regular law making bodies. The laws were enacted by the kings in accordance with the needs of the time. Customs and religious practices were easily changed. The laws of other Islamic coun-

tries had their impact on Afghanistan. For instance, the royal decree issued by Alluddin Saljuqi in the name of Osman, the founder of Osmanli dynasty saying that for every soul murdered, the murderer shall be killed.

The effect of this decree was felt in all Islamic countries, including Afghanistan. As far as the records show, the decree was observed in all parts of Afghanistan.

During the reign of Ahmad Shah Kabir, contracts were used for the first time. But these documents were not registered in courts or registry books. Whenever a dispute arose about property, the decision of the ruler or the judge was law.

These documents, however, were not widely used. In form, they were an imitation of the documents used during the reign of Sultan Bayazid I. But by the time of Amir Abdul Rhaman-Khan contracts became widely popular.

## Haiphong Skies: Scene Of Violent Air War

The battle now going on in the skies of Haiphong is one of the most violent ever in the North Vietnam air war, because of the intensity of American raids and the power of the city's anti-aircraft defences.

North Vietnamese and United States official statements only give a faint idea of what is actually now taking place at North Vietnam's largest port city, which has suffered substantial damage.

These conclusions were reached recently by foreign observers on the basis of evidence pieced together from conversations with some of the rare travellers coming to Hanoi from Haiphong.

And officials in the capital expect Hanoi to become the next target.

It is impossible to tell exactly how fierce are the combats over Haiphong. But it can be safely gathered that they are "furious".

The discretion of the two sides in this respect obviously is based upon different motives. The North Vietnamese observers feel, do not want to give the rest of the country the impression that Haiphong is being crushed and pounded by American bombs.

And the Americans do not say much as they can thus continue their raids without facing a rash of protests likely to result from accounts of attacks on an inhabited city.

The North Vietnamese issue their

protests against losses sustained by the civilian population at the best a fortnight after the incriminated attacks. And the most detailed eyewitness accounts then lose their power to stir emotions.

Since October 8, the Americans have expanded their onslaught on Haiphong by initiating night bombing raids, according to reliable testimony. And the anti-aircraft artillery was sometimes very strong.

Photos from Haiphong received in Hanoi, but not published, show that some suburbs and some districts in the western part of the city have suffered substantial damage in the attack.

Entire houses have literally disappeared, and only parts of the foundations are left behind. The photos show that concrete walls have been blown up to fifty yards away.

Photos show that a field of ruins is covering an area 2,000 meters (2,187 yards) long and 1,000 meters (1,090 yards) wide where the Hanoi-Haiphong road enters the city.

Further on, houses have been ripped open, and trees and telegraph poles cut off or uprooted.

Some of the craters visible on the photos appear to be so wide that they could only have been dug by

Small communities around Haiphong have bombed hamlets along the roads linking the port city with the rest of the country.

Observers in Hanoi are under the impression that evacuation measures have been more strictly applied and are of a wider scope in Haiphong

that in the capital, and that the population there is now sparse.

An official communique issued recently said Haiphong buildings hit by bombs included a secondary school, a clinic and an anti-tuberculosis center. But U.S. pilots are also said to have dropped bombs near the power stations which supply electric power to the city.

However, the power supplies have not been interrupted.

Raids do not occur daily—there have been letups of up to 72 hours. But on the other hand, American planes some times come in for attacks three or four times a day—as well as at night.

The North Vietnamese claim that 50 U.S. warplanes have been downed over Haiphong since Aug. 31.

Even if this figure is contested by the U.S. it appears to give some idea about the ferocity of the confrontation in the skies of Haiphong.

People who have been there during recent day-time and nightly raids told me that when the ack-ack played up, noise was such that they instinctively hunched down and covered up, even if they were at the bottom of an air shelter, for they had the impression that everything was about to crumble around them.

It is impossible to get any precise idea of the number of ack-ack batteries that have been set up in Haiphong. But these eyewitnesses said there were so many that the skies above the city were completely dotted by smoke from exploding shells.

(AFP)

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

### Middle East Crisis

The latest developments in the Middle East give rise to hope that countries which had supported the June five Israeli aggression against the neighbouring Arab countries have now realised the expansionist policies of Israel and therefore will try to put an end to the dangerous Middle East crisis.

The editorial, explaining the new stage in Middle East crisis, referred to the following events:

1. "The United Nations postponement of the Middle East debate in the hope that delegates will hold private consultations to find an equitable solution.

2. The meeting between UAR Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi and the United States Chief UN delegate Arthur Goldberg.

3. The current visit of the British representative Harold Beely to Cairo, with a view to reestablishing diplomatic ties between the two countries.

The editorial said that Britain was being affected by the blockage of the Suez Canal more than any other country in Western Europe. Some British newspapers give the figure of the loss as 200 million pounds sterling annually.

Political observers believe that Sir Harold Beely's visit to Cairo will almost certainly lead to resumption of diplomatic ties between the United Arab Republic and the United Kingdom.

This is so, especially because the British Foreign Secretary George Brown has considered the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Arab occupied territories as a prerequisite to a possible Middle East settlement.

He has also considered the United Nations to be the most appropriate forum for seeking a settlement there. In other words Brown does not think that Arabs must hold direct talk with Israel following its troops withdrawal from the occupied territories.

This has led to the creation of a favourable atmosphere in Cairo. Britain may well bring pressure upon Israel to evacuate the occupied territories following the resumption

of portance to Britain, said the editorial. Israel has already started her propaganda campaign against the British foreign secretary and she still hopes that the United States will not change its policy about the Middle East crisis and support for Israel.

Other countries which had come to support Israel may well change their policies. Countries friendly

with Britain are likely to follow the lead.

In another editorial the paper recounted the activities of the Afghan Red Crescent Society during the past year. It also made a strong appeal to readers for making generous contributions towards strengthening the society's financial status.

## World Press

The Cuban communist party newspaper *Granma* broke the story of the reported death in Bolivia of former Cuban Minister for Industry Ernesto Guevara.

But the newspaper told its readers it was unable to confirm or deny the reports that Guevara had been killed in a clash between guerrillas and government forces last Sunday.

The paper which hit the streets late, spread a wealth of news agency report over much of the front page, under the heading:

"Cables have been coming in since 0800 on Monday morning concerning fighting between the Bolivian army of national liberation and puppet troops of the Barrientos tyranny. These cables insist that, according to official sources, the glorious and heroic fighter Ernesto Guevara died in one of these clashes. *Granma*, which does not have sufficient information to confirm or deny these reports, restricts itself to publishing textually, for the information of the people, the contents of the main news agency reports."

UAR has turned down a request by several countries to help open the canal to enable 15 ships stranded there to return home, the *Al Jumhuriya* of UAR reported.

Tuesday, UAR rejected a proposal to reopen the Suez Canal provided Israel pulls back its troops 25 kilometres from the positions they now hold.

The request for partial clearance of the canal was made by some of the countries which have ships in the canal at present. These countries include the United

States, France, West Germany, Sweden, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Britain.

The independent mass circulation newspaper *Milliyet* of Istanbul said the United States bases in Turkey put Turks in danger of war.

The newspaper, commenting on anti-American demonstration that marked the recent visit to Turkey of units of the United States Sixth Fleet, said:

"At the end of the Second World War, the United States was the only country in which Turkey put its trust in the face of Soviet threats, and Turkey was able to rely on the U.S. to find a solution to its economic difficulties.

"So the Turkish nation joyfully welcomed the political, military and economic agreements concluded with the U.S.

But some time afterward, public opinion began to develop doubts on the nature of those agreements. The behaviour of certain Americans assigned to Turkey on the one hand and the policy followed by Washington in the Cyprus affair on the other brought out resentments accumulated over the year."

After commenting that "the bases set up in Turkey do not directly concern joint defence" and that "the United States is determined not to accept Turkish demands for their abolition or the establishment of Turkish control", the newspaper continued:

"From this fact, the bases have ceased to be an element of security but constitute a risk of war for the country."

## Iraq Calls For Immediate Israeli Withdrawal

Following are excerpts from the text of the speech delivered by Dr. Adnan Pachachi the foreign minister and chief of the Iraqi delegation to UN to the Current General Assembly session on October 11, 1967.

The Assembly is meeting this year in sombre circumstances. As the Secretary-General stated in the opening sentence of the introduction to his annual report: "the international political situation has not only improved, it has in fact deteriorated considerably." He rightly attributed this deterioration, to the recourse to violence and threat of violence throughout the world, and warned that "when unbridled use of force is accepted and intimidation and threats go unchallenged, the hopes of a world order such as the one outlined in the Charter, become dim and hollow."

These are words uttered by a man deeply devoted to the ideal of peace and understanding among nations.

The disillusionment and anguish clearly reflected in these words, were echoed by many representatives in this debate. Nowhere has this feeling of frustration and disappointment been more manifest and justified than in the handling by the United Nations of the issues arising out of the war unleashed by Israel against the Arab states last June.

There is on the agenda of the present Session an item entitled "The Situation in the Middle East" which the Assembly decided to consider as a matter of high priority. Yet the Foreign Minister of Israel suggested that the United Nations should take no substantive action but merely content itself with a call for direct negotiations between the parties.

This approach found no support in the Assembly, and for good reason. The implications of Israel's proposal are clear. Twenty years of United Nations work and involvement in the region

would be ended; the numerous resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on the refugees, would be discarded; and the elaborate machinery set up to keep the peace, would be dismantled. And all this for what purpose? The answer, clearly and simply is to enable Israel acquire new territorial and political gains, at the expense of the Arabs. Israel must have known that the Assembly could not possibly accept such a proposal, but it presented it nonetheless in the hope that its intransigence would in the end prevent the United Nations from taking any action. The Israelis undoubtedly hope to achieve their purpose with the help and unqualified support they expect from some of their powerful friends.

This attitude reflects the deep seated hostility and mistrust with which the United Nations is now viewed by the ruling circles in Israel. The Israelis consider the United Nations an interfering nuisance. That is why we hear from Mr. Eban such statements as "the Middle East is not an international protectorate" and "solutions cannot be grafted into it from outside". I wonder in passing whether that was the view held by Mr. Eban in 1947 and 1948, when the partition plan was grafted from outside, although every state in the region had voted against it, and the great majority of the people of the country whose fate was being decided, strongly objected to it. Is this not a typical example of the opportunism, which has become the most characteristic feature of Israel's contribution to the work of this organisation?

While Israel, virtually alone advocated a hands off attitude, the overwhelming majority of members felt that the United Nations should continue to play an active role in finding a solution to the crisis. Any other position would

condone territorial expansion and make it the sole basis for political settlement which will inevitably be in favour of the side which chose to use military force.

The central issue emerging from this debate as indeed was the case in the Emergency Session, is the withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab territory. I can do no better than what the Secretary-General said in the introduction to his annual report:

"There is the immediate and urgently challenging issue of the withdrawal of the armed forces of Israel from the territory of neighbouring Arab States occupied during the recent war. There is near unanimity on this issue, in principle, because everyone agrees that there should be no territorial gains by military conquest. It would, in my view, lead to disastrous consequences if the United Nations were to abandon or compromise this fundamental principle, that it is indispensable to an international community of States—if it is not to follow the law of the jungle—that the territorial integrity of every state be respected, and the occupation by military force of the territory of one state by another cannot be condoned."

The same serious and urgent challenge which faced the Emergency Session of the General Assembly faces us today. Will Israel be allowed to solidify its aggression, and be encouraged in its avowed aim to annex the Arab territories it has occupied.

I do not think there is a single delegate in this hall who does not appreciate the ominous implications, in this situation, for the United Nations, and indeed, for the civilised world order which the Charter seeks to establish. If this drift towards international anarchy is not halted, no state will be immune from attack and from mutilation of its national territory.

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Students pose for a photograph before departing for Beirut at the Kabul International Airport last Thursday morning.

### 13 Students Leave For Beirut To Study English

Thirteen young Afghans left Kabul last Thursday for the American University of Beirut to study English along with a variety of basic college courses to help them prepare for future studies at universities in the United States.

The 13 students, who will spend one or two semesters at AUB, are being sent under scholarships provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) in Afghanistan.

After becoming proficient in English at AUB, the 13 will be selected for full scholarships at colleges in America, also financed by USAID.

Along with their English language studies the Afghans will take basic courses in such subjects as history, mathematics and science.

The 13 who left Thursday will join 13 others who left Afghanistan for AUB last month on full four year USAID scholarships and the 40 from Afghanistan who have been at AUB for several semesters.

(Contd on page 4)

### Problems Of Gas From The North Sea

The discovery of gas under the North Sea has renewed the interest in prospecting for natural gas. North Sea gas will eventually supply ten per cent of Britain's energy requirements and may even reach as high as 30 per cent as in the United States.

But it was not so long ago that the possibility of finding gas beneath the North Sea was thought to be extremely low. However, the prospectors went after oil and gas and their faith was rewarded; gas is now being fed into the British grid.

The North Sea is considered by geologists to be part of the European land mass and not part of the deep Oceans so the prospect of finding either oil or gas under it has the same probability as finding it under the surrounding land. In the United Kingdom small oil fields had been found and similar finds had been made in Germany and Holland, but these were all small and would not have been economic if they had been covered with water.

Oil and gas fields covered by the sea present many problems, not least of which are the vagaries of the weather, which in the North Sea can range from full-gale to fog. To be economical they must also be close together and the many problems of drilling which sea going rigs must overcome have to be mastered.

The production of gas from the North Sea has given the engineers and geologists many problems but these are gradually being overcome and economical ways of getting the gas from the rocks beneath the sea to the consumer are being worked out. One method has been suggested which would leave a permanent platform on piles driven into the seabed to house the valves and other controls necessary after it had ceased operating as the drilling rig. Another saving from this kind of platform would be that several wells could be drilled at a large angle from the vertical thus enabling the drillers to extract the gas from a very wide radius.

Whatever the method the drillers use to get the gas from the sea bed, the chemists too have their problems, one of which is to put some smell into this almost odourless gas. They have to do this so that the consumer becomes aware of it if it is accidentally switched on. The high temperatures met with when burning North Sea gas are also presenting problems. Gas appliances will have to be changed and this will be expensive—about £40 per household in Britain has been estimated. The changes needed in industrial appliances will be simpler and therefore less expensive.

The cost to both users will come down, as convertible appliances become available. For heating, natural gas will be the economical choice of the future and it will compete on equal terms with coal.

(Contd on page 4)

### Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

Newspapermen usually are preoccupied with saving space giving as much information and wasting as little precious space as possible.

Apparently the management of the daily *Decua* of Sberberghan, Jozjan, thinks other wise. The last bunch of four days papers sent to us have only three lines in every column inch and only an average of six news items on the first page plus the first part of the editorial.

The editorials in these four issues were on human dignity, the evils of pessimism, the annual meeting of the provincial directors of education held in Kabul and formation of a committee of ministers to prepare plans for the celebration of the 50th anniversary of Afghan independence.

The first two editorials are rather expository writing on what is pessimism, and what is meant by human dignity.

In regard to celebrating the 50th independence anniversary it supports the idea of starting preparations in time and it backs the formation of a powerful committee.

After a review of the independence campaign and the post independence era, the editorial concludes with this paragraph:

"Our hope is that the esteemed ministers who serve on this committee and who have ample time at their disposal from now on until next year will take measure to celebrate the 50th anniversary of independence in a manner worthy of the occasion, demonstrating the real significance and value of freedom, and exemplifying the valiant campaigns of our fathers."

The editorial on the meeting of the directors of education in Kabul hopes this meeting will grow into a conference that can make a real contribution to balanced development of educational facilities in the country, work out solutions to problems faced by school administrations and teaching staffs around the country, and develop better curricula.

"By coming together, education department heads of the provinces and high ranking educators and officials of the education ministry, education policy makers of the country, without doubt through sincere cooperation and concerted efforts, will iron out present difficulties," says the editorial.

The daily *Tolo* of Afghanistan of Kandahar wishes in an editorial this week that long term development plans for city would be chalked out by provincial authorities with the cooperation of the housing and town planning department of the Public Works Ministry.

Kandahar most probably follows Kabul in its rate of growth. In recent years several new districts have been added to the city. Water and power is more readily available here than in many other provincial cities. Some of the city's streets are paved. However like Kabul upon a very short time ago, Kandahar shape has changed unpredictably.

This is what causes the editorial to be carried. It says growth just for growth's sake, if there are no plans to provide necessary services such as water, power, transportation, etc., is not good.

Perhaps it would be advisable for the city to start drawing up a 25 years, or longer development plan, the editorial says.

It is now possible to distinguish news from views published in the daily *Nangarhar*, Jalalabad, at a glance. The paper has begun to use bold face for its editorials, and has doubled the column width for it.

One of the first editorials carried in this manner is entitled "A Literacy Campaign Requires a National Effort."

In it editor Nakibur Rahman Sar Lualai sees the opening of four literacy courses three weeks ago in Kohdaman as a good omen for opening many more like it in rural areas.

The vast majority of our population live in remote areas and small villages, the editorial says. There is no need for elaborate teacher recruitment and training programmes for such courses, Sar Lualai says.

The best thing, to do would be to make use of the literate population of the villages.

There is no village without literates he stresses, to make more, few, literates. Among these the first, and the most readily available are the village mosque emams. These he says, have a school—the mosque—at their disposal as well.

The main thing is to provide these people with basic ideas on how to teach a literacy course. Rather than starting seven year old children on classes such as 10th and 11th century poetry diyaes, people should be taught the alphabet, and easy readings related to daily living of the child, his home and his village.

Get your copy of the Kabul Times Annual at the Khyber.

Af. 110.

### The Rotating Earth And Harnessing Its Energy

American scientists suggest that man some day may be able to harness the tremendous amount of energy generated by the earth's rotation as it spins on its axis at speeds of more than 1,000 miles an hour.

This possibility was one of the highlights in a report prepared for the White House by a panel of scientists headed by Dr. Donald F. Horing, Presidential science adviser. Their report added that no one has yet devised a practical method of harnessing this potential source of power but they indicated science may some day figure out a way—just as the ocean's tides, solar heat and nuclear energy have been tamed by man in his search for more resources.

Present day nuclear power reactors, the scientists said, are at a relatively primitive stage, although they already supply heat, light and electrical power to millions of Americans. The scientists said today's reactors use only 1.5 per cent of the energy available in uranium, and new reactors can be developed which will extract 50 times as much energy.

Two U.S. government agencies have registered with the U.S. patent office new methods for harnessing lightning in the sky.

Both methods involve drawing off electric charges from thunder clouds, one by seeding the clouds with needles of metalized nylon, the other by means of a beam generated by a network of electric field meters.

Practical results may vary from influencing rainfall so as to help farmers or control forest fires to such military uses as reducing radio interference or harnessing an enemy with lightning strokes.

Two scientists working for the Army Electronics Command invented the seeding method. Several million metalized nylon threads are scattered by airplane or rocket at a point in the sky chosen by electronic survey. The charge in the clouds can be dissipated or concentrated in lightning flash to the earth.

Two experts working for the Atomic Energy Commission invented the beam method. A proton beam is generated by accelerators or other facilities, to provide a pathway by which an electric charge in the clouds can be bled off before it has built up sufficient strength to form a lightning flash.

U.S. atomic scientists are planning to build the world's most powerful magnet as part of a programme of atom smashing experiments at the Argonne National Laboratory near Chicago.

The giant, super-conducting magnet will take advantage of the fact that some metals are superconductive at very low temperatures. Some metals when cooled to temperatures a few degrees above absolute zero (minus 273 degrees Centigrade) lose all resistance to an electric current. This has made it possible to build magnets which can store enormous amounts of energy with little or no sustaining input. In normal, wire-wound magnets, the wire offers resistance to the current and is heated. This lost energy must be replaced constantly.

The Argonne magnet, which will be used to probe more deeply into the nature of matter, will be immersed in a bath of liquid helium, which has a temperature just above absolute zero, or almost a total absence of heat. To keep the helium in liquid form, its chamber will in turn be enclosed in another very

liquefied gas, such as hydrogen.

Such a magnet may have other possible uses, if the liquid gas chambers do not present a problem. For example, they can store electrical energy for future use. Or they can be used to create a magnetic field around a spacecraft to protect its occupants from solar eruptions.

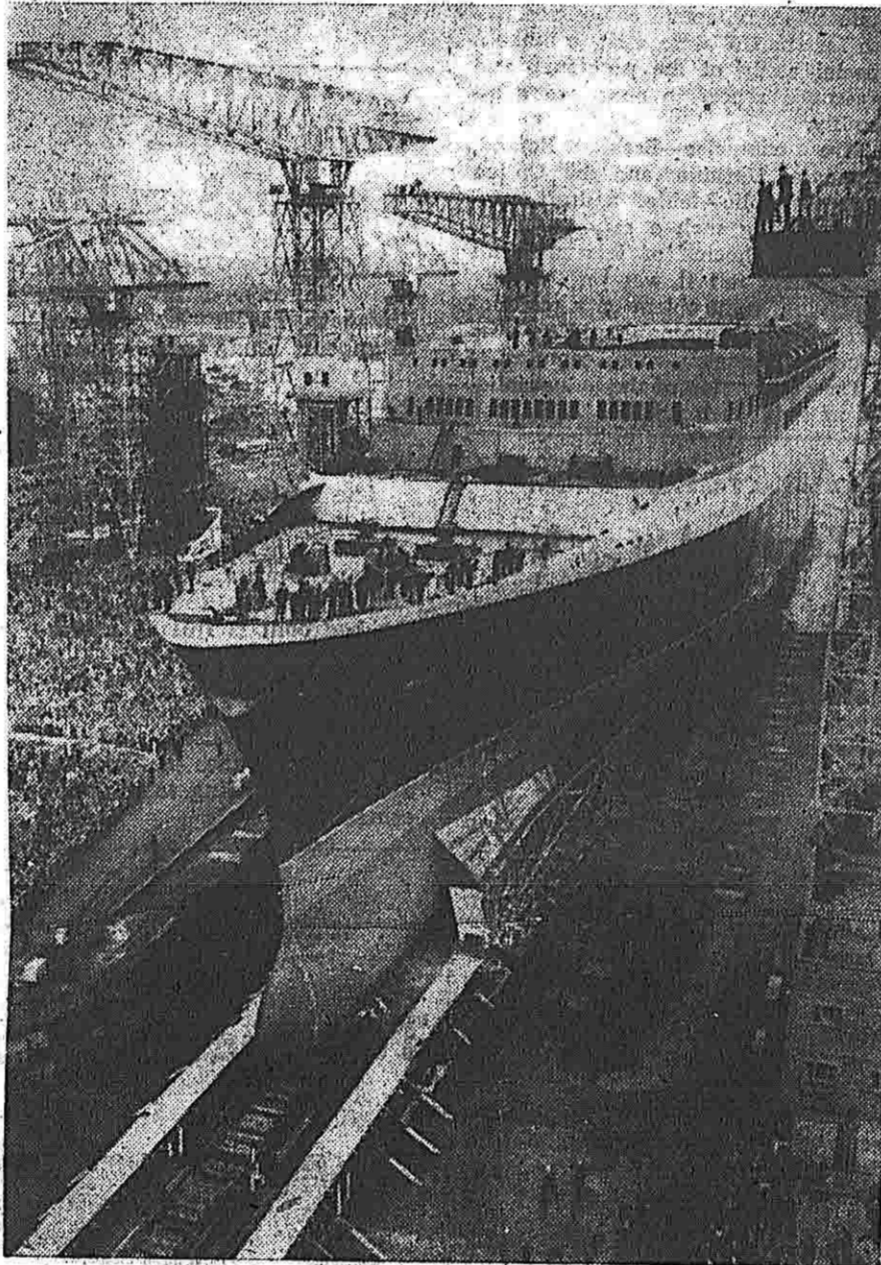
The world's biggest radio-radar telescope, located in the American Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, may provide man with new answers to how the world began, because it can "see" further out into space than any other instrument ever invented.

Some scientists say the Puerto Rico telescope may also provide some clues as to how the world may end.

This is the story. Some scientists believe that the universe began with a big bang about 12 billion years ago. Some of this mind also speculate that the universe expands and contracts like the beating of a mammoth heart. The Puerto Rico telescope, used by scientists from all over the world, may be able to confirm the big bang theory, and might by its measurements also be able to tell when the pulsating universe will one day collapse again; some who believe along this line say the end may be 70 billion years from now.

The Puerto Rico telescope, now in use for three years, has already shown that Venus revolves in a clockwise direction, instead of counter-clockwise as had been assumed. It has also corrected the record concerning the rotation of the planet Mercury. Mercury rotates in 59 days, not 88 days as had been accepted.

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)



Queen Elizabeth II begins her slide into the water as sirens scream and 10,000 people cheer. It is the first ageless ship that will never be out-moded in her life time.

### GOLD MEDALLIST FIRST VICTIM OF SEX CHECK

The international arena of a major athletic event is hardly a fitting place for a woman to have her sex denounced. Miss Ewa Klobukowska of Poland—joint holder of the world 100 meters record, a Gold Medallist at Tokyo three years ago and in the European championships in Budapest last September suffered the humiliation of being the first known athlete to take the sex check test and fail.

No woman athlete will wish to follow her. The test was introduced in Budapest last year and several Russian athletes were outstanding by their absence on this occasion. The Polish girl may, it is hoped, be the first and last athlete to be made a public exhibit.

Formerly, women competitors had only to produce a chit from their sex. The more rigorous test was established to prevent ambitious selectors turning a blind eye to possible abnormality and giving their teams an unfair advantage.

Suspensions have been thrown on the sex of athletes many times in the past. Usually dubious cases have been discreetly withdrawn from their teams and so escaped the harsh publicity of the Polish girl. Although rumours at the European championships last year centred mainly around athletes from Eastern countries, there have been a number of cases among English, Dutch and French girls.

None of the women with the present British team is under suspicion but there have been cases in Britain as far back as the twenties. One such "girl" is apparently now the husband of a successful marriage.

Miss Klobukowska came under suspicion during the semi-finals of a tournament in Kiev on September 14, but the Polish selectors saw fit not to withdraw her. Then the medical panel of three Russian and three Hungarian doctors jurged that

she had one chromosome too many. The test carried out by the medical board is quite simple. A scraping of cells—probably from the inside of the cheek—is taken and the chromosomes inside the nuclei of the cells are looked at under high magnification. In the normal, female, tiny thread like chromosomes, pairs will contain two X chromosomes. In the male, each pair contains an X and a Y chromosome. In between these genuine states, are a range of inter-sex variations.

These inter-sex conditions are so complicated that even doctors have not sorted them all out yet. There often seems to be no dividing line between these genuine states, are a ale. There may be females with the XY male genetic make-up whose genitalia develop as females but who may look more masculine than other line between male and female.

In other cases, an accident of the

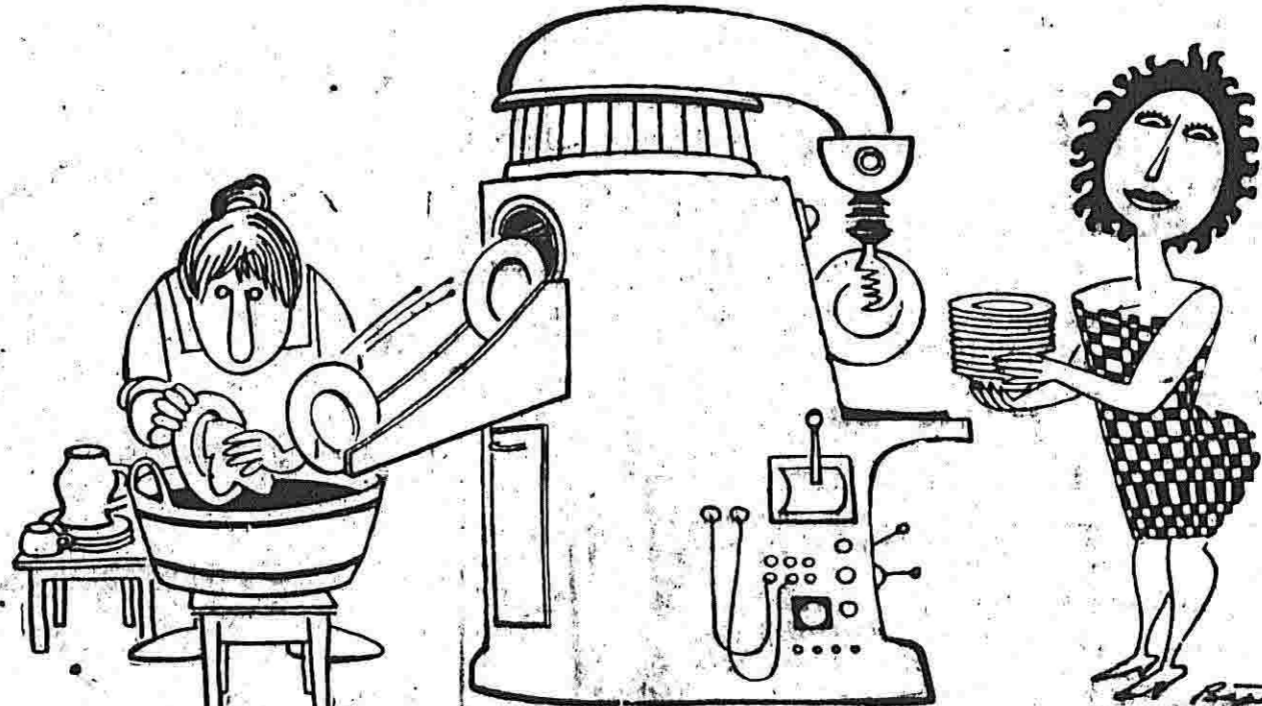
cell which divide to produce the egg give rise to the two X chromosomes together with a Y chromosome. This also results in the "female" some masculine characteristics, for instance wider shoulders and narrower hips.

Dr. Charles Marshal, of the British Amateur Athletics Board, believes this may be the Polish girl's misfortune. "She is probably a pseudo-hermaphrodite," he commented. "It is very bad luck on her. Psychologically these people are nearly always female and it is quite right that they should be brought up as females. They feel and react as such, can get married and have normal intercourse, but cannot have children. Miss Klobukowska is obviously a female. She has been seen her making herself up."

Many people invariably assume that these rare inter-sex accidents of genetics must be associated with homosexuality. This is not so, explained Dr. Marshall. Homosexuality is a psychological state, and females with a Y chromosome should be regarded as feminine. A true hermaphrodite would be a person with both ovaries and testes, and could be either male or female, depending on the way in which they were brought up.

Another reason for confusion may arise if from an early age a child has overactive glands which secrete hormones. In this case, a person with a true XX female genetic make-up might develop male characteristics. Her physique might be masculine, or she might have rudimentary testes concealed between the lips to the entrance of the vagina. This would be difficult for medical athletic boards to sort out when such a girl aroused suspicion

(Contd. on page 4)



## HM Receives Buzkashi Teams

(Contd. from page 1) from Samangan, and Mohammad Ismael Babori, an elder from Jozjan, said they were happy that teams from the provinces were invited to take part in the birthday of His Majesty.

They prayed for the long life and health of His Majesty and the further progress of Afghanistan under his guidance.

His Majesty showed his kindness to Haji Moqim, captain of the Balkh team, Haji Gulistan, captain of the Kunduz team; Abdul Samad Kohi, captain of Fariab, Abdul Wahab Ishaqzai, captain of Jozjan, Abdul Qayoum, captain of Samangan, Mohammad Nauroz Mangal, Captain of Takbar, Mohammad Nadir Mula khail, captain of Baghlan, Hazrat Qul, captain Badakhshan, and members of the teams.

Team captains and players were introduced to His Majesty by Farouq Seraj and Nour Mohammad, the technical director of the Olym-

pic Association. His Majesty pinned medals bearing the anniversary seal of his 54th birthday on captains and team members. Medals were also bestowed upon the winning horses.

Captains and team members and deputies and senators lunched at the royal table.

The buzkashi team from the Jozjan province which won nine points in the matches held in the Bagrami grounds on His Majesty's birthday is champion this year. His Majesty distributed victory flags to winning teams on his birthday.

The Kakar tribe of southern Pash-toonistan has congratulated His Majesty, the royal family and the people of Afghanistan on His Majesty's birthday. They said they have prayed for Afghanistan's further progress under the guidance of His Majesty.

## Red Crescent

Continued from page (1)

Dr. Samad Hamid Secretary "General of the society welcomed the guests.

In an address he said that the problems of mankind, caused by nature or himself are too big to be solved by individual action.

Dr. Hamid said "we should praise Henry Denand for creating a regular channel for humanitarian service."

He said that during Red Crescent Week an invitation for active participation in the activities of the society has been sent out to all the people.

"As Prince Ahmad Shah said financial aid alone is not enough. Practical participation within the framework of our society is the most effective means for encouraging social service," he said.

Dr. Hamid added that people should not be afraid of being in the preliminary stages of development of having limited means because "if the founder of this world organisation or other philanthropists had been intimidated by such obstacles what would have happened to the condition of millions of distressed people?"

Dr. Hamid thanked His Majesty the King, for his invaluable protection of the society and praised the continued and effective guidance of HRH Prince Ahmad Shah and all those who help the society from within and outside the country.

A joint concert was held by the national orchestra of the culture department of the Ministry of Information and Culture and a group of Turkish artists. Later a lottery was held for the benefit of the society.

## ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

KABUL, Oct. 18, (Bakhtar).—Mrs. Nazeera Saeeidie of Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital left Kabul yesterday for Federal Republic of Germany under an FRG scholarship to study nursing.

Fazel Rabi Nezam an official of the Ministry of Mines and Industries left Kabul for Bonn yesterday under an FRG scholarship to study geological mapping.

Prof. Rene Koeing, the chairman of the affiliation programme of the College of Economics of Cologne University who came here a month ago as a guest lecturer, left for home yesterday.

## Weather Forecast

Skies all over Afghanistan will be clear. Yesterday the warmest area was Nangarhar with a high of 29 C, 84 F. The coldest spot was North Salang with a low of -9 C, 15.5 F. Yesterday wind speed was clocked at 5 knots (7 1/2 mph).

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	20 C	0 C
	68 F	32 F
Kandahar	25 C	5 C
	77 F	41 F
Mazare Sharif	21 C	3 C
	72 F	37 F
Herat	27 C	6 C
	80 F	43 F
Ghazni	17 C	-1 C
	63 F	30 F
Gardez	16 C	0 C
	61 F	32 F
South Salang	7 C	-1 C
	44 F	30 F



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## Home Briefs

KABUL, Oct. 18, (Bakhtar).—The Women's Volunteer Organisation and the welfare fund of the Women's Institute have allocated Af. 70,000 for help to the needy next winter.

This was decided in a meeting presided over by HRH Princess Bilgis and attended by HRH Princess Lailuma and members of the organisation.

KABUL, Oct. 18, (Bakhtar).—In Buzkashi games held yesterday at Ghazi Stadium, Badakhshan defeated Samangan four to three. HRH Sardar Abdul Wali attended. A silver cup was given to the winning team by Secretary General of the Olympic Association Farouq Seraj.

## JOHNSON, LEE DISCUSS ASIA OF TOMORROW

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AFP).—President Johnson and Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore got together Tuesday for a first hand look at the future of Asian development and regional cooperation.

In his welcoming address to the Prime Minister, who was received at the White House with full military honours, Johnson laid strong emphasis on these two points by stressing that the United States is looking beyond the war in Vietnam to an Asia "that has realised its promise, that lives at peace with itself and with others".

The president cited Singapore as

"a bright example of what can be accomplished not only in Asia but in Africa and Latin America, wherever men work for a life of freedom and dignity."

"Your people have wisely followed the road of regionalism. They are taking part in the cooperative organisations that promise so much for the future of Southeast Asia. You have found, in fruitful cooperation with your neighbours, the key to your nation's progress in the modern world."

"I know you are looking ahead, beyond the Asia of today, to the Asia of the 1970s," Johnson added. "You want and deserve to know what will be America's interest in the new Asia."

"I trust that your visit here will give you the answers. You will find an America that looks beyond the conflict of today, to an Asia that has realised its promise, that lives at peace with itself and others. All that we have done, all that we shall do, is intended to help bring that Asia into being", he said.

Administration officials stressed, prior to Lee's arrival, in their opinion, the Prime Minister "has operated an effective government, free of corruption," and that related an effective U.S. and Singapore, in Lee's own words, are "correct and cordial".

## Viet. Hinders US, USSR Cooperation

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 18 (Reuter).—The Soviet Union said yesterday that American "aggression" in Vietnam was seriously hampering chances of a joint space effort by the two powers.

The chief Soviet delegate, Nikolai Fedorenko, told the General Assembly's Political Committee that possibilities of fruitful cooperation were also being affected by the nuclear weapons race—"which certainly didn't start through our initiative."

For the United States, Congressman L.H. Fountain rejected the Soviet Charges of Vietnam aggression and told Fedorenko if he wished to pursue this subject "he should do it in the proper forum, at which time we shall answer him."

Despite the clash at the beginning of the Committee's debate on outer space developments, both American and Soviet delegates welcomed recent steps towards controlling space activities, including the treaty signed by 88 nations which came into force last week.

This forbids the planting of nuclear weapons in space and bans use of the moon and other celestial bodies for military activities.

## BANK GIVES AWAY MONEY

NEW YORK, Oct. 18, (Reuter).—A city bank marked the opening of a new branch here by giving away free samples of money.

Hundreds of New Yorkers lured inside by mini-skirted girls handing out "free money" leaflets—were Tuesday given small white boxes containing newly-minted coins, or slips of paper to select a coloured box containing \$1 to 100 (seven shillings 35 to sterling) notes.

Officials of the Chelsea National Bank refused to disclose just how much money they were handing out, but said 10,000 of the boxes were being given away.

At least one man opened his box to find a dollar bill. Looking somewhat dazed he left the bank without comment—and without opening an account.

## AUB Programme

(Contd. from page 3) Since the AID Afghanistan programme at the American University of Beirut began almost 10 years ago, nearly 200 Afghans have been sent to AUB under full scholarships.

The most popular undergraduate majors at AUB have been agriculture, education and engineering.

Many of those who have returned have gone on to take advanced degrees at colleges in the United States.

## UN ASKED TO TACKLE BRAIN DRAIN PROBLEM

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 18, (Reuter).

—The United Nations was yesterday urged to tackle the problem of the "brain drain" whereby highly trained personnel from developing countries preferred to work in the more advanced nations.

Several speakers in the General Assembly's economic committee called for the UN secretariat to make a special study of the problem and present a report to next year's assembly.

Five countries—Brazil, Poland, Rumania, Ukraine, and the United Arab Republic—tabled a draft resolution urging such a step.

Majid Rahnama of Iran said his government felt it was on the way to solving the problem on a national level. On the international level the issue became even more complex.

The cooperation of the industrialised nations, such as the U.S., was

## Australia, New Zealand Step Up Viet. Commitment

CANBERRA, Oct. 18 (Reuter).—Australia and New Zealand stepped up their Vietnam war commitment by a total increase of nearly 2,000 men to join the forces first sent out in 1965.

Prime Minister Harold Holt told parliament here that more than 1,700 men will leave in November or December to swell the present Australian force of 6,300.

In Wellington, New Zealand Prime Minister Keith Holyoake said an infantry company of 170 men would leave at the same time to join the 376 New Zealanders serving in Vietnam.

Part of the new Australian contingent will be a battalion group with helicopter support which will almost double the offensive scope of the Australian force.

America at present has about 450,000 men serving in Vietnam and another 45,000 are due to arrive there shortly.

## Sex Check

(Contd. from page 3) by her appearance and seemed to have an advantage over other female competitors, thought Dr. Marshall.

Since such an athlete would have a perfectly normal female genetic make-up, Dr. Marshall would see no reason for disqualifying her.

"After all, there are fat men and thin men, tall men and short men who take part in athletic events."

The use of hormones to put on weight and give an athlete added force for the decathlon and discus-throwing events is a cause of great concern. A potent hormone drug, known as Dianabol, is quite certainly being used by some countries, said Dr. Marshall. "We are doing everything we can to stamp out the practice. As well as being unfair, we have no idea, as with other hormone drugs, of the long-term side effects."

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## USSR Venus Probe To Try Landing

MOSCOW, Oct. 18 (Reuter).—The Soviet Union will attempt to drop its Venus-4 space probe gently on to the cloud-shrouded surface of Venus today, a top Soviet scientist disclosed here yesterday.

Dr. Mstislav Keldysh, president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, told a press conference that the craft would reach Venus at Wednesday.

He said a soft landing was not the main aim of the space craft, launched on June 12. But in answer to a question he indicated that the vehicle had been programmed for a landing, in addition to studying the planet's atmosphere.

"It is impossible to be certain that everything will work out in such a way as to make a soft landing possible, Keldysh said.

Dr. Keldysh added the spacecraft would not transmit any pictures of the planet, which lies below a thick cloud cover.



## SHAHPASAND

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## Natural Gas

Continued from page (3) terms with other fuels for the production of electricity. North Sea gas was an act of faith which has brought a new interest in geological prospecting for fuel sources and a new energy source for Britain.

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