

12-6-1967

Kabul Times (December 6, 1967, vol. 6, no. 205)

Bakhtar News Agency

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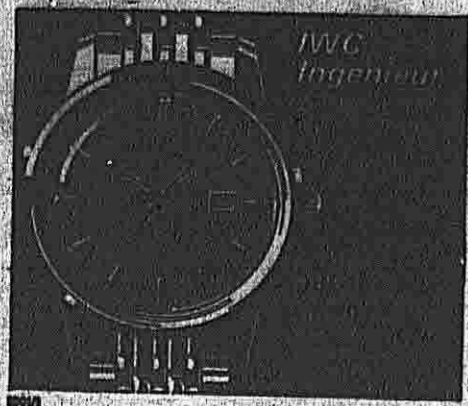
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Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (December 6, 1967, vol. 6, no. 205)" (1967). *Kabul Times*. 1656.
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VOL. VI, NO. 205

THE KABUL TIMES

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1967 (QAUS 14, 1346 S.H.)

FOR SHEER DELIGHT



Price Af 3

UN CONTRIBUTES 2 M. DOLLARS TO AG PROGRAMME

KABUL, Dec. 6.—Plans for a laboratory, technicians course and demonstration programmes in animal health and animal husbandry extension work in a pilot area.

The Ministry hopes that the extension services demonstrated in the Baghlan district will eventually be extended to cover the whole country by training additional personnel at a number of similar centres to be established throughout the country.

The project aims to promote more effective use of land for forestry and pasture by means of a demonstration and training programme and assist the government in formulating a national forestry policy and organisation. The project will carry out more detailed surveys and appraisal of existing conditions in a pilot area and provide practical field training in appropriate land use and forest practices.

Mediterranean Defence Approved Over Gaullists

PARIS, Dec. 6 (Reuter)—French Gaullist deputies walked out Tuesday as parliamentarians from the European Common Market countries and Britain voted in favour of a common defence policy for the Mediterranean.

The recommendation, approved by the Assembly of the Western European Union (WEU) referred to the Soviet naval build-up in the Eastern Mediterranean and the possibility of the French naval base at Mers el Kebir in Algeria falling into the hands of a potential enemy after France evacuates it next February.

It called on the WEU council of ministers to force, in agreement with members of the Atlantic alliance, a common defence policy.

The assembly approved the recommendation by 37 votes to nil.

The two Gaullist deputies present walked out of the hall when the vote was taken. But one Frenchman—a socialist—voted in favour of the resolution.

One of the Gaullists Andre Beauguitte, yesterday submitted a note to the assembly stating that Mers el Kebir could not become a Soviet base or fall into any other foreign hands.

This was because France was not giving up its rights there under the 1963 Evian agreements on Algerian independence, he explained.

Europa Rocket Launch Fails

ADELAIDE, Dec. 6, (Reuter)—Eldo's Europa F-62 rocket blasted into the dawn sky over the central Australian desert today, but the third attempt at a successful test flight ran into trouble.

The French second-stage engines failed to ignite and the first and second stage of the three-stage rocket did not separate as planned.

The launch, from Woomera, South Australia, was designed to test the flight performance of the French F-62 stage engines.

Col. J. Dutton, Eldo's representative in Australia, described the test flight and launching as an "incomplete success".

The rocket, carrying the German third stage and a dummy Europa-1 satellite crashed in the uninhabitable Simpson desert.

Eldo's representative in Australia, Colonel J. Dutton, said data from the vehicle had not yet been evacuated, but he described the first stage performance as successful.

The first attempt to launch the rocket on Monday was stopped 12 seconds before blast-off because of a fault in ground equipment.

At the second attempt yesterday morning all four engines ignited smoothly, but the 104-foot (30 metre) high rocket failed to take off.

The test flights are in preparation for the first Europa orbital flight from Woomera by mid-1968, designed to demonstrate the vehicles' capacity to put a one-ton satellite into space.



Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation Eng. Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza and Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Program (left), sign the agreement. Standing left to right: Dr. Mohammad Anwar Afghan, director general of the animal husbandry department; Mohammad Hassan Keshtyar, president of the forestry department; and Abdul Majid, president of the planning department in the ministry. Deputy Minister Dr. Ehsan Rafiq is seated right of Eng. Reza.

Seraj Made VP Of Wrestling Group

KABUL, Dec. 6 (Bakhtar)—Secretary General of the Afghan Olympic Committee Mohammad Farouq Seraj returned home yesterday after practical at the international wrestling tournament in India.

He was invited by the International Federation of Wrestling and the Indian Wrestling Federation.

Seraj said an international wrestling committee was formed by Eastern countries which is headed by Indian parliamentarian Majenta. Seraj is one of the two vice presidents of the committee.

He said the first international matches among member nations of the committee will take place in 1969 either in Afghanistan or South Vietnam, Australia and New Zealand are also members of the committee, Seraj said.

Participating countries in the contests in India were, in order of their achievements, the Soviet Union, Japan, Iran, the United States, Bulgaria, Turkey, Mongolia, India, France, England, Rumania, Korea, Switzerland, the Federal Republic of Germany and Poland.

Kandahar To Get Manzel Bagh Power

KANDAHAR, Dec. 6, (Bakhtar)—A protocol was signed between Afghanistan Electricity Institute branch of Kandahar and the Helmand Construction Unit on utilisation of power produced in Manzel Bagh for consumption in Kandahar.

Installation of wires from Manzel Bagh to Kandahar will be completed in a week.

Now Kandahar has 1,200 kw of power available. Under the protocol another 950 kw will be added.

Abdul Aziz Amarkhel, Afghanistan electricity Institute representative in Kandahar, said his staff is now preparing a number of diesel power machines and after they become active the power supply of the city will increase to 2,600 kw.

New Arab Demand For Israeli Withdrawal Expected At UN

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 6 (Reuter)—The Arab states are expected to renew demands for an Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories when the General Assembly holds its annual funds appeal for Palestine refugees today.

The June war has further intensified the massive problem of feeding, clothing and housing the refugees, numbering well over a million, whose welfare has been assisted by member UN states ever since the 1948 war.

The Arab countries claim their numbers have risen again as a result of Israel's military occupation of the west bank of the Jordan in June.

They are expected to use today's pledging conference to underline their demands for an Israeli withdrawal, which was one of the demands of the recent Security Council resolution aimed at easing the Middle East crisis.

An AFP despatch from Tel Aviv says an Israeli cabinet minister yesterday hinted that Israel might welcome the creation of a separate Palestinian state in the area now occupied by Israel on the west bank of the Jordan.

This was seen here as the first official Israeli reaction to an idea being canvassed by some but not all Arab leaders on the west bank that a 1946 United Nations resolution calling for the creation of separate Arab and Israel states in Palestine should be looked into afresh.

A report in the semi-official Jerusalem Post quoted official Israeli sources as saying that a "dialogue" had already begun between the Israeli government and Arab west bank leaders.

The talks were being conducted for the government by its newly-appointed Aide on West Bank Affairs, Moshe Sasson.

The Israeli sources were quoted as saying that local leaders were now seeking a peaceful solution "locally" partly prompted to do this by a recent statement by president Gamal Abdul Nasser on the United Arab Republic that the Palestinian problem belonged to the Palestinians.

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Ankara Invokes "Just Right" To Intervene In Cyprus

ANKARA, Dec. 6 (AP)—Turkish Prime Minister Suleiman Demirel said Tuesday that Turkey retains the "just right to intervene" in Cyprus.

Speaking to parliament members from his ruling Justice party, the Premier said Turkey was not bluffing in its threat to invade Cyprus if Greek troops were not withdrawn. "Turkey has never bluffed before and has not bluffed this time" he said.

Demirel was apparently lashing out at reports that Greek Cypriot leader Archbishop Makarios had refused to yield to Turkish demands on the future of the island.

Demirel said Turkey's right to intervene in Cyprus to protect Turkish Cypriots was included in the 1960 agreements which set up the island republic.

"Only if the agreements are changed can the right be taken away," he said.

As Demirel spoke, there was no move to decrease or remove military strike forces poised in Turkey's southern ports and along the Greek border.

Turkey has agreed to lower her threat of armed action once Greece starts withdrawing its troops on Cyprus in excess of the contingent allowed by the 1960 agreements.

Demirel claimed Tuesday there were 15,000 such troops.

Greek Ship Sinks In Suez Canal

SUEZ, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Greek freighter Nicolaos (3,911 tons) Tuesday sank in the Suez Gulf after raging fires had wrecked its engine compartment and water seeped into its holds.

The vessel was loaded with 3,500 tons of cement bound from Suez Harbor to Kuwait.

The fire broke out in the engine room and Suez Canal Authority tugs and firemen battled with it in vain.

Water broke into the engine room Monday and continual pumping failed to save the ship as the water flooded the cement-laden holds.

UAR Sends Minister To Washington Post

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—The United Arab Republic is sending a senior diplomat to head unofficial diplomatic mission in Washington, it was learned Tuesday.

He is Ashraf Gharbal, who has the personal rank of minister in the UAR foreign service.

Gharbal's appointment to Washington came in the wake of an agreement between the two countries to raise the number of American diplomats in Cairo and of UAR diplomats in Washington from five to six, an informed source reported. In addition to these diplomatic officers there are nine in each capital performing clerical tasks.

But conservative backbencher Woodrow Wyatt insisted the government had not gone far enough in its declaration, which promised a series of economic restrictions to ensure Britain achieved maximum from November 18's 14.3 per cent sterling devaluation.

Jenkins again pledged that he would take whatever action was needed to ensure the benefits of devaluation were not frittered away.

Jenkins assured the left-wing critics that the undertaking to the IMF were the normal ones routinely entered into by any government seeking such credits, which he said were designed to keep sterling strong at its new parity of 2.40 against the U.S. dollar.

Wilson Crushes Revolt Against IMF Loan

LONDON, Dec. 6 (Reuter)—Prime Minister Harold Wilson's ruling Labour Party last night crushed a left-wing revolt against the terms on which it got international credits to back up sterling's devaluation.

The party leadership won approval for its policies by 231 votes to 17—a majority of 214—after left-wingers led by Michael Foot had forced an open showdown at the end of a three-hour emergency debate.

The left-wing revolt was underlined by deliberate abstention of the conservative opposition and minority Liberal parties.

The rebels had demanded the debate after last Thursday's assurance by the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, Roy Jenkins, never have been despatched by a

that there were no strings attached to Britain's new \$1,400 million standby credit from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Their hostility was sparked by subsequent publication of Britain's "letter of intent" to the Fund, in which the government undertook a comprehensive programme of economic restraint before the credits were approved.

Foot said he was "amazed and shocked" by the document and declared: "The prime minister said we had escaped from the straitjacket—here he puts us back."

He added: "In the view of many of us, this document is an ignominious letter which should never have been signed by a member of the British cabinet and

HM Congratulates Thailand's King

KABUL, Dec. 6, (Bakhtar)—His Majesty the King sent a congratulatory telegram to King Bhumibol Aduldet of Thailand on the occasion of that country's national day, according to the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry.

1346 Development Spending Discussed

KABUL, Dec. 6, (Bakhtar)—The Wolesi Jirgah's Committee on Budgetary and Financial Affairs yesterday again discussed development expenditures for 1346.

Planning Minister Dr. Abdul Samad Hamed, answered questions. The committee submitted its recommendations to the secretariat for discussion by the general session.

Hamed, Taher Reply To Jirgah Queries

KABUL, Dec. 6, (Bakhtar)—Planning Minister Dr. Abdul Samad Hamed yesterday appeared before the Meshrano Jirgah's Committee on Budgetary and Financial Affairs and answered questions on the Third Five Year Plan.

The committee met under the chairmanship of Senator Mohammad Omar Ghausi.

Vice President of the Commercial Bank Mohammad Taher appeared before the Meshrano Jirgah's Committee on Legal and Legislative Affairs, under the chairmanship of Senator Mohammad Hashim Wasokht, and answered questions.

Epidemiologists Go To Nangarhar

KABUL, Dec. 6, (Bakhtar)—A team of epidemiologists from the Public Health Institute left Kabul for Nangarhar province yesterday to assist in surveying communicable diseases.

Such a survey has been completed in Kabul province and is planned for others.

Britain Doubles Gold Buys; France Leaves West's Pool

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, (Reuter)—The U.S. Treasury said Tuesday that sales of gold to Britain more than doubled in the third quarter of 1967 to \$75.6 million from \$34 millions in the second quarter.

A treasury spokesman said it could be assumed virtually the whole of the sales were made to replenish the London gold pool.

The third quarter was also the first full period to reflect the absence of French support to the gold pool.

It was disclosed recently that France left the pool—which is an agreement among U.S. and Western European central banks to stabilise the world price of gold—in June.

France's share of the pool was taken over by the U.S. which now meets 59 per cent of gold losses incurred by the pool. On this basis it would appear the pool lost no more than \$130 million net in the third quarter.

Meanwhile, a reported charge by the head of the U.S. Reserve Bank that President Johnson had been irresponsible in discussing a budget deficit astonished political observers here but drew a cold "no comment" from the White House.

There was no comment by the Federal Reserve Bank on William McChesney Martin's statement if only because there was no official proof that he had made it.

He used the word "irresponsible" in an off-the-record address.

LONDON, Dec. 6, (Reuter)—Sterling Tuesday dropped to its lowest level since it was devalued to \$2.40 a fortnight ago.

Influenced by some selling—although not heavy—and uncertainty about labour relations, touched off by the rail go-slow strike and the airline pilots dispute, the rate hovered between 2.401 and 2.4115.

Britain's TUC Appeals For End To Rail Strike

LONDON, Dec. 6, (AP)—British trade union leaders Tuesday night appealed to locomotive drivers to end their two-day go-slow strike that has tied up much of southern England's railway traffic.

The appeal came during a long meeting between executives of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (ASLEF), which called the strike, and top officials of the Trade Unions Congress (TUC), which represents all organised labor in this country.

One of ASLEF's chief complaints was that the state-owned railroads failed to consult the union before placing brakemen on the rear platforms of ASLEF-manned locomotives. The brakemen are members of the big rival National Union of Railwaymen (NUR) which ISLAF fears will swallow it.

The TUC was said to have proposed that ASLEF be guaranteed a voice in all future British rail decisions regarding the manning of locomotives. If accepted by the strikers, the proposal will be submitted to the railway board. ASLEF members started their "work-to-rule" when NUR brakemen were assigned to their locomotives at midnight Sunday.



THE KABUL TIMES

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

Food For Thought

Truth hath a quiet breast

—William Shakespeare

Piracy Of The High Seas

The ocean floor offers mankind a new vista for exploitation. Gone are the days when oceans were considered valuable only for fishing purposes.

Recent studies carried out on the ocean floors reveal that the hungry world can be fed from the resources of the sea. Extensive surveys reveal that there are large quantities of mineral resources on the seabed and beneath that.

In addition, desalination plants have raised the value of sea water. Salt sea water can now be filtered and used for drinking and irrigation purposes.

This is why the coastal countries have started a race among themselves to possess larger amounts of sea. Some countries have extended their coasts to several miles into the sea.

The Washington conference on navigation in 1922 set a three-mile limit to sea rights. But today some nations have already extended their border claims into the high seas.

Some Asian countries now claim up to 12 miles from their coast into the high seas as their own property, while some Latin American countries, including Argentina, have extended their borders into the seas up to 200 miles.

Although they say that their main purpose in doing this is to gain fishing grounds, apparently they foresee a even greater national

gain from their claims. The various conventions of the United Nations related to the high seas and the rights of landlocked countries reveal that the high seas are the property of all nations of the world. The fact that recent discoveries and technological progress have made it possible to exploit the oceans' wealth does not mean that the legal status of the high seas has changed.

It cannot be justified that a small nation, just by virtue of being adjacent to a sea, should come into possession of large tracts of the high seas, sometimes twice its area. Nor is it justified that the property of mankind as a whole should be divided among a few nations having access to the oceans.

International lawyers have been and still are of the opinion that the sea cannot be claimed by any one nation.

Afghanistan, like any other landlocked nation, is highly concerned about appropriation of the seas. Just as the high seas are open to all nations, so, too, should the wealth lying beneath these seas be considered the property of all mankind. What the world should guard is against the colonialisation of the high seas.

We hope that the United Nations which is at present studying the issue, will take due notice of the equal rights of landlocked countries in this respect.

The United Nations could organise joint expeditions to the seas and have delegates from developing nations, especially landlocked countries, as members. This would reassure these nations of their rights to access, and make coastal nations aware of the needs of developing nations.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Today *Islah* carried an editorial on the need for a more equitable distribution of jobs in the United Nations secretariat. A developing nation is in need of all kinds of assistance in the training of its nationals.

Working in the United Nations secretariat is a sort of training for those employed there. Since the United Nations is a world body and is financed by its member nations, therefore, the editorial stressed, it is important for member countries to get a fair share of the jobs available.

As things are at the moment, the advanced countries in Europe hold most of the jobs in the UN. The editorial expressed the hope that both geography and population would be taken into consideration in distributing UN jobs.

Yesterday *Hegwad* carried an editorial welcoming the step taken by Bakhtar news agency to launch a course on journalism under the supervision of a Czech journalist from the Ceteka news agency.

The editorial recalled that Bakhtar news agency had launched a similar course with the assistance of a Ceteka expert last year in which a number of journalists from Kabul and the provinces participated.

The editorial stressed the fact that there is a growing need for trained journalists. It was this urgent need, it said that prompted the Ministry of Information and Culture (then the Department of Press and Information) to urge the Ministry of Education and Kabul University some years ago to open a department of journalism in the College of Letters.

Several graduates from the department are now working in various capacities in newspapers and other media of mass communication.

The editorial expressed the hope that similar courses would be launched regularly in order to polish up the practical knowledge of working journalists.

Yesterday's *Anis* carried an editorial on the need to promote dairy production in the country and to place heavier tariffs on the import of foreign butter etc. Further it said, Radio Afghanistan broadcasts announcements on the arrival of fresh European butter in Afghan markets.

This may well please a group of people like foreign products as a sign

of prestige but it is not so welcome a viewpoint of our own national economy and our farmers' interests. The editorial claimed that dairy producers certainly exceed consumers in Afghanistan and that there is no difference between imported

butter and the butter produced by our own livestock owners. Therefore, the import of goods which can be produced locally should be discouraged and local products should be promoted, said the editorial.

The summer campaign has finally dashed Washington's hopes on an 'early victory' in the Vietnamese war. The war is becoming ever more protracted and grimly contested holding out only failures to the invaders instead of widely advertised victories," notes I. Shchedrov, *Pravda's* special correspondent in Hanoi. He contributed a major article, thoroughly analysing the fighting in South Vietnam in the last several months.

The correspondent says that during this fighting which was stubborn and bloody, the U.S. and puppet troops sustained tremendous losses. Thus, according to preliminary figures released by the headquarters of the patriotic armed forces, the liberation army killed, wounded or took prisoners over 140,000 enemy officers and men, including some 70,000 American invaders, in the first five months of the rainy season.

A new revolutionary development programme is taking shape in South Vietnam to win the hearts and minds of the people.

Columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak, writing in the *Washington Post* said the new plan was discussed at length in the White House during Ambassador Esworth Bunker's recent visit. They said it may turn out to be the most realistic approach yet taken to end communist control in the villages of South Vietnam.

Under the plan, the columnists wrote, "Pacification teams will be permanently assigned to a hamlet, instead of moving in for two or three months and then moving on. "Up to now," the columnists said, "recruitment has been limited to volunteers, who spend several months at pacification training centres. Only about 600 of the 59-man revolutionary development teams have been trained and sent to the field

so far—pitifully small when compared with the 5,000 to 7,000 hamlets under some degree of communist control. The *Times Of India* under the headline *Miniscience Helps* said: In 1978, according to knowledgeable optimists, there will be a regular ferry service to the moon. At this stage of the art one cannot say how many people will go there for the week-end or what exotic, duty-free selenic gifts will be brought back, but it should certainly be rather expensive.

A decade of space activity has already swallowed some 40,000 crore rupees; to realise the moon ferry dream. All this does not represent mere escapism or heroics; man is knocking at the frontiers of knowledge and exhibiting a type of excellence which is one of his noblest attributes. But such megaloscience steadily grows larger. Bigger and ever bigger particle accelerators like the giant synchrotrons at Brookhaven, Serpukhov and CERN require enormous inputs of resources, but any breakthrough may change our very way of life.

Not all countries of course can participate in megaloscience, but they are not denied opportunities for excellence. A symposium on cosmic rays to be held next month at Aligarh or one on ductless glands being held in New Delhi is typical of miniscience with its own marvels and promise. The string and sealing wax scientist of 50 years ago (Faraday, Rutherford) is now largely extinct, but let us not forget that there is still a need for better mouse-traps. Then again, much miniscience is mini only in budget, but maxi in potential. Cosmology, for instance.

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Johnson Is Fighting On Two Fronts

President Johnson is now fighting a two-front war—one in Vietnam and the other at home—and his objectives, tactics and strategy seem to be similar in both places.

On the home front, as in Vietnam, the President is waging a limited war. His aim is not to wipe out his critics but merely to compel them to halt their aggression and negotiate a peaceful settlement that would leave him in charge of the White House.

In return, he has promised to withdraw all his forces and dismantle his political bases by Jan. 20, 1968.

His strategy at home, as in Vietnam, is to overwhelm the enemy with power. He is bombing selected targets such as the New York Times, the Harvard Crimson and the National Press Club, but is still having trouble with snipers, hit-and-run newsmen and guerrilla raiders like Severeid on the CBS Trail.

It is a complicated battle. The President has tried very hard to maintain peace within the demilitarised zone stretching from 15th Street on the east side of the Treasury to the foot of Capitol Hill,

but sporadic artillery fire keeps breaking out across the zone.

Johnson has waged a persistent peace offensive with the home front critics. He has recognised their right of dissent in principle, objecting only to its practice, and has recently met with some dissenting scribblers in neutral Williamsburg. Nothing came of this latest peace feeler.

The situation is not unlike the "steady progress" on that other front in Vietnam. The dissenters within the Johnson Administration for example, have been silenced, if not convinced. It is the same as in Saigon. They have gone underground and now express their doubts only to their wives (an honest poll of them in Washington would be interesting).

But no doubt there is progress here against dissent. Since the Johnson counter-offensive the doubters in the Cabinet and sub-Cabinet have shut up at dinner parties, if not at home. In fact, there is no longer any debate, let alone open dissent, at the top of the Government. No George Ball to be devil's advocate, only closed ranks and closed

minds to anything but the official line.

Yet, the defection rate from the ranks of the opposition is undoubtedly increasing in the U.S. as in Vietnam. *Time-Life*, which went over to the opposition to the bombing for a while, now doubts and falters. Similarly, the Washington Star and many others have retreated from their temporary opposition to official policy.

All that remains, therefore, both at home and in Vietnam, is the opposition of the masses. The armed forces win battles in Vietnam, but the war goes on. The President and his Cabinet mount propaganda offensives against their critics, but the opposition continues.

It is an odd parallel. Every day the news from Vietnam proclaims another victory, and the enemy is down to his last 300,000 men. Every day there are new claims of "steady progress" but support for the President's conduct of the war drops in the polls. On both fronts the problem is the same: everything is going, with the Administration's war except the majority of the people. (The New York Times)

Ceylon Mobilises School Children Into Fields

Ceylon is experiencing a series of economic and political squalls mid-way through the five-year term in office of the government headed by Dudley Senanayake, leader of the Democratic Socialist United National party.

The difficulties on the economic front are attributed mainly to the steady decline in the price of tea, this Indian ocean island's principal foreign exchange earner.

Tea is at present virtually in the doldrums. Prices fetched by Ceylon's low-growners are about the lowest for more than a decade.

The problem has had such grave effects on the economy that India and Ceylon are now working jointly on a plan to arrest the downward trend in prices. India and Ceylon together produce about 80 per cent of the world's output of tea.

At the same time, Ceylon's second biggest money-spinner, rubber, has completely lost its bounce. Rubber is now fetching prices below production costs.

The only prop is the rubber-rice agreement with the People's Republic of China. In 1966, 48,000 metric tons of rubber were sold to China, and Ceylon bought 200,000 metric tons of rice from China.

In 1967, some 70,000 metric tons of rubber is expected to go to China, while the quantity of rice which Ceylon is purchasing remains at 200,000 tons.

The increase in the amount of rubber is due to the rapid decline in demand in world markets.

Coconut products have also suffered a severe setback due to last year's drought which, according to planters is likely to affect about one-third of the total production.

To make matters worse a cyclone which hit Ceylon in October, devastated big areas of the rich coconut estates on the west coast, notably in the Chilaw district, 500 miles north of Colombo.

Losses in export earnings and the need for foreign exchange have compelled the government to im-

pose drastic cuts in imports. Items in everyday use, like butter and milk, milk foods have been affected. Milk powder, full cream and infants' queues are growing in size every day.

The public outcry against cuts in essential foods had an echo at recent government group meetings when backbenchers demanded that the import and distribution of milk foods be taken over by the government's cooperative wholesale establishment.

It is considered more likely that the government will ask the giant British firm Unigate, which is setting-up Ceylon's first condensed milk factory in Colombo, to start another factory for powdered milk.

The government is in additional difficulties over rice supplies with a severe shortage in food markets and the inability of Ceylon's traditional suppliers, Burma and Thailand, to honour contracts.

The government was forced to halve the weekly subsidised ration of two measures (four pounds to one measure) in December but compensated consumers by issuing the ration free to all ration-card holders.

This may prove to be a blessing in disguise by prompting a dynamic domestic effort to make Ceylon self-sufficient in food.

The prime minister himself is directing operations, and the response, thus far to the call to grow more rice and other foods has been encouraging.

Even schoolchildren have been brought in to help. They have gone into the fields to work alongside the farmers in a mass paddy-weeding campaign.

The success of the campaign is evident. Yields in the fields worked by thousands of schoolchildren have shown an overall increase of 30 per cent. Ceylon with a population of 10

millions needs about 1,300,000 tons of rice a year but only 70,000 tons have hitherto been produced locally. The balance was imported. The aim now is to produce enough to cover the whole domestic consumption.

Still another problem confronting the government is the growing number of unemployed, now estimated at 248,000—an all-time record.

Ceylon's economic difficulties have had repercussions in the political sphere with some loss of popular support for Senanayake's government in 11 by-elections held to seats in the house of representatives.

Reports of a rift between the two United National Party stalwarts, Senanayake and his deputy leader, J. Jayewardene, minister of state, have been denied by both men but the government is having trouble with the Tamil-speaking federal party, which helped Senanayake's United National Party to form a national government after the general election in 1965.

The federal party, which won 64 seats, joined the government, and one of its members was appointed to the cabinet.

Pressure comes from rank-and-file members and some of the party's members of parliament to leave the government because of the nationalisation of the east-coast port of Trincomalee in the Tamil-speaking eastern province, the delay in setting up a Tamil university, and in establishing district councils in the Tamil-speaking provinces.

The party's leaders do not, however, appear to be prepared to take the drastic step of leaving the government. Even if they should decide to withdraw the party's support, the national government would still have an absolute majority in parliament. (REUTER)

NASA Running Into Financial Snags

Faced with the continuing war in Vietnam and pressing economic problems in the big city ghettos back home, American congressmen are looking at the cost of the nation's space programme. Collectively, they are still committed to putting an American astronaut on the moon by 1970.

Individuals are beginning to express doubts that more American capital should be poured into space research for projects which would extend beyond the 1970 man-on-the-moon deadline.

As congressional wits express it, the question is really not "After Apollo, what?" but "After Apollo, why?"

The problem of convincing the doubters in Congress is occupying the minds of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) scientists.

In a technological sense the moon has already been conquered. What NASA wants now is additional money to make down payments on post-Apollo missions.

In the face of these requests, economy-minded congressmen are slashing budgets instead of funding for new experimentation. The result is a behind-the-scenes national debate on where the United States goes in space after it hits the moon—and whether or not it should plan to go at all.

The scientists argue that if America does not begin its preparations now, there will be a deadly halt of number of years after the first astronaut reaches the moon.

"This halt could be psychologically damaging, causing a loss of national interest in space and a serious time lag permitting other powers to surge ahead of the United States of America in thrust into outer space. President Johnson, like President Kennedy before him, has pledged a continuing national experience in the black outer reaches of space. He

says: "We expect to explore the moon, not just visit it or photograph it. We plan to explore and chart planets as well. We shall expand our earth laboratories into space laboratories and extend our national strength into the space dimension."

Brave words—but in the face of these the Senate not long ago lopped \$260 million out of NASA's budget, including the complete elimination of the Voyager Interplanetary Exploration Programme for 1967.

This was on top of a House recommendation of a \$108 million cut. The leading American space scientist, Dr. Werner von Braun, says sadly, "Funding of the space programme has been affected by the war in Vietnam and other urgent national needs. I am uneasy."

Confronted by this congressional thriftiness, President Johnson's science advisers have filed a 99-page report on "The Space Programme in the Post-Apollo Period."

The scientists recommend further manned explorations of the moon; a "strongly upgraded" exploration of the planets by machines; extension of the ability of man and machines to make long duration flights; "vigorous exportation of space applications for the social and economic well-being of the nation and for national security"; and a strong science programme, conducted from earth orbits and emphasising astronomy.

Dr. Franklin A. Long, the chairman of the Joint Panels which prepared the report, says that no single goal was given top priority because "We simply don't believe we have the necessary facts to make that decision."

Following the moon, space scientists are zeroing in on Mars and Venus. Early steps in these explorations are already under way. Mariner II was launched to Venus in 1962 to take the planet's temperature.

Mariner IV has sailed over 1.13 billion miles through space performing a close-up reconnaissance of Mars in 1965, completing an orbit of the sun and maintaining radio contact with earth from as far away as 216 million miles.

Mariner IV took television pictures of the Martian surface that showed for the first time the cratered face of a planet remarkably like the moon—the surface apparently older and certainly much dryer than earth's.

Launched last June, the Mariner Venus 1967 spacecraft has just finished an approach to within 2,000 miles of the planet and has examined the dark side. United States scientists also now have USSR reports from the Venusian atmosphere to draw upon.

On the drawing boards are a 1969 Mars mission which will bring a satellite to within 2,000 miles of this mysterious planet where close-up photographs of the entire surface will be made. A further unmanned exploration of Mars is planned for 1971.

This launch will occur at a time within a 15-year cycle when the orbits of Mars and Earth are closest together and the goal of the mission will be direct measurement of the Martian atmosphere.

On into the 1970s, scientists are planning a series of "gravity-assist" missions in which spacecraft could be flown to more than one planet.

This would be accomplished by taking advantage of the gravity pull of one planet to accelerate the craft to another. Getting money out of Congress today for these projects a decade hence, however, is a problem which continually faces NASA.

Most interesting is the concept that the major United States effort. (Continued on page 4)

Display: Column inch, Af. 100 (minimum seven lines per insertion)

Classified: per line, bold type Af. 20

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

FOREIGN

Yearly \$ 40 Half Yearly \$ 25

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

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For other number first dial switchboard number 23043, 24028, 24026

Editorial: Ex. 24, 58

Circulation and Advertising: Extension 59

ROELANTS HOPES TO BREAK MARATHON RECORD

If no one surpasses Belgian athlete Gaston Roelants during the final week of competitions, he should be considered the Athlete of the III International Sports Competition because of his efforts, enthusiasm and Olympic spirit.

During the long Sunday morning, in Mexico city pre-Olympic racers, Roelants achieved first place in the 42,195-meter race. Roelants also won the 3,000-meter steeplechase, thus earning a gold medal.

Roelants finished the race in 2 hours and 19 minutes and hopes to better Ababe Bikila's record of 2 H. 10M.

In this event, Kimihara, Usami and Seichiro, of the Japanese Olympic Committee Delegation, placed second, third and fourth.

It is true that some of the athletes required oxygen bottles at the finish line, but this also occurs in all competitions, whatever their geographical situation.

If oxygen had been given to the Greek soldier who, after the battle at Marathon, ran to inform Aeropagus of Athens of the victory, his fate would not have been death.

Now, athletes run the same distance covered by the Greek soldier, but none suffer more than what is normal, and they recover rapidly.

The runners started from the Zocalo, the centre of the city, followed a circuitous route through the capital, finishing at the University City Stadium.

The Chairman of Organisation Committee of the Olympic Games and other sports officials were present at the starting point.

The entire route of 42-kilometres was guarded by soldiers. At the Polanco district we again encountered Ramirez Vazquez following the route, map in hand, aware of a responsibility which cannot be delegated.

The leading runners were preceded by the photographers, riding in station wagons.

The other participants in the race did not do so well, however. Seichiro Sasaki, from the delegation took fourth place but collapsed at the finish line and had to be carried out of the Olympic Stadium. A few minutes later he recovered satisfactorily after being given oxygen.

The Marathon itself, an event that demands an all-out human effort, proved to be a great show for the spectators, who enthusiastically applauded the runners as they came by, even the stargazers.

The crowd's enthusiasm spurred on the runners. Kemihara, the winner of the silver medal, said, "I kept on running simply because the spectators urged me on. If it had not been for that, perhaps I would not have finished."

However, the great Marathon race is an exhausting trial. One Italian and three Mexican athletes who entered dropped out before the finish.

This gave greater merit to Roelants' performance. He crossed the finish line strongly and waved an acknowledgement to the crowd.



Roelants 27, smiling heads the Marathon race in Mexico city in which he participated for the first time. He reached the finish line in the same manner.

Despite the Mexico City's high altitude, after finishing the race he said he was feeling well and did not want oxygen which other racers needed. Roelants hopes are high to better the world record which was recently beaten by an Australian runner.

Blood Sports Interest Rising In Japan

TOKYO, Dec 6, (Reuter).—Japanese interest in blood sports, with 300,000 followers already, is steadily growing.

"People are rather apathetic to the race of animals," Nataro Masuyama secretary-general of the Japanese Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (JSPCA) said.

The Society is the only organization in Japan concerned with cruelty to animals, yet it has only about 400 members and seven of its ten branches had to be closed years ago.

"Buddhism, which has a large following in Japan teaches that man shall not kill any creature on earth, and I think the Japanese are not by nature a blood-loving people," Masuyama said.

But we still lack effective movement against blood sports. This is probably because the people have no means of expressing their opinions. If a national referendum were taken tomorrow, a majority of Japanese would vote against such activities."

The shooting of birds, the main Japanese blood sport, is restricted to the season between November and March. The owners of guns, even air rifles, come under a strict police registration system.

A campaign was launched a few years ago to outlaw air guns, but officials of the Japanese society for the prevention of cruelty to animals say that the movement failed to gain sufficient support.

Bears and wild boars, which often attack mountain villages and hikers are the main targets for licensed wild animal hunters.

The Japanese hunting-gun industry is booming. "Japan is perhaps the leading exporter of hunting guns," said a spokesman for a Tokyo firm which has about half the domestic and export market.

Japan produced about 72,000 hunting guns in 1966 and exported about 45,000 to the United States, Australia and some European countries. Production is expected to increase by about 20 per cent a year during the next few years.

Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

Fariab, published in Maimana the centre of the northwestern province of Fariab, in a recent editorial hopes that the municipal authorities of Maimana together with the Afghan Red Crescent Society will establish a House for the Destitutes in the city.

The newspaper says that especially in developing countries of the East begging is common and at times an acute problem and therefore various measures have to be adopted to safeguard cities from beggars and to teach the needy useful trades in such houses.

The newspaper says that in Kabul where such an institution has existed for many years and has now become a part of the Afghan Red Crescent Society such useful services have been rendered.

In another editorial the newspaper says that with the establishment of a fruit exporting company in Badakhshan another important step has been taken to raise the standard of living of the people of that province.

The paper says that until recently trade was very limited and it was confined to only a handful of people in certain areas of the country.

Fortunately with the guidance and encouragements rendered by governmental and non-governmental institutions, trade, national and international commerce has been growing.

The newspaper says that recently the people of Badakhshan formed a fruit export company with an initial capital of Af. 6,000,000.

The guidance given to people in this respect by Badakhshan officials is worthy of praise and it is hoped that the 'new venture' will also help the general public. The paper says that Badakhshan is one of the most underdeveloped areas of the country and any efforts to help the people to raise their living standards will be welcome by all countrymen.

The newspaper also discusses the importance of efforts both by the responsible authorities and merchants for the further development of trade.

It says now that the availability of foreign capital is becoming scarce as time passes and internal resources to finance development projects especially those in the field of agriculture and light industries, will have to be found.

Both dried and fresh fruits can become an even more important source of foreign currency income for us says the paper and the fact that the Badakhshans have been able to float such a company is gratifying.

Nangarhar, published in Jalalabad, the centre of eastern province of Nangarhar, says that now that in Kabul and in many other parts of the country the cold season has arrived, once again the flow of people will start to the city of Jalalabad where the sub-tropical weather is very ideal for vacations.

However, no basic steps have yet been adopted to solve the problem of accommodations for the large number of tourists which Jalalabad gets during the winter season.

Two years ago the Spinghar Hotel was enlarged and its services were generally improved but nothing else has been done to provide lodging facilities for the thousands who come to Jalalabad.

Usually these people become a nuisance to their Jalalabad relatives and friends late at night when they knock on their doors asking them for a room where they can sleep.

The paper hopes that the Municipal Corporation of Jalalabad with the help of the provincial government will be able to draw up a major plan to solve this problem.

It is only a two hour drive from Kabul to Jalalabad and the people love to spend a few days of the winter there. If they are provided with good facilities and accommodations the atmosphere will be fine for all those living and staying in the city.

Deewa, published in Sheberghan, the centre of northern province of Jouzjan, says that as time passes the Vietnam war grows more tragic. It becomes a source of great pain and indeed anxiety to all those who hate to see human beings kill their compatriots.

The newspaper asks how can man having reason, logic and love still be so illogical and cruel, as to kill and destroy.

If we assume that the man is able to control his temper and passions, then it is difficult to see how the war in Vietnam can continue with all its ugly and dangerous consequences.

We are sure that if those countries who are directly involved in this tragic conflict will think about this there will be no reason left for them to not put an end to the hostilities in that part of the world.

INTERNATIONAL Sports Roundup

Peter Rodriguez, the Mexican racing driver, has joined the B.R.M. team as its number one man.

He will drive for his new team in the South African Grand Prix January 1, with Englishman Mike Spence.

The 27-year-old Mexican was with Cooper Maserati last season, and won the South African event.

He replaced Jackie Stewart at B.R.M., the Scot having joined the private team of Ken Tryell of England, to drive a three Litre Matra.

TENNIS
The elegant Manuel Santana, former Wimbledon champion took Spain into the challenge round of the Davis cup lawn tennis competition Monday when he beat Cliff Drysdale for a 3-2 victory over South Africa in the inter-zone final in Johannesburg.

Spain now meet Australia, the holders, for the trophy in Brisbane on December 26, 27 and 28.

Santana romped through the fourth set of his rain-interrupted match against Drysdale to win 6-3 6-3 3-6 6-2. A thunderstorm stopped the match after three sets on Saturday.

Spain also reached the challenge round two years ago when they were beaten 4-1 by Australia, winners of the trophy for the past three years.

Their success over South Africa was mainly due to Santana who won both his singles and partner Luis Arilla in winning the vital doubles match against Drysdale and Frew McMillan.

The other singles player, 18 year-old Manuel Orantes, was beaten by Drysdale and Ray Moore.

Roy Emerson and Tony Roche, the Makesift doubles pair, out-clasped the Danes, Jan Lechly and Torben Ulrich in straight sets in the final of the mens doubles.

The Australians won 9/7-6/2-6/2.

Despite a close first set, Emerson and Roche took only 31 minutes to win this entertaining set with brisk volleying and crisp ground strokes.

The games went with service until the 16th when the Australians broke through to win.

The Danish pair, who are a big attraction here this season, played entertaining tennis despite not having a ghost of a chance of winning. The Australians breezed through the second and third sets in quick time to clinch the title.

BOXING
Bernabe Villacampo, virtually an unknown outside the Philippines, scored a technical knockout over world ranking Yoshio Nakane of Japan in the sixth round of their scheduled ten-round bout Monday night.

The 24-year-old Philippine No. 3 flyweight stopped Nakane, after 53 seconds of the sixth round, the Japanese boxer receiving a cut during a crash of heads.

It was Villacampo's second knockout victory within a month in Japan. He knocked out Orient No. 6 fleyweight Katsuyoshi Takayama also in the sixth round last November.

Villacampo also suffered a cut on his forehead in the sixth-round collision but his injury was not as serious as Nakarane's.

Villacampo was unable to catch the lanky Japanese in the first two rounds but in the latter rounds the Filipino's in-fighting stopped Nakane's footwork and both fighters keep on slugging evenly.

Villacampo, from Cebu islands, was rated no. 6 flyweight in the November ratings issued by the Oriental Boxing Federation in Bangkok. He apparently won the rating for beating Takayama last month. Takayama was dropped from No. 6 to No. 10 position.

MARATHON
Australia's Derek Clayton flattened the field in the Fukuoka Marathon in Tokyo Sunday to smash the world previous best time for the 26 miles and 385 yards by an astonishing two minutes and 23.6 seconds.

Clayton, six feet two inches and 160 pounds, led all the way against a field of 82, including five other foreign runners from New Zealand, Britain, the United States and Canada.

His winning time of two hours, nine minutes and 36.4 seconds was eight minutes 52.6 seconds better than his own previous fastest marathon.

"I never dreamed I was running a world record," he told a Reuter correspondent. "I was just thinking of winning, of crossing the line first. The times were all in kilome res, and they meant nothing to me."

BRIDGE
Taiwan defeated former two-time champion Philippines in a closely fought match Monday to win the 11th Manila bridge championship.

It was a hard-earned victory for the players from Taiwan who won the title for the first time since the tournament was inaugurated in 1957.

The Chinese caught up with the Filipinos only in the last four boards of the week-long men's four-man team event, winning 2.25 to 2.75. The Philippines had led the eight-nation field from the start.

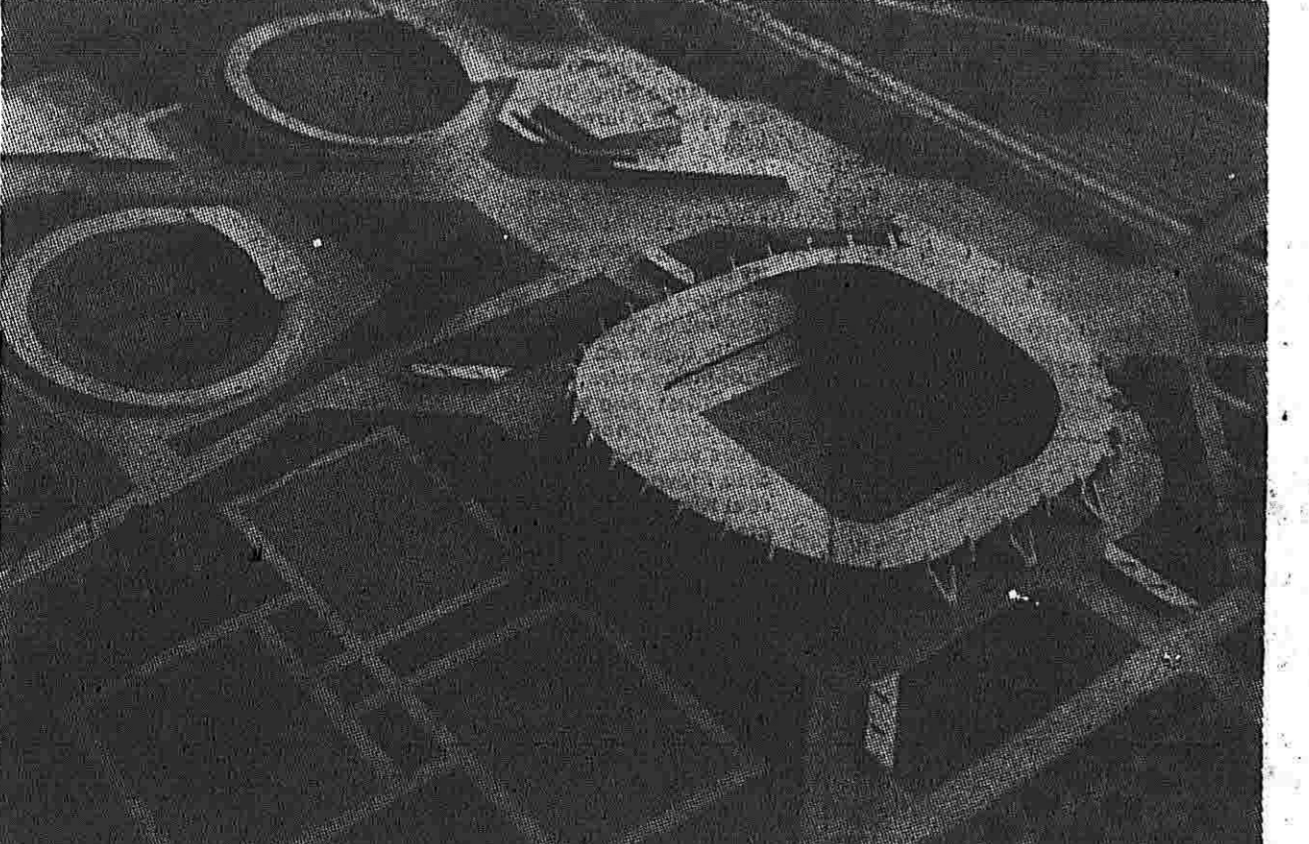
The Philippines, which won the championship in 1957 and 1958, placed second, followed by Hong Kong, Australia, Indonesia, Japan, Thailand and South Korea.

In other final day matches, which began Sunday night and ended early Monday at the Plaza restaurant in a Manila suburb, Australia defeated Japan 8-0, Thailand beat Korea 8-0, and Hong Kong defeated Indonesia 6. 14 00 1.86.

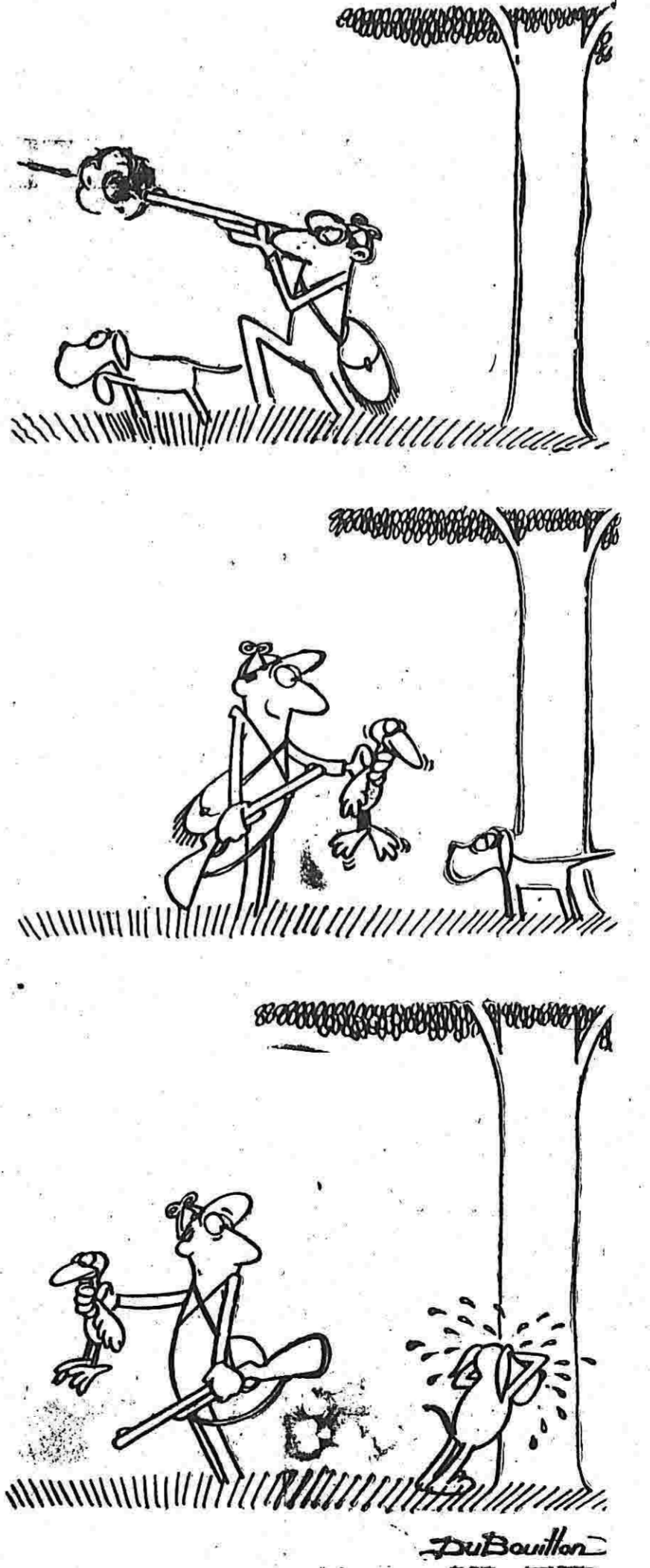
Observers attributed the low finish of defending champion Thailand to the absence of Kovit Sucharitakul, the Thai ace player and one of the best bridge players in the Far East.

Tim Sers captain of the team from Australia, the only non-Far East country in the tournament, described his team's performance as 'remarkable' as we never expected to finish better than we did.

"We are happy to finish in fourth place, but we hope to do better next year in Kuala Lumpur," Sers said.



The 1974 world football cup will be held in West Germany. Preparation have already started to build a giant stadium for the tournaments.



Get Your copy of the Kabul Times Annual at the Khyber. Af. 110.

UN Ok's Latin American Nuclear Free-Zone Treaty

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 6. (Reuter).—The United Nations General Assembly Tuesday endorsed the treaty banning nuclear weapons from Latin America.

It adopted a resolution welcoming the treaty "with special satisfaction" by 82 votes to nil, with 28 abstentions.

The high number of abstentions was due not to doubts about whether Latin America should be nuclear-free but because of a border dispute between Guyana and Venezuela.

One of the articles of the treaty, signed in Mexico earlier this year, excluded from signature any state involved in a dispute between a Latin American country and a non-continental power.

The border dispute between Guyana and Venezuela began when Guyana was still a British colony.

Because of this Guyana could not sign the treaty and her delegate called on Assembly members not to endorse its "discriminatory nature."

NASA

(Contd. from page 2) rts in space after the moon may not be studying the stars, but the earth itself. Explains Dr. von Braun: "The biggest bonanza from the utilisation of space near earth will come from satellites that will constantly make inventories of the earth's resources and its population."

Some examples: the United States Department of Agriculture is putting space technology to work up food production and improve their natural resources. Remote sensing equipment on satellites could be used to make quick large-area surveys of land use.

The United States Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Stewart Udall, recently pointed out that data collected in less than three minutes from the Gemini spacecraft was assembled into a photo-mosaic covering 330,000 square miles in Peru.

The same photograph taken from an aircraft would have taken months to assemble.

Satellites could measure every acre of land planted to wheat, rye, corn, cotton, or rice in each country of the world and provide an international food inventory through a computer in just a matter of minutes.

Sensing units abroad satellites could tell which crops needed water or fertilisers.

Sensors or orbiting spacecraft can spot deadly black stain rust, a damaging crop disease, several days earlier than can a man walking through the fields. Trees afflicted with certain diseases can easily be spotted from a satellite much earlier than by a forest ranger actually on the spot.

Forecasting weather, aiding surface navigation, providing television and telephone links from continent to continent—satellites designed with the techniques of moon-shot technology will better the life of people on the surface of the globe in many ways still too complex to be imagined.

The trade value of continuing exploration beyond the moon was perhaps best expressed by the United States astronaut Ed White in his last interview before the spacecraft fire of January 27, 1967, which took his life.

"We have somehow got to make this a better place to live, the world I mean, and maybe we'll find some of the answers out there in space. The answers to problems like over-population, and congestion, air pollution, things, like that, and perhaps even the answer to war."

(FWF)

Weather Forecast

Skies will be clear. Yesterday the warmest area was Jalalabad with a high of 18 C, 64 F. The coldest was North Salang with a low of -12 C, 10 F. Wind speed in Kabul was recorded at 6 knots yesterday.

The temperature in Kabul at 10 a.m. was 5 C, 41 F.

Yesterday's temperatures:	
Kabul	11 C -4 C
	52 F 25 F
Mazare Sharif	17 F 0 F
	63 F 32 F
Kunduz	16 C -2 C
	61 F 28 F
Sharak	8 C -10 C
	46 F 14 F
Falzabad	12 C -2 C
	53 F 28 F
Logar	5 C -5 C
	41 F 23 F



ARIANA CINEMA At 12:30 2:30, 7 and 9 p.m. Iranian film THE DOOR OF FATE

PARK CINEMA At 12:30, 2:30 7 and 9 p.m. Iranian film WAITING ON THE BEACH

Antarctic Volcano Erupts-Worst In Century

PUNTA ARENAS, Chile, Dec. 6. (Reuter).—British, Argentine and Chilean meteorologists and technicians evacuated their bases on the Island of Deception yesterday as they fled from the most violent volcanic eruption in the Antarctic this century.

British and Chilean bases were reported almost totally destroyed as the men were evacuated by helicopter in a raging storm under a shower of ashes and stones from the volcano, which erupted Monday.

A huge 10-mile (16 km.) wide crater erupted unexpectedly, forcing the Chilean icebreaker Piloto Pardo, which had just landed a relief team for the Chilean Pedro Aguirre Cerda base, to pull away from the coast under a shower of rocks and molten lava.

The team at the base, on the edge of an inland lagoon, abandoned it and headed for the British base some two miles (three km.) away.

The centre of the eruption was only a few miles (km.) from bases manned by all three nations on the island, which lies about 50 miles (80 kms.) south of Cap Horn.

The scientists were shuttled out of the finish base by helicopters yesterday and 38 of them put aboard the Chilean vessel.

Personnel at the Argentine base, Premier De Mayo—also known as pinguinera—headed for the coast where they were rescued by the Argentine icebreaker Bahia Aguirre.

All 38 men—thirty Chileans and eight Britons—aboard the Chilean ship were reported to be in good condition.

World News In Brief

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. (Reuter).—President Johnson Tuesday accepted the resignation of W. True Davis as assistant secretary of the treasury and U.S. executive director of the Inter-American Development Bank.

He asked to be relieved on January 15 for "compelling personal reasons", the White House said.

CHANDIGARH, Punjab, Dec. 6. (Reuter).—About 400 doctors of government medical colleges in the Punjab announced Tuesday they would go on indefinite strike from Thursday if the state government did not accept their demands for higher pay and better service conditions.

ADEN, Dec. 6. (DPA).—Southern Yemen President Qatan Ashaabi has welcomed Yemeni President Qadi Abdul Rahman al-Iryani's proposal for a meeting soon to discuss the unification of the two countries, Radio Baghdad reported from Aden.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. (Reuter).—President Johnson yesterday announced the retirement of Foy D. Kohler as deputy under-secretary for political affairs and the nomination of Charles E. Bohlen, U.S. ambassador to France, as his successor.

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 6. (DPA).—An outbreak of foot and mouth disease has been registered among cattle in northern South Africa, it was announced here Tuesday.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6. (DPA).—Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will visit Australia and New Zealand in January and go to Malaysia and Singapore soon after, it was announced here Tuesday.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 6. (Reuter).—The Dutch government introduced a bill into parliament Tuesday aimed at outlawing eavesdropping with "bugging" instruments.

If the bill is approved, listening to private conversations with these devices will cost the offender a maximum fine of 20,000 guilders (about 1,720 sterling) or six months jail.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. (AP).—President Johnson has signed a bill authorising \$115.7 million for the Peace Corps during the current fiscal year which ends next June 30, the White House announced Tuesday.

Hindi-English Language Storm Now In Parliament

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6. (Reuter).—The storms of protest against the Indian government's plan to retain English as an official language moved from the streets to parliament yesterday.

In a heated session of the upper house, an opposition member, Raj Narain, tried to force through a motion demanding immediate withdrawal of a bill seeking to keep English as an official language alongside Hindi.

For an hour, Narain, leader of the pro-Hindi Samyukta Socialist party, ignored appeals for calm and protests from colleagues on both sides of the house and fought unsuccessfully—for an immediate debate on the controversial issue.

The bill which has already provoked street violence will be moved in parliament tomorrow by home minister Y.B. Chavan.

Anti-English riots by students and pro-Hindi volunteers have swept northern India in the past two weeks.

At the same time, non-Hindi speaking southern states are pressing for assurances that Hindi will never be forced on them.

There were anti-English demonstrations in the north and in New Delhi earlier this week, with students roaming about smashing English signs and advertising boardings and splashing paint on cars with English number plates.

As the storm in parliament grew Tuesday, prime minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi intervened to appeal to the nation not to create controversy and misunderstandings on the national language issue.

She said the government had no intention of perpetuating English or trying to force Hindi upon any section of the people.

"We want Hindi to take the place of English as the link language of the country. We also want that English should remain as the link for international relations," she added.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6. (Reuter).—Indian Deputy Prime Minister Moraji Desai repeated his assessment that the food crop for at year, while still a record, would be below expectations because of failure of October rains in some parts of the country.

He told a meeting of the informal consultative committee of the Ministry of Finance that the revised crop estimate was 92,000,000 metric tons—3,000,000 metric tons below earlier expectations.

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Dec. 6. (AP).—President Julius Nyerere Tuesday cabled Tanzania's recognition of the new People's Republic of South Yemen to President Kahtan al Shaabi in Aden.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. (AP).—Cyrus Vance, President Johnson's trouble-shooter in the Cyprus crisis, disclaimed Tuesday any interest in becoming the new secretary of defense.

BONN, Dec. 6. (AFP).—West Germany is preparing a new approach to the United States on a nuclear nonproliferation treaty that will emphasise Bonn's desire for a time-limit on such a treaty, informed sources said here.

PARIS, Dec. 6. (AP).—French police Tuesday night detained U.S. black power advocate Stokely Carmichael after the young militant arrived here from Stockholm where he had taken part in the Russell War Tribunal.

French sources said Carmichael would be planed Wednesday for "any destination of his choice."

LISBON, Dec. 6. (AP).—Several bodies were recovered Tuesday raising the death toll in central Portugal's disastrous floods of November 26 to 462.

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 6. (AFP).—Barring unexpected problems UN Secretary General U Thant will inaugurate the opening session of the UN Trade and Development Conference in New Delhi on February 1, reliable sources said here.

CHANDIGARH, India, Dec. 6. (Reuter).—More than 9,000 teachers at private schools in the Punjab ended a month-long strike today after the state government accepted their demands over pay and other benefits.

Canadian Govt. Endorses Language, Cultural Equality

OTTAWA, Dec. 6. (AP).—The government "fully endorses" the principle of linguistic and cultural equality for Canadians of both founding races across Canada, Prime Minister Lester Pearson said Tuesday in a royal commission report on bilingualism and biculturalism.

The royal commission on bilingualism and biculturalism recommends a new charter, including constitutional changes, to make French and English Canada equal partners.

"The impossibility of living a full life in French outside Quebec (and even in certain parts of Quebec) is certainly one cause of the present crisis in Canada," says the commission's report tabled Tuesday in the Commons.

"Living in French must be made possible in every part of Canada where there are enough French-speaking people."

To achieve this end, the commission recommends: New Brunswick and Ontario recognise English and French as official languages as soon as possible.

Any other province recognise English and French as official languages whenever its official language minority reaches or exceeds 10 per cent of the population.

Provinces other than Quebec, New Brunswick and Ontario accept use of both languages in legislative debates and provide appropriate services in French for French-speaking minorities.

Establishment of bilingual districts anywhere in Canada that the official-language minority is 10 per cent or more of the population.

Recognition of the right of Canadian parents to have their children educated in French or English, implementation depending on the concentration of the minority population.

Declaration that English and French are the official languages of the parliament of Canada and of federal courts, government and administration.

A completely bilingual federal capital area at Ottawa bilingual in public service and administration, courts, local government and education.

Surgeons Planning 2nd Heart Plant

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 6 (DPA)—A second heart transplant operation may be carried out soon in South Africa when Louis Washkansky, the man with the young woman's heart, can do without the intensive postoperative care by heart specialist prof. Chris Barnard and his team of colleagues.

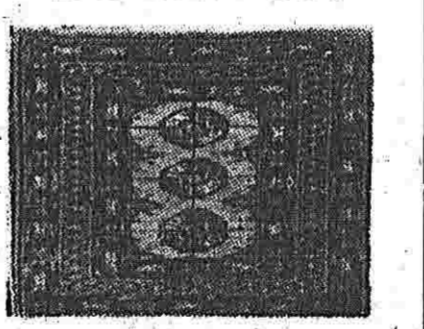
Prof. Barnard, who performed the historic operation on the 55-year-old grocer Sunday, yesterday said he had agreed to repeat the operation on a local dentist if a suitable donor was found.

But the operation could not be made within the next two weeks as he and his colleagues were still occupied with the post-operative care and supervision of the first heart transplant patient Prof. Barnard said.

Washkansky, who was reported making "satisfactory progress" last night, had his first solid meal—a soft-boiled egg—as well as sips of orange juice, tea and coffee.

He was also x-rayed yesterday for the first time. The x-rays showed the heart worked well in Washkansky's body, Prof. Barnard reported.

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Efforts To Take Vietnam To UN May Be Renewed By U.S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. (Reuter).—Officials said Tuesday the United States may renew efforts to call a United Nations Security Council meeting on Vietnam but declined to say whether the Viet Cong would be invited.

State Department spokesman, Robert McCloskey, however, recalled that the East bloc has been critical about the possibility of UN action. McCloskey appeared anxious to try to dispel the impression conveyed by weekend press reports here that the U.S. had blocked a Viet Cong approach last October to the UN.

Frisco Cable Car Runs Amuck

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6. (Reuter).—A runaway cable car plunged down a hill in the Fisherman Wharf's tourist area of San Francisco Monday night crashed into seven motor cars and injured 42 people.

Flaming petrol, ignited by the impact with one of the cars, severely burned 12 people, the fire department reported. Two of the injured were reported "very critical."

The car, pulled along by an underground cable, jumped its tracks and careened for two and a half blocks with several passengers trapped inside before coming to rest.

San Francisco's Victorian cable cars are a main tourist attraction.

U.S. Votes Against French At UN

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 6. (AFP).—The General Assembly Budgetary Commission Monday passed a motion aimed at preserving the use of French as well as English by UN headquarters staff.

Voting was 73 for and nine against (including the United States), with 26 abstentions.

The motion, proposed by France and 35 other African, Asian, American and European countries, called particularly for a better "linguistic balance" of personnel, especially in departments concerned with recruiting staff at all levels.

A Japanese counter-motion toning down the French motion was rejected by 56 votes to 24 with 21 abstentions.

A third motion, proposed by Italy and the United States and referring the problem to next September's General Assembly session, was lost by 62 votes to 17 with 27 abstentions.

The French motion will now go before the General Assembly for ratification.

In addition to the United States, Australia, Denmark, Finland, Malta, New Zealand, Norway, the Netherlands and Sweden voted against the French motion. The United Kingdom was among the members who abstained.

The department has declined to confirm or deny that the NLF approached UN Secretary-General U Thant seeking permission to send representatives to the General Assembly for talks on the war.

Without acknowledging such an approach had been made, McCloskey said the U.S. as the host country to the world body, was obliged to admit any officials invited to UN debates.

Previously, the department had limited its stand on willingness to accept NLF participation in a Security Council meeting, if the Vietnamese group is invited by the UN.

This suggested the U.S. was not receptive to NLF talks in the General Assembly. Informed sources said the U.S. feared the Viet Cong was seeking to mount a propaganda campaign in the assembly.

Asked if it was possible for an NLF representative to be in the U.S. without an American visa, the spokesman replied: "I would consider that highly unlikely."

Other officials said they knew of no request for visas to admit NLF representatives.

Meanwhile, the spokesman said consultations were continuing with U.S. allies on the possibility of short ceasefire periods in Vietnam during the coming Christmas and New Year holidays.

Demonstrators At U.S. Draft Centre

NEW YORK, Dec. 6. (Reuter).—About 2,500 anti-Vietnam war demonstrators, their number exceeded by police, Tuesday staged a boisterous but non-violent protest outside the U.S. army's main induction (conspiration) centre here.

More than 200 of them were detained.

Police feared that the demonstration could be a dress rehearsal for a more violent attempt today to close down the centre.

The demonstrators are part of the "stop-the-draft-and-end-the-war week" here. They are being sponsored by a coalition of anti-Vietnam war organisations and are scheduled to continue through Friday.

Police said 264 persons, including poet Alan Ginsberg and baby-doctor Benjamin Spock, were arrested. They were arraigned on charges of disorderly conduct and it was not immediately known if they put up bail.

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