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THE KABUL TIMES

FAVRE-LEUBA
GENÈVE
TWIN POWER

Vol. V, No. 231

KABUL, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1966, (JADI 8, 1345, S.H.)

Price Af. 3

POULTRY PROJECT COSTS OVER \$1 MILLION

Mass Production, Distribution Of Eggs Over Five Years

KABUL, December 29, (Bakhtar).—A five-year plan to raise chickens and improve the breed of poultry in the country has been prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. The project will cost Af. 18 million paid from the government budget and \$ 1 million from foreign aid.

After hatching, chickens will be raised for one month in the Ministry's farms and then sold to interested poultry farmers. Next year, in the first stage of the plan, the Ministry will hatch half a million eggs on its farms, which will have 5,000 hens and 500 cocks.

At present the Ministry has Leghorns, but they are not very resistant to disease, and so the ministry is to import New Hampshire and Rhode Island Reds. These will be cross-bred with the leghorns to produce varieties which will yield more eggs and good table birds. It is expected that the project will yield 488,000 eggs, 1,500 cocks and 11,000 hens in the first year.

In the second year of the plan, 1,300,000 eggs will be hatched. It is hoped that 240,000 chickens will be

available for sale and distribution among the farmers. The project will produce 1,700,000 eggs in the third year.

College Entrance Exams Sunday

KABUL, Dec. 29, (Bakhtar).—Entrance examinations to the affiliated colleges of Kabul University and the Polytechnic will be held Sunday.

The new school graduates will be taking their examinations in Habibia High School, Kabul. Teams will be sent by Kabul University to the provinces to select students for admission in the colleges, the Rector, Torkyal Etemadi, said.

The provincial students should get in touch with their respective school.

Lesotho Ruler Put Under Arrest

MASERU, Lesotho, Dec. 29, (AP).—King Moeshoehoe II of Lesotho has been placed under house arrest at his palace in Maseru, the capital, the government announced Wednesday.

The king was placed under arrest on the personal orders of Premier Chief Leabua Jonathan.

His decision was taken in terms of the emergency powers which provide for the maintenance of order throughout the small, independent country.

Orders were given that no one would be allowed to enter or leave the royal palace without the government's permission, the government information officer stated.

The king was placed under arrest by the commissioner of police when the King reached the palace at midnight.

Throughout Tuesday's disorders the King had not been seen in public and for the whole day his whereabouts were a mystery until he reached the palace.

Six people, including an African police inspector, were killed in the disorders.

The government information service said the King would remain in protective custody until such time as the situation in Lesotho returned to normal.

The government-controlled radio Lesotho said the government had the situation well under control.

A total of 170 people—134 men and 36 women—appeared before two special magistrates here Wednesday provisionally charged with public violence in connection with the disturbances. They were remanded in custody until January 9.

At one point 30 miles (48 kms) from here five men faced the magistrates courts over the killing of a police inspector in a mob attack on a police road block. They were also remanded in custody until January 9.

A further 31 people are being held there in connection with the attack on the road block.

China Explodes Fifth Nuclear Test Device Near Lop Nor

Blast Defies World Opinion, US Notes

TOKYO, December 29, (AP).—China exploded its fifth nuclear test device Wednesday, and U.S. and Japanese sources said it was the largest yet undertaken by her.

Home News In Brief

BOST, Dec. 29, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Zigaret, FRG philologist, arrived here yesterday to study the Baluchi language. He met the Governor of Helmand, Mohammad Hashim Safi.

KABUL, December 29.—Two nominees of the Ministry of Agriculture Mohammed Gul Nooristani and Abdul Matin Popal left for Delhi today for a four months course in data processing of Agricultural Census Statistics of Nangarhar Province conducted with the cooperation of Indian Experts Team. The candidates while in India apart from learning the techniques of mechanical data processing will also help the Indian experts in preparation of the tables and report.

KABUL, Dec. 29, (Bakhtar).—Engineer Abdul Hai Qazi, President of Afghan Construction Company, left Kabul yesterday for Mazare Sharif to inspect the construction of residential quarters for personnel of the fertilizer plant there. He will also study the possibility of establishing a branch of the company in Mazare Sharif.

BAMIAN, Dec. 29, (Bakhtar).—Feizgar, head engineer for road construction of the United Nations, arrived here yesterday to survey the secondary roads of the provinces. He will survey roads in the Sheenal, and Kahmard areas.

KABUL, Dec. 29, (Bakhtar).—The Afghan-Red Crescent Society has for the first time printed and sent lottery tickets to the provinces. So far 50,000, 10 afghani tickets have been sent to province.

Japanese experts said their data indicated the blast was the strongest since the Chinese exploded their first atom bomb in October 1964.

In Washington, U.S. officials said the latest test was stronger than the last blast in May this year estimated to have had a yield of 200,000 tons of TNT (200 kilotons).

There were estimates that the blast was in the 300 kiloton (300,000 tons of TNT) range—about 15 times more powerful than the atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima in 1945.

U.S. officials said the device was exploded at Lop Nor, in western China, in the atmosphere.

The Chinese made no claims about the size of their latest device saying only that it had been exploded with "complete success." Their vaguely worded announcement raised several questions about the test, the third this year.

No mention was made of the test device containing thermonuclear (Hydrogen explosion) material, as in the case of the first test this year, the one in May.

No mention was made of the delivery system, whether by missile or from a plane or on a platform. In the second test this year in October, Peking claimed the nuclear device was delivered on target by a missile.

China described it as a big encouragement to the struggle of the Vietnamese people "against United States aggression."

The New China news agency said the test, posed a setback for U.S. and Soviet collusion against revolutionary struggles of world peoples.

"Braving the bitter cold, people in Peking sang gaily and danced in the streets in the small hours of this morning to celebrate China's latest nuclear test success," NCNA said in a broadcast heard here. It said the weather was 13 degrees centigrade below zero.

In Tokyo, a spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Ministry said the experiment was against the desire of world people.

U.S. officials took the view that the psychological effect of the Chinese nuclear test series would serve only to fortify fears of the countries neighbouring China. Over a period of time there is bound to be a diminishing effect from the tests.

U.S. STATEMENT

In Washington, the United States said Communist China's atmospheric detonation of a nuclear device Wednesday is in defiance of world opinion.

State Department spokesman Carl Bartsch, asked by newsmen for comment, recalled that in late November the department said it expected the Chinese to detonate their fifth nuclear device in the near future.

The department at that time said "the continuation of Chinese atmospheric testing reflects the determination of the Chinese communists to move ahead with their nuclear weapons development programme in defiance of world opinion as expressed by the more than 100 nations which have signed the Test Ban Treaty of 1963."

That treaty banned the testing of nuclear weapons everywhere except underground. Neither China nor France signed the treaty.

Wednesday's detonation was the second nuclear test the Chinese have conducted in eight weeks.

In announcing the fourth test October 27, Peking said it had successfully fired a missile equipped with a nuclear warhead.

Previous Chinese tests, were held October 16, 1964; May 14, 1965; and May 9, 1966.

All of the tests have been in the low to low-intermediate range, meaning from 20 to 200 kilotons. The May 9, 1966 test was not a thermonuclear explosion, but contained some thermonuclear material.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

NUERNBERG, Dec. 29, (AP).—A child needed mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and two adults required eye treatment after a tear gas bomb was thrown into the elevator of U.S. transient hotel here, an American army spokesman and a West German police official said Monday.

He said that many American guests celebrating Christmas eve came running out of the hotel with their eyes streaming.

The military spokesman said a second tear gas bomb was hurled out of a hotel window.

London airport. The remainder of the gold arrived.

TOKYO, Dec. 29, People's Republic of China reported Wednesday two Chinese drilling teams set a new world record in oil drilling by reaching 100,000 metres in 11 months and five days.

New China News Agency (NCNA), monitored in Tokyo, said the old record of 90,025 metres in 12 months was set by a U.S. drilling team.

NICOSIA, Dec. 29, (Reuter).—The Cyprus government Wednesday denied a newspaper report that Czechoslovak army officers were in Cyprus training policemen in the use of weapons recently secured from Czechoslovakia.

A government spokesman also denied a claim by the Greek-Cypriot newspaper Patrif that some Cypriot police receive training in Czechoslovakia in the use of heavy weapons.

KUALA LUMPUR, Dec. 29, (AP).—"Harold Wilson coming here? We have not heard officially," Malaysia's Deputy Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Razak told newsmen Wednesday.

Razak was commenting on a report from London that Wilson was scheduled to visit Malaysia next year.

LUBUMBASHI, Congo, Dec. 29, (AP).—The newly-appointed head of the Belgian copper company Union Miniere in the Congo has reportedly assured the local military chief of the full cooperation of all the company's personnel and asked its 2,400 European members to work as before.

Failing an agreement on the transfer to the Congo of the Belgium-based company, President Joseph Mobutu last week stopped copper exports and appointed a provisional management committee to run the company's business in the Congo until January 1.

MADRID, Dec. 29, (AP).—Japanese embassy spokesman, commenting on a projected law extending Spanish fishing rights to a 19.3 km limit said Monday his country, as a general rule, cannot admit such an extension.

The projected law was sent to the legislature for final approval December 22.

The spokesman said if the project was passed Japanese fishing interests in the Canary islands would be substantially affected. "Thus the problem must be submitted to negotiations with the Spanish government," he said.

The projected extension might affect activities of the Japanese fishing fleet at the Canaries. The fleet consists of 250 vessels.

JAKARTA, Dec. 29, (AP).—President Sukarno called a cabinet presidium meeting Wednesday at his palace.

At the same time, the armed forces organized a show of force which 11 battalions slated to march near the palace about the same time the presidium meeting was slated to begin.

Sukarno and representatives of this four armed services have held four private talks believed centered on Sukarno's role as president.

OTTAWA, Dec. 29, (AP).—Canadian wheat exports to China in the first three months of the current crop year were almost equal to Canadian shipments to all of Western Europe, including the big British market.

Shipments to China in the first three months of the crop year, which started August totalled 40,987,865 bushels, compared with 14,996,796 in the same three months last year.

LONDON, Dec. 29, (Reuter).—Six gold ingots, believed worth about 12,000 sterling, have disappeared on a flight from London to Beirut. Interpol has been alerted, a British

They were part of a consignment loaded onto an aircraft of Middle East Airlines on December 19 at

Ruby May Take Lie Test

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 29, (AP).—The head of the Texas department of public safety indicated Wednesday that Jack Ruby will be given a polygraph examination—lie detector test—if Ruby's doctors approve.

The cancer-stricken slayer of accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald said he wants to take such a test.

Colonel Homer Garrison, in a letter to Dr. Jay Sanford of Dallas Parkland Hospital, asked that Ruby's doctors send the results of physicians' consultations on his ability to take a lie detector test to the department.

Qverseas Airways Corporation spokesman said Wednesday.

Jalalabad Gets More Electricity

JALALABAD, Dec. 29, (Bakhtar).—The distribution of electricity in the city of Jalalabad will be increased to 1,100 kw in three months. At present 780 kw is distributed by four stations.

Electricity is distributed to 522 homes, 112 shops and restaurants and 32 state-owned offices. An ice factory and saw-mill firm also make use of the power.

Work on the construction of two new power stations is in progress. In other action 9,927 people have been vaccinated against small-pox by the Public Health Department of Nangarhar province during the past month.

Zabul Project Will Water 2,500 Acres

KABUL, Dec. 29, (Bakhtar).—With the completion of the irrigation project in Darwazagal in Zabul province, an area of 2,500 acres will be brought under cultivation.

The project envisages digging of deep wells and installation of pumps.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has imported pumps to tap subterranean water in the area. These will be distributed among farmers.

The Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, Abdul Satar Shalizi, accompanied by Engineer Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza, the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, and Abdul Malik, Governor of Zabul, yesterday inspected the deep wells dug by the people in Shin Kai woleswali.

The Ministry has dug three model wells.

Balkh Hospital Annex Nearing Completion

MAZARE SHARIF, Dec. 29, (Bakhtar).—Work on the construction of a five-room annex to the women's hospital for mother and child care is 80 per cent complete. According to a protocol signed by the Ministry with Balkh province, the building is being constructed by the provincial authorities but the medical equipment will be provided and installed by the Ministry of Public Health.

STOP PRESS

US MAY NOT CHANGE BOMBING POLICY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, (Combined News Services).—Top-level U.S. sources say there is no point in changing U.S. bombing policies in North Vietnam despite controversy surrounding a Pentagon admission that some civilians have been hit.

The officials said it is necessary to bomb military targets in order to raise the price to North Vietnam of aggression against South Vietnam and to save lives of Americans and others fighting the communists.

The implicit declaration by the U.S. officials that there is no review of bombing policy is certain to be challenged soon after Congress convenes on January 10.

Senator J. W. Fulbright, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations

Committee and critic of U.S. policy in the war, plans hearings on the subject. Fulbright aides said Tuesday they have no doubt he will call on Secretary of Defence Robert S. McNamara and Secretary of State Dean Rusk for detailed reports on the bombings.

Presidential Press Secretary George Christian told reporters in Austin, Texas, that President Johnson had never authorized the bombing of non-military targets in North Vietnam and did not think his instructions had been violated.

The New York Times again yesterday published a dispatch from Hanoi reporting destruction of civilian houses in U.S. air raids.

The dispatch was the third from the North Vietnamese capital by an assistant managing editor of the newspaper, Harrison Salisbury, who arrived there last Friday.

He said that from a trip he made across the Paul Doumer bridge in Yenvien it appeared that bombing was directed at the bridge approaches and fell short in each case, striking residential quarters.

Salisbury said a U.S. communique on an attack on Yenvien said the target was the railway line.

"Some bombs certainly fell along the railroad," Salisbury wrote. "Unfortunately there are large numbers of apartment houses close by, and one after another were blasted out."

The railway lines were quickly repaired, he said, but "residents who were not casualties have been compelled to leave their destroyed homes."

Salisbury described an air raid

Afghanistan, China Sign Trade Protocol For 1967

KABUL, Dec. 29, (Bakhtar).—A protocol for the exchange of goods between Afghanistan and the People's Republic of China for 1967 was signed here yesterday.

Dr. Ali Nawaz, president of commercial affairs in the Ministry of Commerce, and Wang Chin, commercial counsellor of the Chinese Embassy, signed the protocol on behalf of their governments.

Afghanistan, according to the protocol, will export lapis lazuli, raisins, dried fruits and herbs to China and will import machinery, textiles, electric appliances, etc.



Dr. Ali Nawaz, president of commercial affairs at the Ministry of Commerce (left), and Wang Chen, commercial attache in the Chinese embassy in Kabul, signing the trade protocol for 1967 yesterday.

Maiwandwal's Appointments

Yesterday Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal presided over the cabinet meeting.

(Continued on page 4)



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PUBLISHING AGENCY

New Phase In Soviet-Turkish Relations

The seven-day official visit of the Prime Minister of the Soviet Union, Alexei Kosygin, to Turkey marks the beginning of a new era of good-neighbourliness between the two nations. The visit was significant in more than one way. It was the first time ever that a Prime Minister of the USSR had visited Turkey. It was also the first time that the two nations had shown mutual willingness to find areas of agreement for strengthening their relations. It was also an occasion for the two nations to express frankly and in detail their areas of agreement and differences. During the exchange of views between the leaders of the two countries they tried to reach agreement on issues of mutual concern.

The two neighbours, the relations between whom, in the words of the Governor of Izmir, "have seen enough ups and downs", have agreed on economic cooperation. The Soviet Union is to establish in Turkey iron steel and aluminium industries and oil refineries in joint ventures. This is the first time the Soviet Union has agreed to extend economic help to Turkey.

The important areas in which the two nations have expressed their identity of views are the impermissibility of interference into the domestic affairs of states, prohibition of the further spread of nuclear weapons, disarmament and the ending of all nuclear tests.

Turkey, as a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, attended the three-day meeting of the NATO Ministerial Council earlier this month in Paris and was elected an alternate member of the nuclear group of the Alliance. Although the McNamara committee and the recent meeting of NATO discarded the idea of sharing nuclear weapons among NATO members, there was the possibility of such sharing, as the establishment of the group shows. Turkey has now expressed its adherence to the principle of non-proliferation of nuclear

Food For Thought

Humble thyself in all things.

—Thomas A. Kempis

weapons. It would amount to not accepting nuclear arms though it may have access to them through its membership of NATO and its council of nuclear weapons.

One of the major issues discussed during the visit of Kosygin was the problem of Cyprus. The head of the Soviet government called for the withdrawal of all troops from the island republic. Apparently the Soviet Union did not have any knowledge of the shipment of some weapons from one of the East European countries to the island. The call of the Soviet Union that there should be no foreign interference in the affairs of Cyprus implies that she is against the sale of arms to the Makarios government.

Turkey and the Soviet Union, in a joint communique issued at the end of Kosygin's visit, have called for the solution of the Vietnam problem and have said that the Geneva agreements are the best basis on which a settlement can be sought.

The visit clearly indicates that although Turkey is a member of both NATO and CENTO, she is prepared to cooperate with Eastern European states. However, as Demeril, the Prime Minister of Turkey, said in one of his speeches during Kosygin's visit, the exchange of views on international problems and matters of mutual interest were extremely useful. "but we may not always evaluate international problems similarly."

Since the revolution of 1960, in which Cemal Gursel, former President of Turkey, came to power and introduced the new constitution for the country, the relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union have been improving. Afghanistan, as a peace-loving country, welcomes any move that would strengthen regional peace and security and pave the way for coexistence and fruitful cooperation among nations.

DeGaulle's Attitude To UK's ECM Bid

By C.L. Sultzberger

Harold Wilson's new effort to get Britain into the Common Market has about as much chance of succeeding as that of Harold Macmillan, four years ago. De Gaulle vetoed the latter in January 1963, and there is no reason to believe he will not veto the former if and when the opportunity arrives. As between the two Harolds, de Gaulle shows no signs of political favouritism.

It is apparent that the general still doesn't consider Britain sufficiently "European" according to his own definition of that word and that he therefore doesn't believe it qualified for admission. Economically, fiscally and strategically he seems to feel that basic divisions between the Continent and its principal offshore island have not yet been and may well never be bridged.

Thus, for example, despite Wilson's efforts to tighten the national belt, de Gaulle doesn't seem to think Britain's economic situation is up to that of France, West Germany and Italy. (The Benelux lands don't enter seriously into the general's calculations.)

France is but one of six Common Market members. Nevertheless it has already shown that it can make its veto stick and, much as other members might wish now to admit Britain, the specific gravity of France in the combine is even heavier than before. There is no way for Wilson to wobble in if de Gaulle slams the door.

The general clearly feels France, West Germany and Italy have analogous economies which complement one another industrially and agriculturally—and Britain does not easily fit. He would acknowledge that the Germans have more commerce than France, but less farm output; that the Italians have a dif-

ferent balance in industry, agriculture and trade. Yet he feels the basis for all three is the same, forming an important economic reality.

He seems convinced things are different for Britain, and that until this very day there is a perceptible gap. The distinction made by de Gaulle could probably be summarised by saying that, for him, Britain still considers itself global rather than Continental and, politics apart, this produces a situation where, unlike the "European" countries, the principal British economic function is based on transit of goods, shipping and banking.

De Gaulle's view accepts that Britain could conceivably change, but he evidently doesn't see the English by nature, as great changers. While he obviously comprehends the problem caused by Britain's inheritance of world responsibilities, he sees even the vestigial burden as too great for Britain's present strength. Therefore the general clearly understands why Britain again, to improve its economy, seeks admission to the Market.

However, he still regards Britain as overdependent on the United States. The Gaullist theorem is that "Europe" must be a valid partner of the United States as President Kennedy once foresaw, but that a true partner must be independent and equal. For de Gaulle, Britain seemingly falls between two stools. Its reliance on distant America is symbolised by the pound sterling, tied to the dollar instead of to the currencies of major Common Market nations. Britain's payments balance, furthermore, continues to be bad.

As de Gaulle presumably sees it, Britain remains too closely linked

both to the United States and to the white Commonwealth to qualify as "European." It gives priority to purchases of Canadian wheat, New Zealand mutton, Australian wool. The general wonders whether London would ever wish to alter significantly this complex non-European network.

The second Harold, Wilson, no longer has available the single trump possessed—and discarded—by the first Harold, Macmillan. In late 1962, when Macmillan was negotiating directly with de Gaulle, there was vague talk of Anglo-French collaboration in a nuclear missile force. All thought of this vanished when the British Prime Minister met President Kennedy at Nassau in December 1962, and made a bilateral arrangement for Polaris missiles.

I suspect de Gaulle is no longer interested in cooperation with Britain on military atomics. He feels it is too late to contemplate the idea any more, that too much has happened since Nassau. France has proceeded with its own national weapons systems and is not now attracted by the thought of nuclear association with Britain.

Furthermore, USSR's more affable mood makes Paris feel that development of increasingly extensive weapons systems is less urgent. Of course, in the wholly unexpected event of a Soviet attack, France would remain the ally of both Britain and the United States, but that is a thing apart, not germane to the Common Market.

On the latter primordial issue, which soon again will preoccupy both Britain and Europe, it is apparent de Gaulle gives no more sign of changing fundamental policy than he thinks the British themselves are capable of changing.

(THE NEW YORK TIMES)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Heywad* carried an editorial entitled "Differences Between Arab Nations." The Arab countries, most of which are situated in the Middle East, are of great political and strategic importance. Most of the important seaports and highways belong to Arab countries. Large quantities of petroleum, too, are exploited and refined in Arab countries.

The role of the Arab countries, continued the editorial, is also important in keeping peace and tranquility in the Middle East. During recent years, however, there has been constant political unrest in the Arab world. Giving reasons for this, the editorial mentioned Israel, which has been forcibly established in the heart of the Arab world. Israel is not the only cause of the disturbance in the Middle East; there are differences between various Arab countries as well. These differences have contributed to the increased political unrest in the area on the one hand and on the other have made it possible for Israel to take advantage of these differences and strengthen itself militarily. Israel has gone as far as launching attacks on various Arab countries.

Giving an example of inter-Arab differences *Heywad* quoted the case of the United Arab Republic and Saudi Arabian disagreement over the Yemen. Unfortunately, it said, efforts to reconcile inter-Arab differences have not produced any results. This situation has also led to an arms race in the Arab world which is by no means warranted. In conclusion the editorial expressed the hope that inter-Arab solidarity would be strengthened in the interest of peace in the Middle East as well as in coping with their common enemy, Israel.

Yesterday's *Anis* carried the second installment of an article by Gul Ahmad Farid, president of the public libraries, answering the criticism of the *Afghan Millet* regarding the opening of a youth centre and of a library by a private citizen. The same issue of the paper carried a letter to the editor signed Said

Ghulam Sakhi Sajadi accusing the textile company of using forced labour in the textile industry. Referring to the provision in the Constitution that no one shall be made to work without getting paid, the letter said the textile company does not abide by the general regulation of working hours in the country. It is making textile workers be on the job for half an hour more than other people during summer and one and a half hours more during the winter every day. This is not right by any standard. The letter expressed the hope that the textile authorities would give up this practice which is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution.

Yesterday's *Anis* also carried the translation of an article by a Federal German orientalist on the effect of Maulana Jalaluddin Balkhi's writings on eastern and western literature.

Today's *Islah* carries a letter to the editor signed said Hashim Wajid Herawy drawing attention to the fact that Herat city does not have enough electricity. The city, which is the seat of ancient glory of Afghanistan, is fast becoming a great tourist centre. But the meagre electric supply coming from a small diesel generator is hardly enough to meet the growing requirement. The authorities should do something about this, said the letter.

WORLD PRESS

U.S. *News and World Report* said "Russians are preparing for war with China—just in case."

The magazine declared that this is not hearsay or rumour. "It is hard Japanese intelligence, reported by our man in Tokyo. Is a Russo-Chinese war probable? No. Possible? Yes."

The magazine quoted the Japanese report as saying that 39 Soviet divisions are now in Soviet Asia from the Urals to the Sea of Japan. Most are near the long border with China and Mongolia.

It said, "Five Soviet armoured divisions have moved from East Germany to East Siberia. Soviet airborne units are being strengthened near Sikiang and Manchuria."

"Soviet Siberian forces are being equipped with the best weapons in the Soviet inventory. These include intermediate range ballistic missiles. Soviet militia and communist party youth units are mobilised for border duty."

The account said that "on the Chinese side, according to Japanese intelligence, there are 65 army divisions. Incidents, sparked largely by the Chinese, have been increasing in number in recent weeks, it said.

The *New York Times* said on bombing of North Vietnam: "The speed with which bombing and other

American military operations were resumed in Vietnam yesterday (Monday) extinguished the hope that the brief Christmas truce would lead to a prolonged pause and negotiations. The Sincerity of the American peace move—and the encouragement the United States has given to Secretary General Thant to seek contact with Hanoi and the Viet Cong—are poorly reinforced by the haste shown in reopening the war. "The tragedy of the bombing policy is that it extends rather than ends the war. Reconsideration of this policy is vital before the 48-hour New Year's truce, whatever happens in the South when that truce expires. U Thant should be given time to pursue the chances for negotiations before they are blasted again by renewed bombing of the North."

The Cairo newspaper *Al Gomhouria* reported that Saudi Arabian King Faisal and Jordanian King Hussein held a secret meeting at the Jordanian city of Aqaba on December 23 and agreed to form a joint military command aimed at "safeguarding the thrones of both Kings against revolutionary elements and preventing troops of the Arab Unified Command from entering Jordan."

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The Choice Before Puerto Ricans In July

By John Crocker

Puerto Ricans have been given seven months to decide whether they want their island to become independent or become the 51st member of the United States of America—or stay as it is.

The Americans took the Caribbean island of Puerto Rico from Spain in 1898, but since 1952 it has been called a "commonwealth territory". In this condition the 2,700,000 Puerto Ricans enjoy most of the liberties of being United States citizens. They cannot vote in U.S. presidential elections, but under the doctrine of "no taxation without representation" they do not pay any federal taxes either.

It does not take a visitor long to discover other rich results of being an American "commonwealth". Because of incentives designed to encourage investment from the American mainland, the island's net income has risen from \$959 million in 1955 to \$2,321 million last year. Average individual earnings have become almost \$1,000 a year. (Though there is the disturbing paradox that unemployment is running at just over 10 per cent, and 23 per cent of men between the ages of 20 and 24 are out of work.)

There is a building boom. Last year \$806 million was spent in setting up new factories and industries. Tourists pour in, almost all of them from North America, and fill the two dozen plush and expensive ho-

tels in the Condado Beach area. At the last count more than 600,000 visitors a year are spending \$120 million.

But Puerto Rico is in search of an identity. For some of the people mere riches are not enough. In the 1964 elections the Statehood Republican Party, which would like to become a full member state of the U.S., polled 34 per cent of the votes. The Popular Independence Party collected only 3 per cent, but it is a vociferous minority. Both the "statehooders" and "independentists" as they are called, are tired of a relationship which they maintain snatches of colonialism.

So, for the past two years a joint U.S.—Puerto Rico Status Commission has been looking into possible constitutional development. It has reported that all three conditions—continued commonwealth status, U.S. statehood, and independence—would have "equal dignity". And Governor Roberto Sanchez Vilella has therefore put before the island parliament a Bill providing for a plebiscite to be held next July 12. The winning "formula" will be that which wins more than half the votes.

There are signs and factors which way the vote is likely to go. In 1953 President Eisenhower sent a message to the United Nations saying that if at any time the Puerto

Rican parliament voted for independence he would immediately recommend to the U.S. Congress that such independence be granted. But since then—and especially since the quarrel with Cuba—U.S. air and naval bases on Puerto Rico have become more important to Washington. The U.S. military might now look less kindly upon a vote for independence.

On the other hand, if Puerto Rico voted to become a state of the Union, how welcome in Congress would be representatives whose basic language and outlook are Spanish? And the population of the island is larger than Connecticut and half the other states.

But the strongest pointer to Puerto Rico remaining a commonwealth is that Governor Roberto Sanchez Vilella's Popular Democratic Party, which likes things as they are, polled about 60 per cent of the island's votes. That and the economic prosperity, of course.

An American the writer of this article met at the roulette tables in the softly lit and softly carpeted casino in one of the luxury hotels in San Juan thought that under commonwealth status you just could not go wrong. "When I get home", he said, "I'm going to start a movement to get commonwealth status for Texas."

(OFNS)

One Way To Check Allergy—Get Mad

Mankind tends to become more and more allergic. From the statistical angle hypersensitivity is on the increase. The allergists are agreed among themselves that allergic complaints have increased quite enormously during the past 50 years. More than half the population of the United States is affected by some allergy. Severe forms of bronchial asthma, hayfever or urticaria (orment every tenth) American. With regard to the order of frequency, allergies take third place after cardiac diseases and rheumatic complaints. Like many other things, they are said to be symptoms of civilisation.

Nothing precise is known of them. We do not know why some people become allergic and others do not. Hypersensitivity is often latent in the germ plasma, but some people are attacked by allergies only when they have reached the age of maturity. The development of civilisation brings man into contact with more and more substances of allergic influence. Among the thousands probably not one which might not cause dermal irritation in some person with a specifically allergic disposition.

Bronchial asthma is probably the most frequent of all the allergic phenomena. Five per cent of all allergic patients—including the mild cases covered by statistics—suffer from obstinate dyspnoea. The attacks are unaccountable. You might say that they come out of the blue, if they did not develop most often at night. They will then set in for days or even for weeks every night at almost exactly the same time, and a direct triggering cause can-

not always be found. The triggering allergens present us with the choice between foodstuffs or medications, the smell of flowers, the pollen of flowering grass, and many others.

Many men of medicine have already tried to find out what chance the selection of those affected is due to. Conclusions based on this can be formulated and generalised only with caution. Nor does the statement that 'susceptibility to allergy increases in the same ratio as the individuality of a person is overtaxed by losing his feeling of security' always apply.

Sigrid Arnold is investigating the curious observation—repeatedly confirmed throughout many years—that allergic phenomena are found comparatively rarely in company with the majority of mental diseases in her thesis at the Nerve Clinic of Cologne University, under the direction of Professor Wolfgang de Boor, M.D.

Statistical investigations have shown that bronchial asthma and hayfever (practically do not occur in mental cases. In fact, allergic symptoms will disappear when a mental disease develops. Professor Kirschbaum reported on this already in 1924, after he had observed ten patients in whom bronchial asthma disappeared after the symptoms of schizophrenia developed, only to return faithfully when the psychosis subsided.

A similar observation was made in a patient who suffered from hayfever, which turned up regularly every summer, but did not manifest itself when the patient develop-

ed schizophrenia. An antagonistic effect of mental and physical disorders would appear to be involved here. A conclusion of this kind becomes even more comprehensible when we hear that the asthmatic attacks of one patient were replaced by periods of manic excitement.

It is true the results published in the medical literature are not all consistent. This provided the impetus to studies undertaken in the above dissertation, for which purpose a total of 150 patients were available. The results confirm that 'the tendency to an allergic reaction is by no means reduced during the time prior to the first manifestation of a psychosis not due to physical reasons as compared with the normal population—it decreases noticeably or disappears entirely only when the psychopathological symptoms predominate'.

The hypothesis that a psychosis of constitutional origin cannot, so-to-say, manifest itself physically, but takes the route to the mental sector for some reason as yet unknown, might not be incorrect. Further studies may perhaps confirm the assumption that there is a biological connection on the lines of an exclusion state between the as yet unknown triggering cause of endogenous psychosis and the allergic reaction mechanism. The last sentence of this dissertation states: "It might be of significance to the treatment of endogenous psychoses if the allergising factor were given a chance to manifest itself somatically by the introduction of a mild, controllable antigen into the unknown pathological process." (GERMAN RESEARCH SERVICE)

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

EMERGENCY	
Fire	20121, 20123
Police	21122, 21659
HOTELS	
Ariana	23519
Kabul	21503, 24741
Spinzar	21268, 20923
RESTAURANTS	
Baghe Bala	21571
Khyber	21008
CLUBS	
International	21500, 24112
Maison de France	23295
THEATRES	
Ariana	23811
Behzad	20848
Kabul	20857
Pamir	20147
Park	22922
HOSPITALS	
Ali Abad	20244, 20245
Avcenna	20144
Central Public Health Clinic	20210
Central Public Health Laboratory	20150
Mankurat (Women's)	20258
Maternity	20255
Wazir Akbar Khan	22550
WHO TB Clinic	21244
BANKS	
Banke Millie	21746
D'Afghanistan	21037
Pashtany Tejaraty	20111
MISCELLANEOUS	
Kabul Airport	20796
Kabul Museum	22643
Radio Afghanistan	20452
Tourist Bureau	24464



This is a portion of the first closeup photograph of the crater Copernicus, one of the most prominent features on the face of the Moon, taken in November by Lunar Orbiter II's telephoto lens. Looking due north from the crater's southern rim, detail of the central part of Copernicus can be seen.

Mountains rising from the flat floor of the crater are 300 meters high with slopes up to 30 degrees. A ledge of bedrock is visible in the central part of the mountain chain on the floor of the crater. The 900 meter mountain on the horizon is the Gay-Lussac Promontory in the

Carpathian Mountains. Cliffs on the rim of the crater are 300 meters high and undergoing continual downslope movement of material.

From the horizon to the base of the photograph is about 250 kilometers. The horizontal distance across the part of the crater shown in this photograph is about 25 kilometers. Lunar Orbiter was 45 kilometers above the surface of the Moon and about 240 kilometers due south of the center of Copernicus when the picture was taken.

This photograph was transmitted from the spacecraft to the Deep Space Network station at Goldstone, California.

INTERNATIONAL Sports Roundup

Cassius Clay, World Soccer Cup, Jim Ryun Dominate 1966 Sports

The feats of Cassius Clay and the World Soccer Cup earned more global attention than anything else during 1966 international sport.

Clay successfully defended his world heavyweight boxing title five times and has gradually emerged in most people's eyes as a great champion.

England won the World Soccer Cup to prove that a well blended and efficient side can overcome teams with greater individual stars. Unexpected in the tournament was the eclipse of South American nations—one of whom reached the semi-finals—and North Korea's appearance in them.

American runner Jim Ryun must be the year's outstanding individual after Clay Ryun, 19, set the astonishing world record of 3:51.3 for the mile.

Ron Clarke of Australia and Kipchoge Keino of Kenya in the longer races, American sprinter Tommie Smith and the Polish girl sprinter and long-jumper Irena Kirszenstein were others to leave impressive marks on the 1966 track and field scene.

In other sports the 17-year-old Russian swimmer, Galina Prozumenshchikova lowered the women's 200 metres breaststroke swimming record by 2.2 secs. to an incredible 2:40.

Kees Verkerk of Holland won three individual titles and the overall at the men's world speedskating championships in Gothenburg.

American golfer Arnold Palmer hoisted his year's winnings on the course to a record 55,240 sterling.

Manuel Santana of Spain became the first European for 12 years to win the Wimbledon men's singles tennis title.

West Indian Gary Sobers proved to be the greatest all-rounder in the history of cricket.

Drugs and other medical matters occupied the minds of sport administrators in 1966 to an increasing extent.

Spot tests were taken on World Cup Soccer players for the first time. Competitors were checked for alcohol and other stimulants in the world modern pentathlon championships in Melbourne. Sex checks were held for women athletes at major games.

Above all the likely effect of Mexico City's altitude at the next Olympic games continued to be sport's biggest talking point during 1966.

The Little Olympics in Mexico City during October attracted entries from 21 countries, who sent big teams of both sportsmen and medical observers.

Varying reports were issued by the doctors though most agreed that a period of acclimatization was essential. A hint of the upsets to be expected in the endurance events came when the unknown Colombian Alvaro Mansyed won both the 5,000 and 10,000 metres track races. His home city of Bogota is even nearer the clouds than Mexico City.

East Germany, now recognised as a separate entity by most sports bodies, finished with the most titles when they competed in their own right for the first time at the European Athletics Championships in Budapest.

East Germany was also the only country to have crews in all seven finals at the world rowing championships in Bled, where they won three gold medals.

Other significant trends during 1966 included the launching of soccer in the United States, Japan's badminton win in the women's Uber Cup at their first attempt and the successful staging of the World Alpine Skiing Championships outside Europe for the first time.

They were held in Chile and brought numerous successes to France, who with Italy also dominated the World Cycling championships in West Germany.

Among world championships in 1966 the Russians gained the most titles at canoeing and weightlifting, which were both held in East Berlin, freestyle and Greco-Roman wrestling (Toledo, Ohio), gymnastics (Dortmund) and fencing (Moscow).

The United States claimed 17 of the 37 world shooting championship titles in Wiesbaden and Australia dominated the team events when the inaugural world lawn bowls championships were played, at Sydney.

Motor racing's new three-litre formula for 1966 led to Australian Jack Brabham becoming the first man to win the world championship in a car of his own design.

In motor cycling the Honda factory won all five world grand prix solo classes in the manufacturers' championship, the first time this has been achieved by one firm.

India Wins Doubles But Loses Davis Cup, 4-1

The Indian pair of Ramathan Krishnan and Jaideep Mukerjee defeated Australians John Newcombe and Tony Roche, 4-6, 7-5, 6-4, 6-4, Tuesday in one of the greatest upsets of Davis Cup tennis challenges.

Their victory meant India's challenge for the Davis Cup remained alive into the third day Wednesday. Australia won the first two singles matches Monday. It takes three victories to win the round.

When Roche outed a final point Tuesday, the Indians, grinning broadly, put their arms about each other as they hurried to the net to shake hands with the shocked Australians.

The crowd stood and applauded the Indians as they left the court after a gallant fight which they won by brilliant tennis.

The match lasted one hour, fifty-five minutes.

Few had given the Indians any sort of chance of winning after their defeat in two singles Monday, and it looked as if the doubles was going to be a short, sharp affair in the Australians' favour, as they won the first set by breaking Mukerjee in the 10th game and were so sure of their services that they lost only two points with their own deliveries.

The second set, looked like it was going the same way when Krishnan was down love-40 in the second game, but the Indians battled back to hold this service.

This seemed to give them confidence, and they smashed, volleyed and hit passing shots with precision and speed.

On Wednesday, however, Emerson defeated Krishnan, who was only a shadow of the great player who helped with the doubles for

India Tuesday, thus clinching the Cup for Australia for the 21st time.

The match looked like it would end early when Emerson led, 5-3 with his own service to follow in the third set.

The Indian, however, fought back strongly and crashed through Emerson's service, then held his own service for 5-5.

Emerson raced through his service to lead 6-5 and the crowd of 10,000 sitting in blistering heat around the centre court gave Krishnan prolonged applause as he changed ends to serve.

The Indian held on and the match continued to be a service battle with both players holding with relative ease until the 18th game. Then Emerson, leading 9-8, had Krishnan down 0-40 on service.

The Australian raced to the net to win the first point, then Krishnan netted a volley for 30-Love. Emerson hit another winner to Krishnan's forehead corner for 40-0 to give the Australian three match points.

It was all over seconds later, on the next point, when Krishnan was unable to return the ball hit to his feet.

Jaideep Mukerjee's attempt to capture a consolation victory for India by defeating Stolle failed after a gallantly determined battle, thus giving Australia a 4-1 victory.

Dennis Ralston Turns Pro

In other tennis news, Dennis Ralston, top-ranked U.S. amateur tennis player, has turned professional, Wallace M. Dill of the International Professional Tennis Association said Monday.

Dill said the 24-year-old, 6-foot-2 (1.87 m.) Californian has signed a contract with him.

Ralston, member of seven U.S. Davis Cup teams, is ranked No. 1 in the United States by the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association and fifth in the world by the International Lawn Tennis Association.

He is the first player to be ranked No. 1 in the United States for three straight years since Don Budge made it in 1936, 1937 and 1938.

Ralston has played 20 tournaments this year, placing second in four. He avenged a 1964 Forest Hills semi-final match this year. He lost the Wimbledon championship to Manuel Santana in the finals.

He teamed with Clark Graebner to win this year's French doubles championship and with Arthur Ashe to win the South American championships.

His doubles title with Rafael Osuna in 1960, when both were 18 years old, was the upset of the year.

Spain, France To Meet In Jr. Tennis Championships

French and Rhodesian, Spanish and Australian players met in the semi-finals Wednesday of the Orange Bowl Junior Tennis Championship in Miami Beach, Florida.

Unseeded Manuel Orantes of Spain, defeated second-seeded Philip Dent of Australia Wednesday and won a berth in the finals of the Orange Bowl junior tennis championships against Georges Goven of France.

Goven, top-seeded and Wimbledon junior titleholder, downed Andrew Pattison of Rhodesia 7-5, 11-9.

Orantes, who played and lost to Goven two years ago, was the master all the way over Dent, winning 6-2, 6-0. The top-ranked Aussie, playing with a strained foot, seldom left the baseline, thereby falling victim to drop shots.

Here are Wednesday's results in doubles play at the Orange Bowl junior tennis tournament.

Boys 18 and under doubles—semifinals:

Phillipe Dent and Douglas Smith, Australia, defeated Mac Clafin and Bill Monan, U.S.

Georges Goven and Patrick Proisy, France, defeated Mike Estep, and George Taylor, U.S. 6-2, 4-6, 7-5.

Girls 18 and under doubles—semifinals:

Vicky Rogeru and Marily Aschauer, U.S. defeated Kazuko and Junko Sawamoto, Japan, 9-7, 6-1.

Peches Bartkovicz, U.S. and Vera Cleto, Brazil, defeated Emily Fisher and Sue Leyden, U.S. 6-3, 6-3.

Briton Wins Squash Title

Jonah Barrington, 25-year-old Irish international, beat Pakistani Aftab Jawaid 9-2, 6-9, 9-2, 9-2 to win the British open squash rackets title in London last week in the first all-amateur final in the history of the event.

Barrington became the first British amateur and only the second amateur ever to win the coveted title. His victory capped a series of giant-killing defeats of fancied players.

Earlier in the tournament Barrington disposed of defending champion Abu Taleb of the UAR and this gave him the confidence to account for Jawaid.

In a play-off match for third place, M. Yashin of Pakistan beat I. Amin (United Arab Republic) 9-1, 9-6, 10-9.

World Tennis Rankings

December's World Tennis Magazine places Australia's Fred Stolle as the number one tennis player in the world and Spain's Manuel Santana second. Next, in order, were Tony Roche, Australia, Roy Emerson, Australia, Dennis Ralston and Arthur Ashe, U.S., Cliff Drysdale, South Africa, John Newcombe, Australia, Clark Graebner, U.S., and Istvan Gulyas, Hungary.

Snooker Championships

John Spencer, of England, beat Bert Demarco (Scotland) by six frames to nil in a one-sided match in the world amateur snooker championship in Karachi.

Spencer, from Radcliffe, Lancashire, scored the second century break of the championship with 101—ten reds, six pinks, four blacks and then through the colours. He had other breaks of 69 and 59.

He won 69-31, 123-0, 95-29, 86-35, 118-15, 131-0.

Electronic Chess

The electronic computer chess game experiment between the USSR and the US was not carried beyond the extremely difficult problem of programming the game ending. Actually such a game is more a matter of comparing scientific ideas than seeing which team can win. But the chess board provides an interesting and important example of the working of different scientific principles.

Modern Day Fairy Teller Preserves Neglected Art

Most of the many journalists visiting Elfriede Hasenkamp in Karlsruhe, W. Germany like to report prominently that their attention was first caught by the profession listed under name in the telephone book—"Fairy-Tale Narrator."

Almost as unusual as this is that this fairy-tale narrator's appointment book is about as full as that of a big business executive: today—small children, tomorrow—older children, the day after that—parents, all put down for a selection from her repertoire consisting of hundreds of fairy-tales from about 65 countries.

Between times, she teaches, appears on radio and television, does recording sessions, and occasionally finds time to read, to research, find new fairy-tales, make up some, herself, write them down, and prepare their narration to include them in her next programme. For there is no doubt, her profession fulfils her as much as she fulfils it. It is she who has created and developed it.

Frau Hasenkamp says she merely obeyed a calling. If so, she turned to this not exactly bread-and-butter calling at a time when bread meant more than anything else in W. Germany and life was anything but fairy-tale at the end of the last war.

Elfriede Hasenkamp studied music when she was young, as her parents did not think much of her dream to become a fairy-tale teller. When, at the end of the war she lost her husband, son and home, she turned again to this childhood dream.

She started with a borrowed copy of Grimm's fairy-tales and held her first story-telling session in a bookshop. Youthful listeners' eyes shone, but the kind lady with the nice stories was not merely a romantic, in fact she was quite hardheaded.

For Elfriede Hasenkamp set herself a high standard and developed the ambition to restore appreciation for this most ancient of all literary forms, appreciation not just among children and teachers, but among adults, among modern men. Fairy-tales are not a refuge from reality to her, instead they are a picture of reality, with all its cruelty and paradoxes.

This has been the achievement of Elfriede Hasenkamp over the last 20 years. To do so, she studied speech at Heidelberg University and took a diploma as a radio announcer, modifying everything she learned for her own use in the light of her research and experience. For she did not plan to lecture or recite. She planned simply to tell.

Using one's voice like an instrument and yet losing none of its natural tone in an aspect of that particular simplicity of manner which is so hard to attain. To speak for hours on end every day without getting tired or hoarse, and retain one's ability to share the listener's initial experience of the tales, is a demanding task.

For although Frau Hasenkamp tells the stories by heart, she does not learn them by heart. Instead, she reads them over again and again, gradually feeling her way into them, and so making them part of herself. But never does she alter a word of the text on any occasion.

In Karlsruhe, Frau Hasenkamp teaches girls in their last year at school how to tell fairy-tales, in the

hope that future mothers may succeed better in relating stories to their children and so preserve a neglected art.

She has no distinct method of narrating to hand on, but tries to develop the technique in each pupil according to talent and possibilities.

Danny Kaye, Pied Piper Of Today

You remember the pied piper of Hamelin? Or was it Hans Christian Andersen? Or was it Danny Kaye?

It must have been Kaye, who is the modern-day embodiment of both the pied piper and old Hans. In fact, he played Hans 14 years ago in one of Samuel Goldwyn's classic musicals, "Hans Christian Andersen."

But that's only the half of it. Late last month, the ubiquitous Kaye dashed off on a whirlwind two-day tour in a jet plane, covering no fewer than 16 cities on behalf of the annual UNICEF "trick or treat" campaign to raise funds for underprivileged children all over the world.

As the modern-day piper—or is it Hans—Kaye has at his disposal tools that his two predecessors never dreamed of: miracles such as television, radio, motion pictures, 700-mile-an-hour jet planes—and the wonders of an organisation like UNICEF which can do more things for youngsters all over the world in a single day than Hans Christian Andersen, a genius of his time, could accomplish in his entire life.

Kaye, a peripatetic man with a seemingly inexhaustible fund of energy, discovered UNICEF a dozen years ago when he and the late Edward R. Murrow put together a motion picture called "Kaye." It dealt with Danny's first world-wide tour on behalf of the United Nations, a trip that came about as a result of a 10-second conversation between Murrow and Kaye.

Since that time, Kaye has become an unofficial ambassador of goodwill for UNICEF. He has no title, no contract, no formal tie of any kind. They simply put out a call for him when he is needed—and he delivers.

An expert pilot himself, Kaye delights in mapping out the logistics of such a tour and is still awed by the fact that he could visit 16 cities in two days, 12 of them in one day alone. In a profession noted for fast-moving peregrination (Bob Hope would seem to be standing still by comparison) Kaye here appears to have wrapped up some-thing of a non-breakable record for personal appearances.

On November 25 he flew to Paris be guest of honour at the group's 20th anniversary celebration. Then on November 30, he was in New York to accept the Tom Dooley Foundation's "Splendid American Award," and on the following day he received the prestigious gold medal award of the National Institute of Social Sciences. All this, of course, in addition to his weekly hour-long TV show done in Hollywood. A fellow that active needs a couple of alter egos, but maybe they have come sort of built-in—like Hans and the piper.—(NANA—INFA)

Int'l Tourist Year Should Help Asia

Delegations from Africa and Asia were among the strongest supporters of a United Nations plan to make next year "International Tourist Year." The reason is these nations are not now making much money from free-spending tourists and they are envious of countries like Italy, Switzerland, Jamaica and Mexico which get a big percentage of their foreign exchange earnings from visiting travellers.

Asia and Australia together, according to UN statistics, today get only one per cent of the world's tourist trade. Africa gets only two per cent. South America gets five per cent. Most tourists go to Europe, which accounts for 65 per cent of all tourism. North America gets most of the rest.

Tourism is big business. Annual tourist spending is estimated at \$13 billion, which is more than the value of the world's total wheat trade.

General Assembly approval of a UN Tourist Year was certain after a UN committee recommended it. During the committee discussion, several African diplomats indicated Africa would make an effort to increase tourist revenues.

J. B. Wilmut of Ghana said one reason few tourists visited Africa was the high cost of air travel. He welcomed a recent decision of the International Airline Transport Association to lower fares on European-African routes. The scheduled fare cuts are to be effective after April 1967.

Francis Muraya of Kenya said some tourists avoid Africa because they are misinformed about the continent. Many have the impression travel in Africa is not only difficult but dangerous. He said: "They think they must slash their way through the jungle and that any moment they might be attacked by wild animals or screaming cannibals." This, of course, is far from the truth.

*Topless Girls Bounce Again

Banned from the table as indecent, the topless waitress is no more in New York. She's been replaced by the topless performer.

Conventionally—clothed—waiters and waitresses served drinks at the Crystal Room last night. But all eyes in the little East Side supper club were on the bandstand. The place was jammed to the sidewalk—and that was crowded, too.

Wearing her old waitress uniform—two tiny pasties and an abbreviated miniskirt—former waitress Ruby Diamond, 28, writhed and bounced lithely to the throbs of a rock'n roll band.

"Before you couldn't see them without standing up," murmured one patron over the din from the four-piece band. "Now everybody can see them."

Joining Ruby on the bandstand was 23-year-old Suzie Hart, a well-endowed young lady who wore pasties over her 40-inch breasts and tights over the remainder of her pudgy body.

Following this act, there were two strip-teasers who bared themselves to G-strings and pasties.

There were a number of policemen and policewomen on hand but no arrests. The whole thing is apparently legal, according to the club lawyer, Melvyn Thaler.

Wearing exactly the same outfits earlier this month, Miss Diamond and two other girls who bared their breasts as waitresses were served with enough summonses to paper the walls of the Crystal Room. Then they were brought before a judge on charges of being public nuisances and indecently exposed.

Yeast Plus Oil Makes New Food, 15-Day Weather Forecasts Planned

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, (AP). Promising prospects for a major food made by mixing living bacteria with crude oil products were reported by scientists Tuesday.

A team working on the project said it could be a significant food source for developing countries which might compete in price and protein with skim milk.

The researchers pointed to yogurt, cheese, sauerkraut, cured meats, soy sauce and other foods already in this category.

Living yeasts might also be used instead of the bacteria in producing the protein, Dr. John G. McNab of the Esso Research and Engineering company, New York, and Professor L. R. Rey of Nestle Ali-

mentana, South America, said in a report prepared for the 133rd meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

With yeast or bacteria, the living micro-organism would, in effect, be weaned on, and caused to multiply, by feeding them high-quality hydrocarbons derived from the distilling of crude petroleum oil.

Out of this brew, featuring a constant fermentation process, would eventually come a dried powdery protein substance called single cell protein. Special heat treatment prior to final processing designed to kill all bacteria of yeast organisms after their job was done.

The researchers pointed out that man has long been ingesting certain foods such as yoghurts which are inoculated bacteria with certain microbes such as streptococci.

And they added:

"Many additional food products depend upon the action of bacteria there is no doubt that large quantities of organisms remain with the finished products."

They also said that from time to time, during World War II in Europe yeast was used as a food source.

Sudanese Coup Attempt Fails

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 29, (DPA). A military coup in the Sudanese capital of Khartoum was smashed Tuesday night without bloodshed, Sudanese Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Ibrahim el Mufti disclosed on arrival here Wednesday.

Mufti said the plot was attempted by "few officers led by a junior officer." He declined further comment and also refused to elaborate.

Mufti arrived here heading an eight-man Sudanese high level delegation for the periodic meeting of the ethio-Sudanese joint consultative body.

The delegation will discuss matters of "mutual interest and border questions" with Ethiopian authorities.

Sudanese Defence Minister Abdulla Nuggallah, who was to have come here with the delegation had to remain in Khartoum because of the attempted coup, Sudanese sources said.

According to Tass, Abdel Khaliq Mahgoub, the Secretary-General of the Sudanese Communist Party, and the Secretary-General of Sudanese Trade Unions, were arrested Wednesday.

Tanzania Helps Soldiers Settle

DAR-ES-SALAAM, Tanzania, Dec. 29, (AP).—A handful of Portuguese soldiers captured in northern Mozambique while fighting against African liberation forces have been offered help to settle down "anywhere outside Portugal," Home Affairs Minister said here Wednesday.

The spokesman said one of the men wanted to go back to Portugal.

"Although they are not our responsibility," Tanzania has been looking after the prisoners numbering less than 20, because the Mozambique Liberation Front, Frelimo, has no facilities for catering for them, the spokesman said.

He would not say how many of them were Europeans.

The prisoners are living near Dar-es-Salaam while arrangements are being made for repatriation through the UN High Commission for Refugees and other refugee organisations.

One is due to leave here today to settle in Algeria.

Frelimo Wednesday claimed in a communique that more than 10 Portuguese soldiers were killed by its forces between November 25 and December 5. Frelimo reportedly lost six men in the same period.

Meanwhile the Congolese Foreign Ministry Wednesday denied Portuguese charges of an attack on Angola from a Congolese base Christmas day.

Tuesday, Holden Roberts, president of the Angolan revolutionary government in exile admitted there had been an attack on the Angola-Congo border town of Texeira da Sousa and that the rail line had been hit, but he gave no details.

He said the Portuguese claim of 200 Africans killed was untrue.

WEATHER FORECAST

In most areas of the country the skies will be cloudy and snow is forecast.

In Kabul the weather will be cloudy and more is expected. The temperature will range from minus one to plus two degrees centigrade.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA
At 1, 3, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.
Combined Italian and French film in Farsi.

077-INTRIGO-ALISBONA
PARK CINEMA:
At 1:15, 3:15, 8 and 10 p.m.
077-INTRIGO-ALISBONA

KABUL CINEMA
At 1, 3, 7:30 and 9:30 Iranian film.

KHUSHGULI KHUSHGULAN
BEHZAD CINEMA:
At 12:30 noon, 2:30, 7:30 and 10 p.m. Indian film.

RUSTAM KHAN

US, Japanese Discuss Fishing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, (AP). The United States and Japan opened the preliminary first round of talks Wednesday on the future of Japanese fishing operations inside a 12 mile (19.3 km.) U.S. fishing zone.

The Soviet Union, Canada, Mexico and North European members of the west Atlantic fisheries convention also have been notified of the newly enacted law which extends U.S. jurisdiction to a nine-mile (14.4 km.) belt beyond the traditional three-mile (4.8 km.) territorial sea.

After a long morning and afternoon session, U.S. officials stressed the preliminary nature of the talks with the Japanese. The substance of an agreement with Japan on traditional fishing within the 12-mile (19.3 km.) limit is not expected to be negotiated until a second round of talks in early February.

This meeting is establishing the positions of the two sides and the form of agreement to be reached, as well as exploring depth where Japanese fishing has taken place inside the new zone.

U.S. authorities said that the outcome is of considerable importance to both countries.

But it does affect Japanese trawl fisheries, the bottom fishing operations. It will have an effect on Japanese fishing for king crab in the Bering sea and gulf of Alaska and salmon fishing in the western Aleutian islands and also could affect tuna fisheries off the southern California coast and the Atlantic coast.

The Japanese delegation was led by Kenzo Kawakami of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The U.S. delegation was headed by Donald McKernon, special assistant to secretary of state Dean Rusk for fisheries and wild life.

U.S. officials said the Soviet Union has not yet indicated what it intends to do about the new U.S. fishery zone. The Japanese agreement may serve as a precedent for other nations.

Turks In Cyprus Ask UN To Seize Czech Arms

NEW YORK, Dec. 29, (AP).—A Turkish-Cypriot spokesman appealed Wednesday to Secretary-General U Thant to take into UN custody a shipment of arms from Czechoslovakia to the Greek-Cypriot government, for eventual exportation.

Fazil Kuchuk, the Turkish-Cypriot spokesman, made the request in a letter.

Kuchuk charged that the importation of arms was a violation of the Security Council resolution setting up a UN peacekeeping force on the island.

The arms were acquired for use of the Cypriot police force, but Kuchuk said "there can be no doubt that the intention is to use these arms exclusively against the Turkish community in furtherance of the plan to eliminate or subjugate this community by the use of armed forces."

Cuba Agrees To Allow US Citizens To Leave

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, (AP).—The government of Prime Minister Fidel Castro is reported to have agreed to allow U.S. citizens to leave Cuba and the first reached New Orleans Wednesday.

There are an estimated 880 U.S. families in Cuba, many of them headed by persons of Cuban descent born in the United States. With their children, the total number involved is around 2,700.

The U.S. State Department said it is known the Department has been working on the matter for many weeks through the Swiss embassy in Havana, which represents U.S. interests there.

The State Department's reluctance to discuss the situation may have been due to past difficulties in getting the repatriation under way.

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US BOMBING POLICY

(Continued from page 1)

"The stakes are much higher in Vietnam than I had realised," Graham told a news conference. "The stakes are extremely high for the Western world."

A Saigon report said 33 plane loads of South Vietnamese army paratroops jumped into the Mekong delta Tuesday in the first large-scale combat parachute drop over South Vietnam in almost two years.

A U.S. Air Force announcement said they jumped in company strength.

The airborne units made the drop into a Viet Cong stronghold as part of an operation underway in Chuong province.

A dozen U.S. army advisers also made the jump with the Vietnamese.

The South Vietnamese Military command said Wednesday that 29 Viet Cong were killed in the opening phase of the operation, which is said to be of regimental size. This would mean up to 1,500 men are deployed.

The operation area is about 100 miles southwest of Saigon. In addition to the paratroopers, Vietnamese infantry units, local militia units, a navy attack group and armoured elements are taking part in the sweep.

Meanwhile an estimated 5,000 Saigon longshoremen in Saigon continued their strike and American servicemen-unloaded ships in the crowded harbour.

An American spokesman said the U.S. soldiers were handling military cargo.

Another spokesman told newsmen that there were no negotiations between the unions, U.S. embassy officials, American military representatives and Vietnamese government officers.

He said the leaders of the three unions involved were negotiating among themselves.

The workers walked off their jobs to protest against the dismissal of Vietnamese stevedores at the newly American-constructed New Port, down river from the Saigon commercial harbour.

NADGE Launched By NATO Members

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The most extensive single military construction project in Europe's history was formally launched Wednesday with the signing of contracts and agreements for the NATO Air Defence Ground Environment project (NADGE).

The project, costing more than \$300 million, will lay down air defence and early warning systems in nine countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation from Norway to Turkey. Equipment for the NADGE network is being purchased from 14 of the 15 NATO member nations—all except Iceland.

Entry of the project into the construction stage climaxes several years of preparation in clearing paths through a labyrinth of technical, financial, legal and political problems.

General Jean Accart, Director of the NADGE management office, formally designated December 28 as the start of the huge construction project.

U.S. Ambassador to NATO Harlan Cleveland pointed out several noteworthy features of the construction contract, apart from the enormous importance of the NADGE system for the defence of western Europe.

"One is that every contributor to the project also shares in producing the advanced equipment it requires," he said. "The project, therefore, raises no balance of payments difficulties for any NATO member."

"This air defence and early warning system does something very tangible about the sharing of technology among the NATO countries, and particularly across the Atlantic Ocean."

"There is a good deal of talk these days about technological disparities between America and Europe," Cleveland noted. "The disparities are in both directions, of course. And the way to make sure that no ally is held back by not having access to the most modern technology is to do more and more of what needs to be done on an international and cooperative basis. We have already handled many projects this way, from building jet aircraft and modern missiles cooperatively to forecasting the weather cooperatively."

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World Briefs

NEW WESTMINSTER, British Columbia, Dec. 29, (AP).—A prison guard and his young son, severely injured in a pre-Christmas booby-trap explosion, were recovering slowly in a hospital Monday while police intensified a search for the person who sent the parcel.

Frank Newton, 42, had both hands blown off. His son Norman, 10, standing beside him Friday when he opened the Christmas parcel at his home, suffered severe injuries from flying metal and will likely lose the sight in his left eye.

Both were in fair condition in the hospital here Monday. The boy had been in critical condition since Friday's explosion.

RABAT, Dec. 29, (Reuter).—Women and girls who wear miniskirts in the street were described as "indecent" by King Hassan II during a sermon at a religious ceremony at the royal mausoleum here last night.

According to a resume of the sermon, published by the Moroccan news agency the king also said a woman who transgressed the principles of decency and virtue—whether she wore a veil or not—committed a crime not only against her family, but also against God.

KADS OFFERS COMEDY
Save January, 5,6,7, for "Die Ehe Des Herrn Mississippi" which will be performed in German at KADS auditorium.

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