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THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER
DELIGHT



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KABUL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1967 (JAUZA 9, 1346 S.H.)

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AFGHAN-SOVIET TIES ON FIRM BASE, SAYS HM Podgorny Calls Them Notable Example For Other Nations

KABUL, May 31, (Bakhtar).—Negotiations between His Majesty the King and Nikolai Podgorny, chairman of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, took place between 10 a.m. and noon today at Delkusha Palace.

During these negotiations, in which Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal also took part, further strengthening of ties of friendship and cooperation in various fields between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, was discussed.

Likewise exchange of views took place on a series of important international issues of interest to both parties. Both countries expressed their deep concern over the serious situation in some parts of the world especially in Vietnam and the Middle East.

The Afghan spokesman, at the end of the discussions, said they took place in an atmosphere of complete cordiality and understanding.

A joint communique is to be released at the end of Podgorny's stay here in Kabul and Moscow.

Taking part in the talks on the Soviet side were Mahamadula Kholov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and chairman of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan; Piotr Stepanovich Neporjny, minister of energies and electrification; Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the state committee for foreign economic relations; Vladimir Mikhailovich Vinogradov, deputy minister for foreign affairs; Konstantin Ivanovich Alexandrov, ambassador of the USSR to Afghanistan; Sergei Petrovich Kiktev, director of the Middle East Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Those taking part on behalf of Afghanistan, besides Prime Minister Maiwandwal, were Court Minister Ali Mohammad, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Nour Ahmad Etamad, Minister without Portfolio Abdullah Yafai, Planning Minister Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee, Finance Minister Abdul Karim Hakim, Afghan Ambassador to the USSR Gen. Mohammad Aref, and Director General for political affairs in the Foreign Ministry Dr. Abdul Ghaffour Ravan Farhadi.

"The lasting foundation of our friendship, which is mutual trust and respect, has been further strengthened in recent years by large-scale economic cooperation," His Majesty the King said at a banquet which he gave in honour of visiting Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny last night in the Del Kusha Palace.

His Majesty's Welcoming Speech

The following is the text of His Majesty's speech at yesterday's reception in Delkusha Palace.

I am pleased to welcome once again you and your respected companions on my behalf and on behalf of the government and people of Afghanistan. Your Excellency's coming to Afghanistan in a series of exchanges of visits by the leaders of the two countries, which is a manifestation of the good and supreme friendship and good-neighbourliness in the contemporary history of relations between the two countries, has caused us great happiness.

These visits are among the causes

(Contd. on Page 4)

Podgorny's Speech

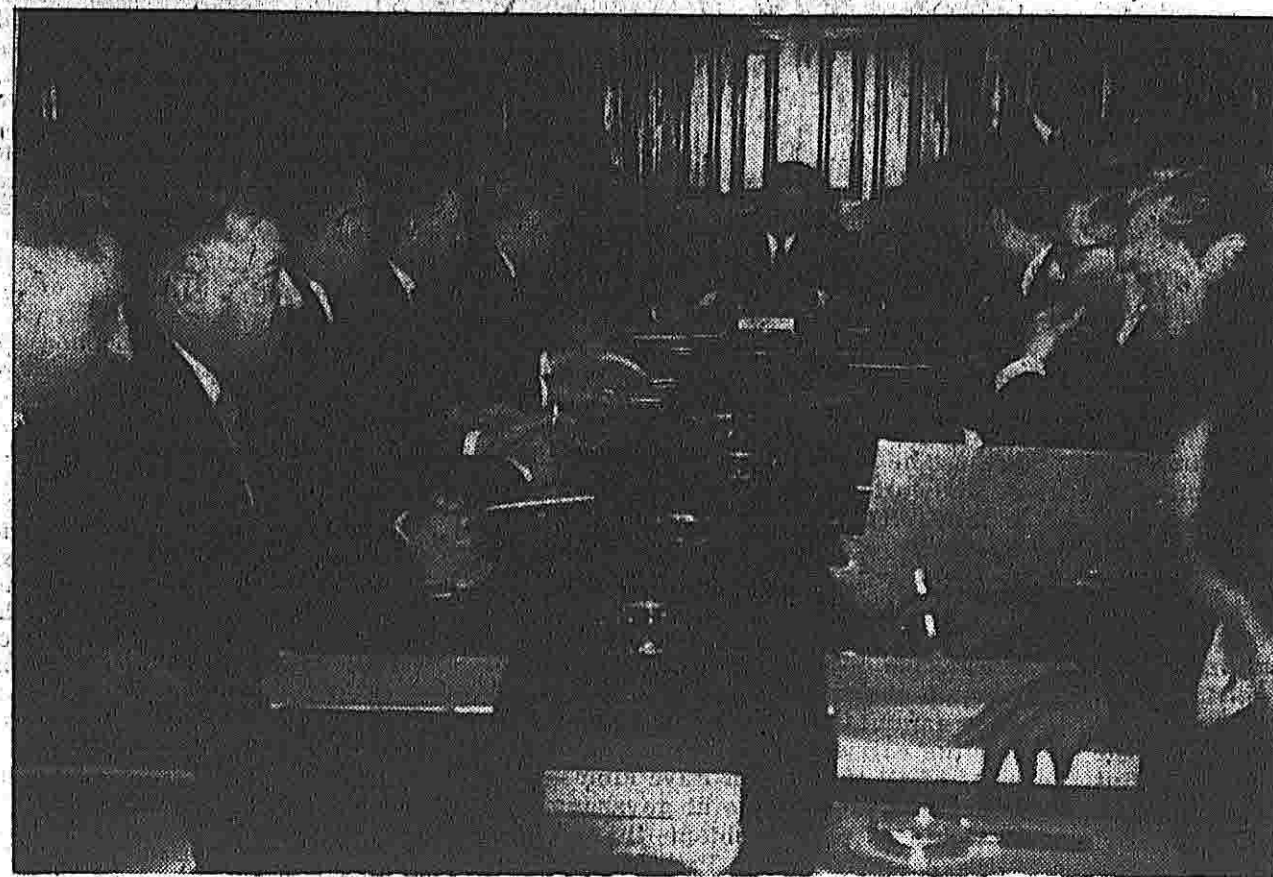
Following is the full text of Nikolai Podgorny's speech at the reception held by His Majesty:

We have been deeply touched by the cordial welcome and words of greetings Your Majesty addressed to the Soviet Union and our people. We receive your kind words and hospitality with heartfelt gratitude, regarding them as an expression of the friendly sentiments the peoples of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union have for each other.

The hearty welcome that was accorded us today by the people of Kabul which touched us deeply was another proof of this.

It gives me pleasure to convey on

(Contd. on Page 4)



Afghan and Soviet leaders discuss matters of mutual interest in Dilkusha Palace this morning.

Black Prisoners Badly Treated In S. African Jails

UNITED NATIONS, May 31, (DPA).—Unlike white prisoners, African prisoners are deprived of the daily bread rations in South African jails, the UN Committee on Apartheid was told yesterday.

Mrs. Mary-Louise Hooper, director of the South African programme of the American Committee on Africa, testified that as an American, she lived in South Africa as a permanent resident for nearly three years, and was working with the African National Congress when she was arrested on unspecified charges in the spring of 1957.

She told the working group, established by the UN Commission on Human Rights, that as she could be certainly, there was no separation in South African jails for political prisoners and those held for common law offences.

Mrs. Hopper said that African prisoners received discriminatory treatment and were forced to sleep on cold cement floors with inadequate covering.

The ad hoc group also decided on a tentative scheduled yesterday for its visit to London and Dar-es-Salaam to hear direct testimony and an additional report.

(Contd. on Page 4)

USSR To Send Ten More Warships To Mediterranean

ANKARA, May 31, (Reuter).—The Soviet Union has asked Turkey for permission for 10 warships to pass through the Bosphorus and Dardanelles Straits into the Mediterranean Sea, informed sources said yesterday.

The warships would pass through the straits by the end of the first week in June, the Soviet application said.

The application to the Turkish Foreign Ministry said five of the ships would be of large tonnage and the other five would be destroyers and patrol boats.

According to the Montreux agreement, warships from foreign countries can pass through the straits if they inform the Turkish government eight days in advance.

The Turkish authorities said that since the start of the Middle East crisis, the number of Soviet merchant ships and tankers passing through the straits from the Black Sea had increased.

The Montreux agreement, signed in 1936, says: "At least eight days"—and for non-Black Sea powers, preferably 15 days—notice must be given to the Turkish government prior to the passage of warships through the straits.

In Cairo yesterday the authoritative newspaper Al Ahram said the Soviet fleet had appeared for the first time in the eastern Mediterranean since the present crisis started.

The newspaper, which did not give any source for its report, also said that U.S. Sixth Fleet movements in the Mediterranean and British military activity in Malta and Cyprus had increased.

In Naples, an American Sixth Fleet spokesman said he knew of no unusual Soviet naval activity in the Mediterranean.

Jordan Signs Military Agreement With UAR

CAIRO, May 31, (Reuter).—The Arab military curtain surrounding Israel drew tighter Tuesday after a swiftly negotiated mutual defence pact was signed between the UAR and Jordan.

In a surprise move, King Hussein of Jordan flew to Cairo yesterday morning and by early afternoon had agreed with President Nasser, on steps to coordinate military strategy.

The pact is for five years, and involves a takeover of control in an emergency by the Chief of Staff of the UAR Army Forces.

King Hussein's decision to take the initiative was seen by observers in Beirut as highlighting Arab fears that Jordan's 600 km. (375-mile) frontier with Israel—longest of all bordering states—could be a prime Israeli target in any conflict.

At the signing ceremony, President Nasser said the agreement represented the strengthening of the entire Arab nation.

He said the UAR, Syrian, Lebanese and Jordanian armies were all on Israel's frontiers, backed up by Iraqi, Algerian, Kuwaiti and Sudanese forces.

President Nasser said the Arab nation forced a challenge not only from Israel "but also from those who are behind Israel—the U.S. and Britain."

The defence agreement confirmed the view of observers in Amman that King Hussein now was prepared to accept the stationing in Jordan of troops from other Arab armies, which he had previously refused to do.

The following are details of the pact signed before King Hussein returned to Amman piloting his own plane:

Article 1. The signatories consider an armed aggression on any as aggression on the other and pledge to aid the attacked and take immediately necessary actions to repel this aggression.

Article 2. Both countries are to enter into consultations at the request of any of them on important international developments affecting the safety or jeopardising their respective sovereignty.

Article 3. In the case of a sudden aggression other measures besides military preparations

He was wearing military uni-

El-Kony, Goldberg Discuss Aqaba Blockade In Council

UNITED NATIONS, May 31, (Combined News Services).—The UN Security Council Tuesday night adjourned until today to continue the so far fruitless debate on the Middle East crisis.

The highlight of Tuesday's session was a duel of words between UAR chief delegate Mohammad el-Kony and his United States counterpart Arthur Goldberg.

El-Kony reaffirmed his country's intention of continuing the blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba.

The UAR had no aggressive intentions but would repel any violation of its sovereignty, he said.

Yesterday el-Kony had explained the blockade by the fact that the UAR was still in a state of war with Israel.

Goldberg in his reply emphasised that, according to the Security Council resolutions of 1951, there is no state of war in Palestine and that neither side has rights resulting from belligerence.

He said what was immediately needed was an appeal of the Council to all concerned to exercise mo-

Wakil Forms Four Point Plan For Agriculture Here

SALINAS, California, May 31.—Senator Abdul Wakil, chairman of Afghanistan's Meshrano Jirgah Agriculture Committee, says he has formulated a four-point programme for improving the productivity of Afghan agriculture.

Sen. Wakil is completing an around-the-world field study of modern agricultural methods. His trip is sponsored by the U.S. Agency for International Development.

"The principal objective of my trip was to study feed grains—wheat, corn, rice—and ways and means by which we at home can produce more per acre," he said in an interview in this California coastal city, where he viewed a wheat breeding and research station.

Sen. Wakil said that upon his return to Afghanistan in June he intends to recommend adoption and implementation of a plan to initiate:

—A testing and breeding programme for wheat;

—A soil testing programme;

—Wide-scale experimentation on the response to fertiliser application to different crops in different areas of Afghanistan; and

—New emphasis on crop reporting statistics, so that in agriculture "we can find out what we're producing and what we need."

Before coming to the United States, Sen. Wakil's field study included a visit to Holland to investigate the seed potato industry; to England, where he visited the East Malling research station, the school from which he received his doctorate in 1952; and to Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, Mexico, where he studied the wheat breeding programme begun by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Several of the 15 new varieties of hardy, heavy-bearing wheat seed with which Sen. Wakil is returning to Afghanistan come from North Dakota, Washington and California in the United States. Others come from the Mexican project. The new varieties, he said, "compare very favourably" with the Lerma Rojo variety now being grown experimentally in Afghanistan. Lerma Rojo was developed in the Rockefeller Foundation Mexican project.

(Contd. on page 4)

Enugu Celebrates Secession; Gowon Takes New Measures

LONDON, May 31, (Combined News Services).—Eastern Nigeria Tuesday announced it seceded from the Nigerian federation and proclaimed its independence as the Democratic Republic of Biafra, according to reports reaching London.

Lieutenant-Colonel Yakubu Gowon had on Sunday tried to forestall East Nigerian military Governor Ojukwu's move with a decree splitting the four-region federation into 12 states. Tuesday he announced new economic measures.

It is the latest development in years of racial strife and the struggle between the advocates of strong central control and those who want greater regional independence, which has been threatening to tear apart the federation.

In Enugu, thousands of workers and market women Tuesday celebrated the secession of Nigeria's eastern region by dancing in the streets here and shouting "Nigeria is dead, and we are Biafrans."

Lieutenant-Colonel Odumegwu Ojukwu, 33-year-old Oxford-educated governor of the region, was greeted with wild cheers of "power—power—power" as he arrived at the parliament building for a swearing-in.

He was wearing military uni-

After the ceremony, the Biafra flag—red, black and green with a rising sun—was hoisted and a 42-gun salute was fired. The red represents the blood of youth, black mourning and green prosperity, according to official sources here. The rising sun symbolises an emergent nation.

The 30,000 sq. mile region has a population of 14 million. The crowds carried tree branches bearing portraits of Colonel Ojukwu and also chanted "Biafra, Biafra, we hail thee" and "In the name of Jesus we shall conquer."

Swift changes followed the dawn proclamation of secession. The government-owned newspaper, Nigerian Outlook, delayed publication to change its masthead to the "Biafra Sun."

Ojukwu said the newly-declared Republic of Biafra would adhere the charter of the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations. He said Biafra would seek to remain in the British Commonwealth and the new state would honour all treaties and contracts and its due share of debts entered into on its behalf by the federal government of Nigeria.

Ojukwu said foreign nationals, their property and their businesses would be protected.

The U.S. embassy and the British high commission in Lagos said they were not advising their national in the East to leave. "We are standing fast," said an American diplomat. There are about 3,000 British and 2,000 Americans, including 125 Peace Corps Volunteers, in the East.

The Nigerian government meanwhile tightened currency measures by banning bank transfers to the East and freezing the assets held by Easterners and Eastern corporations.

(Contd. on Page 4)



His Majesty the King delivers his speech at the Delkusha Palace banquet held last night in honour of President Podgorny.



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Food For Thought

Physiological experiment on animals is justifiable for real investigation, but not for mere delectable and detestable curiosity.

—James Stephens

Critical Point In Nigeria

With the announcement that the eastern region has seceded, the situation in Nigeria has become critical.

A series of political and military moves has the right to adopt any measures in order to crush the rebellion in the eastern region or to recognise the newly created state of Biafra.

The danger now is that a new type of Congo situation will be created in Africa's populated country. It is also feared that the United Nations, at present pre-occupied with the tension in the Middle East, may not be in a position either to intervene or mediate between the two factions before a war breaks out. What results a military conflict between the two regions would have, one is not sure. But the insistence of the governor of the eastern region to remain what he calls "undisturbed" and the pressure of the federal government to bring the region back into the federation is sure to create civil war and bloodshed.

The military government of the Nigerian federation has been in power for more than a year. During this time charges and counter-charges have been made by the two governments against one another and the deadlock has not been solved, despite the many conferences and meetings which were held between Nigerian leaders inside and outside the country. None of these efforts succeeded and the committees of mediation which were formed did not succeed in convincing Colonel Ojukwu to give up his aim of establishing a separate political unit.

The government of Lagos has already announced general mobilisation and has threatened to force the eastern region to rejoin the republic. The situation is complicated by the fact that reportedly at least two countries have recognised the newly established state.

The central Nigerian government, in accordance with the constitution of the federation

has the right to adopt any measures in order to prevent secessionist activities within its own land. Cooperation between states and federal authorities is necessary for smooth development. The experiences of the other federations of the world show that the central government is legally entrusted with the task of preserving the unity of the whole federation, even if it requires military measures.

During the past year, the hostility between the eastern region and the federal government has deeply affected the normal national construction efforts. Tax collection, the preservation of communication links between all the regions, and the carrying out of plans for the development of all the regions have almost been made impossible as the federal government has had to tackle its main problem—that of secession.

Colonel Gowoll, the President of the Nigerian federation, as he said yesterday, has no choice but to take military action, though it may amount to considerable suffering and loss of life to innocent Nigerians. The two main racial groups living in the eastern and western regions of the country seem to have developed hatred based on ethnic consideration. In order to pave the way for the reunion of these two races, which is the main cause of secessionist activities, trust and confidence are essential.

Nigeria, as a member of the Commonwealth, has been able, since its inception, to be a good example of parliamentary democracy, and as Africa's most populous nation, was taking fast steps toward economic development. Now the dark clouds are hovering over the peaceful skies of Nigeria and unless and until the Organisation of African Unity, and the United Nations, immediately interfere to solve the dispute between the two sections, there is no doubt that a great civil war will break out within another few days, and perhaps another Congo will be created in the continent of Africa.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Monday's *Heywad* in an editorial comments on the visit of the President of USSR to Afghanistan at the invitation of His Majesty the King.

The people of Afghanistan are happy to play host to the leader of a friendly country, the first in the world to recognise our independence, the paper says. During the past half a century the friendly ties between the two nations have grown on the basis of mutual respect and respect for national sovereignty and national integrity.

Our people are gratified at receiving unconditional financial and technical aid from the Soviet Union for the implementation of the First, Second and Third Five Year Plans of the country. This has further strengthened the traditional ties existing between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, the paper goes on.

The progress achieved by the Soviet Union since the inception of the new regime about half a century ago in the political, economic, agricultural and technical fields is appreciated by Afghanistan, the editorial says.

The paper hopes that the visit of the Soviet President will prove useful in expanding the ties between the two countries.

In yesterday's *Anis*, Mohammad Ebrahim Kandahari, president of the Government Printing Press who had gone on the Haj pilgrimage this year, makes certain proposals regarding the pilgrimage to Mecca.

To provide facilities for pilgrims and also to keep the name of the country and the prestige of our national high, a well-equipped office should be set up to take care of pilgrims who go to Mecca, he says. He suggests the office should be named "Haj Caravan." Pilgrims, says the writer, should pay the office money to cover their passage, lodging and boarding charges and charges for translators, interpreters and guides. The "Caravan" should organise Hajis into groups.

The "Haj Caravan" should do the following:

1. Get passports and visas for pilgrims.
2. Provide health certificates and handle visas on arrival in Jidda, and help with customs clearance.
3. Arrange a return ticket by

plane and arrange transport from Jiddah to Mecca.

4. Arrange lodging and boarding and provide guides.

The writer suggests that the Nadir Shahi and Ahmad Shahi build-

ings should be renovated and given to the "Haj Caravan" management.

They could accommodate 2,500 Hajis a year. A hospital should also be attached to the buildings, the article says.

World Press

The Catholic newspaper *L'Italia* only three things the average voter reported that a special cardinals' committee had revoked severe punishment on the prior of a Mexican monastery who allowed his novices to undergo psychoanalysis.

The prior, Belgian-born Father Gregoire Lemerrier, of Cuernavaca Benedictine monastery, was ordered to leave his post two years ago and was suspended from his priestly duties.

The experiments at Cuernavaca caused a considerable sensation in Rome at the time, because many novices who had submitted to them decided they had no vocation and returned to ordinary lives.

L'Italia said that a special committee of three cardinals set up by Pope Paul by the Vatican and the Benedictine order.

Instead it formally suspended him from his duties for a time and forbade him to conduct or suggest psychoanalysis in his monastery in future.

An article in the U.S. magazine *Saturday Evening Post* said many U.S. politicians and newsmen are coming to the conclusion that President Johnson "has at best a 50-50 chance of succeeding himself."

"The polls tell the story of the President's sudden and slippery decline," noted the article, written by Steward Alsop.

Alsop thought that Johnson could win, though by a much smaller majority than in 1964, if:

—The communist main forces are defeated in Vietnam and some U.S. troops are recalled.

—Unemployment stays below 5 per cent of the labour force.

—The Republican party candidate does not find "some way to persuade Mr. Average (voter) that he is not a forgotten man" and that the candidate cares deeply about the

care about: "Will my kid get hurt in Vietnam? Can I get my kid a college education? Will real estate values in this neighbourhood hold up?"

The *China Mail* of Hong Kong said Chinese government had second thoughts on supporting disturbances in the colony.

The afternoon newspaper said: "There are signs that the authorities in China, after whipping up a wave of anti-British feeling, have suddenly realised just what the continued existence of Hong Kong is worth to them in hard cash."

"Hong Kong is China's biggest foreign market," it said. And China's gain of millions of dollars worth of hard currency each year either in or through Hong Kong, "would dwindle to practically nothing if the colony became a mere appendage to Peking."

The *New York Times* said on Hong Kong: "British resistance to communist demands has made clear that Hong Kong will not become another Macao." The British will leave rather than tolerate the humiliation the Portuguese have suffered in their nearby colony, where Chinese representatives now call the tune.

In an article in the *Red Star* of Moscow, General Zhilim and Col. Makarov said the book "1945" by Marshal of the Soviet Union Ivan Konev "exposes the lying, slanderous scribble of the American historian Ryan, whose 'Last Battle' grossly distorts the nature of the Berlin operation and the role of the Soviet Army in the concluding stage of the war."

Story Of Naghlu Hydroelectric Project

By Vladimir Nakaryakov

Editor's note: Vladimir Nakaryakov, *Izvestia* special correspondent, has been to Afghanistan recently. He has contributed this article at the request of the Novosti Press Agency (APN).

The Kabul river has for long attracted the attention of hydrologists. It is their mission to make rivers serve man, to bring him light and warmth and to set machinery in motion. And so it was not by chance that the Naghlu canyon was chosen as the site for building Afghanistan's biggest hydroelectric plant.

Just a bit further upstream two swift mountain torrents—the Panjshir and the Tagau flow into the Kabul, doubling the river's strength. The almost vertical slopes of the canyon from a narrow passage, calling for a dam 110 metres high to block it.

To subjugate the river not only daring technical ideas were needed but also practical experience.

That was why after an agreement had been signed between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan on the joint construction of a hydel plant Soviet specialists were sent to help Afghans. Among them one could meet engineers from the Dnieper and Kama, the Yenisei and the Angara, the Vakhsh and the Rioni.

Six years have passed since then. The excavation of a foundation ditch, the construction of a 626-metre-long bypass tunnel to let the waters of the Kabul through, the damming of the river, "concreting" and, finally, the mounting of the equipment—these have been the landmarks in the project's history.

At present, two of its four turbines are already supplying industry with electricity. This explains why the builders of the plant recall the years that have passed with the pride of victors.

Even the incredible difficulties they had to overcome now seem to be recollections of a hazy past.

Sitting in one of the neat cottages of a township where specialists live, I had a talk with Alexander Artysh, the Chief expert, and Valery Sherstkov, Igor Godlevsky and Nikolai Miagkov, engineers. It was during that conversation that I got the story of the project.

Geological conditions were extremely hard. Numerous clefts in the rocks and low seismic stability made it necessary to fortify the slopes and to cement them while building special tunnels deep into the mountain. The builders remember how one day a huge boulder weighing eight tons fell down. It was good that the geologists raised an alarm in time, so that none was injured.

Due to lack of roads, in the first year of construction heavy machines and hundreds of tons of equipment and materials had to be delivered in a round-about way. There was no road through Salang and cargoes had to be delivered at a slow pace through the Shibar pass, covering two hundred kilometres extra.

Yet, it was in the Naghlu canyon, where the bulk of the work was to be done, that the main difficulties had to be overcome. Alexander Artysh spoke highly of the Afghan builders.

They are daring, industrious and a capable lot, he said, bravely overcoming all difficulties and trials. Five thousand Afghans who came here as general workers are now skilled specialists. They become spidermen, excavator operators, welders, specialists in drilling and blasting operations, concreters and first class drivers of heavy vehicles of all sorts. Many of them have

learned two or three trades.

He recalled how proud mountaineers refused to be tied by the belt while working at dizzy heights and how they delivered huge construction units through the mountains and deserts. When warned by specialists that "bridges" might not be reliable for such heavy weights, they boldly took their chances. Once, during a "force five" earthquake, one of the excavator operators was going on with his work without even noticing the tremors.

The engineers engaged in the most difficult areas of the project were unanimous in noting the Afghans' eagerness to master new techniques. They were very quick in learning how to operate heavy towers cranes and powerful excavators.

Here is a record of the project's proceedings. On December 15, 1964, pouring of concrete was begun with more than 600,000 cubic metres of concrete being put into the dam. Another memorable date was September 13, 1966, the day when the first turbine was started. Since then electricity has been supplied to Kabul and to textile mill in Gulbahr, the biggest in the country. The second turbine was put into commission in November, 1966.

The project is now complete with its four turbines to generate 90,000 kilowatts of energy.

When driving along a zig-zag road from Kabul to Jalalabad a traveller all of a sudden views a blue bowl of the reservoir where next spring 50 million cubic metres of water will accumulate after high floods. This reservoir will make the Naghlu plant work at full capacity and will make it possible to build another two power stations on the Kabul river. Soviet specialists believe that the cascade can reach 350,000 kilowatts capacity.

The 'Sleeper' In Next US. Presidential Vote

Look at the Congressman in Washington. Who is he? He may be more important than one thinks, for the House of Representatives elected next year may very well decide, not only how to deal with the problems of the cities and the races, local education and foreign aid, but also who is President of the United States from Jan. 20, 1969 to Jan. 20, 1970. This is the "sleeper" in the coming vote.

The political outlook now is for a close and vicious Presidential election between relatively unpopular Democratic and Republican candidates—maybe Johnson versus Nixon—complicated by the candidacy of George Wallace of Alabama on the right and a "peace" candidate on the left.

Accordingly, even more than in the 1948 Presidential election, when it appeared that neither Truman nor Dewey would get a majority of the electoral votes with Strom Thurmond and Henry Wallace in the race there is now a serious possibility that neither Presidential candidate in 1968 will get a majority, and the decision will have to be settled by the new members of the House of Representatives elected a year from November.

The command of the Constitution is quite clear about this. It says in Article 11, Section 1: "The person having the greatest number of votes shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed."

That is to say, if Lyndon Johnson does not get 269 of the 538 electoral votes, the choice of President will be decided in the House of Representatives, and "in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by the States, the representation from

each state having one vote."

Accordingly, if the election in 1968 between Johnson and, say, Nixon, is close, and Wallace and a "peace candidate" keep either of the two major party candidates from getting a majority of the electoral votes, the House will have to "choose" a President, each state delegation in the House having one vote, and the candidate getting 26 or more votes going to the White House.

This is as interesting as it is complicated. The prospect is that President Johnson, if he runs, will be re-elected, given the divisions in the Republican Party and the tendency of the American people to support their Commander in Chief during a war, but who knows?

President Johnson is not popular, and when the American people are in doubt, they have a tendency to balance a powerful President with an opposition Congress. Nobody knows now what the voters will do, and if a three or four-man race keeps anybody from getting a majority of the electoral votes, the Congressmen elected in November of 1968 will have to decide the issue.

This has happened twice before. In 1800, the House had to decide the photo-finish between Jefferson and Burr. In 1824, there were five candidates, all prominent in national affairs: the politicians in general supported Crawford; John Quincy Adams represented business; Calhoun represented the South and the rising slavery; Clay, the Speaker of the House, represented the expanding West; and Jackson had some support everywhere.

None of them, however, had majority, Jackson had more electoral votes than anybody else, 99; Adams had 84; Crawford, who was ill at the

time, had 41, and Clay 37; and the House of Representatives chose, not Jackson, but Adams.

This could happen again in 1968. It is not likely but it should not be ruled out. George Wallace says he has not made up his mind about running, but nobody should be fooled. Not even the nomination of Governor Reagan of California, the most conservative Republican possibility, is likely to keep Wallace out of the race, and he could easily capture either of the major party candidates, with their divided parties, from getting enough Southern states to prevent either of the major party candidates, with their divided parties getting a majority.

The American voter in 1968, therefore, has a special responsibility to consider. When he casts his ballot for his representative in Washington, he may be doing more than picking a man to represent the interests of his own district; he may be helping to pick not only a Congressman but a President.

The present Congress, of course, favors the Democrats. At the present time, there are 29 states with a majority of Democratic representatives in the House, 18 states with a majority of Republican representatives, and three states—Illinois, Montana and Oregon—with an equal number of Republicans and Democrats.

But if no Presidential candidate gets a majority of the electoral votes after the 1968 election, it will not be the old House of Representatives but the new House elected in November of 1968 that decides who is President, and this makes the voters' choice of House members next year a major, and maybe even a decisive, test of who controls the White House for four long years.

(THE NEW YORK TIMES)

The Last Of The World's 'Lost' People?

By R.D. Chalmers

Eleven government officials and 60 unarmed carriers struggled for 10 weeks on foot through some of the world's most unforgetting mountain country. Six days of hard marching covered four map miles.

At the end of it all they discovered a new people. The meeting may well be the last, and certainly will be one of the last, such dramatic contacts which will ever be made on earth.

It happened in New Guinea, and news of the event came in a blandly worded eight-line press statement.

The administration of the territory of Papua and New Guinea, simply said that one of its patrols had discovered a new people in a remote section of Sepik district.

This was the first time that the tribe, known as the Tomians, had seen a European or met a government patrol. The people proved friendly, the statement said.

The announcement produced none of the excited reaction one might expect at the finding, in 1967, of a "lost" tribe of about 2,000 people. Certainly there was none of the sharp interest that accompanied the discovery of the people of the Wahgi Valley, in

the same highlands area, back in the early 1930's.

But the lack of reaction is not so surprising when you consider that administration patrols in the territory have been finding previously known tribes at relatively frequent intervals during the last 20 or 30 years.

The real significance of this fresh contact with a lost New Guinea people is that it may well be the last.

Behind this fact lies a story of decades of strenuous and dangerous exploration of patient pacification and the establishment of law and order among the Stone Age men of Papua and New Guinea's wild and rugged mountain ranges.

The territory of Papua and New Guinea is administered as one unit in fact consists of two entities—the Australian possession of Papua, and the territory of New Guinea, which Australia governs as a trust territory under the United Nations. Australia has undertaken to administer both these territories as one and to develop it until its people can choose their own future, as a national unit.

Geographically, the territory

consists of the eastern half of the large island of New Guinea (the western half of which is now West Irian) plus about 600 other large and small Pacific islands.

Over two million people live in the territory, which has been officially under Australian or other European rule since 1884. But inland from the tropical coastal fringe, the main island is so incredibly rough and forbidding that it was until the early 1930's that officials penetrated even the main highlands area and found the first of roughly 750,000 people who inhabit its hidden valleys. Not until after World War II permanent administration posts established.

Even as late as 1950, more than one-third of the territory's 183,000 square miles were classified as not under full administration control. Vast areas of the highlands had not been penetrated.

Since then modern technology and equipment light aircraft and helicopter transport aerial resupply methods and radio communications have given government patrols the weapons to win the battle against the terrible

(Continued on page 4)

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A LIMITLESS LOVE

By K. Habibi

Jalaluddin Jalali's amorous life history is some of the most fascinating folklore from West central Afghanistan. Jalali, who lived in Qadis in the second half of the 18th century, has become a symbol of the pining lover.

His love for the beautiful maiden Siah Moi (black-haired) was so ardent that he spent a lifetime in melancholy caused by his agitated feelings for Siah Moi. His laments of love still stir the feelings of the people of Herat and his poems reverberate between the ridges of Ghor's high mountains.

He was only 25 when his soul escaped the cage of life to ever-blossoming gardens of paradise leaving Siah Moi in a dark world of loneliness. His treasures were not of gold but the riches of love. He dwelled in thoughts and expressed his feelings in verse. He spoke of his love in quatrains which have pleased many in the passing years. He wrote much poetry but in telling his woes to Siah Moi, he always used the form of a quatrain.

The following lines show he wrote over 1700 such stanzas.

Siah Moi, with your languishing eyes,

You make the world a spring garden.

I wrote one thousand seven hundred and seven couplets

To leave in this world a recollection.

Appealing to Siah Moi, he despondently cries:

Siah Moi, thou art so supine,

Till when will I live in this sorrow of mine?

If I die in these poverty-filled lands,

Do bury me with thy own hands.

Siah Moi, my loyal darling,

Bury me with your own hands,

For when martyred by love one needs no coffin,

For that is true love, my life companion.

Siah Moi, the beauty of your ringlet,

High eyebrows and figures perfectly set

Burns, Jalali burns so much inside

When you were named Siah Moi yet.

I drank from the tavern of love

The wine of loneliness from the cup of love.

In the name of Siah Moi I build a palace,

A secretary of the office of love.

How strangely your faith subsided

Which raised a hell oh, Siah Moi,

Your perfumed scented tresses became

A futile evil all at once.

Herat and Maimana, as far as Anakhot,

Samarkand, Bukhara and Chai Jai

I wandered in all their grandeur

But none is worth a glance of Siah Moi.

I thank God for I saw your face

With much distress I reached your place

Oh pretty tresses: pity my being

For I have tried hard to find your trace.

Before he died, love still occupied his thoughts. The afflicted poet still talked of his Siah Moi.

Siah Moi, when I am about to die,

Lay your hand on my neck and cry.

I will caress you on your tender lip

For God will pass death without hardship.

Chichester Ends 225 Days In Sea

PLYMOUTH, England, May 30, (Reuter).—Sir Francis Chichester, 65, relaxed on land Monday after 119 days tossed by the sea in his yacht Gipsy Moth on a solo voyage round the world which took 225 days altogether and ended in a triumphant welcome in Plymouth harbour.

Crowds lingered in Plymouth for a further glimpse of the sun-tanned, grey-haired navigator, who stepped ashore ending the second leg of his voyage, from Sydney, an hour after sunset.

Under the banner headline "The Face that Launched an Armada" the Daily Mail published a huge close-up picture of Sir Francis in his peaked cap. An accompanying editorial "here is a man" said: "We call him hero, hail his knighthood and inscribe his name in the national roll of honour."

Headlines in the Daily Mirror said "home to a traffic jam—an armada welcomes Sir Francis."

The Times in an editorial said of his dispatches during the voyage: "Few navigators have so well reported the world of solitude and man's reaction to it... a new story has now entered the records of human venture and it is a story exceedingly well told."

More than half a million people jammed Plymouth all day yesterday waiting for Sir Francis to complete the voyage he began from here nine months ago.

Hundreds of small boats accompanied him into the harbour—overlooked by the statue of Sir Francis Drake, who circumnavigated the globe 400 years ago.

Sir Francis planned a quiet day free of formal engagements. His immediate wishes were for first-class meals.

He will have another trip around the southern coast of England to London for a royal welcome on June 13.

New Zealand's Prime Minister Holyoake sent a message of congratulations to Sir Francis Chichester, the lone yachtsman who arrived at Plymouth after a round the world voyage.

The message read: "New Zealand applauds your epic circumnavigation."

"This latest, lone adventure confirms your pace among the great voyagers."

"We have watched your progress and admired your persever-

ance and bravery with special interest because of your association with New Zealand.

Chichester's voyage home from Sydney around the treacherous Cape Horn had taken 119 days, the shorter leg into Sydney—13,500 miles (11,726 km) via the south tip of Africa—took 107 days. During those 225 days at sea, he qualified for the British Welfare State's old age pension.

Chichester rounded Cape Horn March 21 in a howling gale, tearing along under the barest scrap of storm sail. His aim was to match the average times of the great clipper ships which raced on the Australia run in the golden age of sail.

He fell a few short of this tar-

get...but the clipper ships had crews of up to 40 to handle their mountains of sail. Chichester was alone in a craft which normally would carry a crew of eight.

Light and flickle winds earlier Sunday demolished Chichester's plan to put Gipsy Moth IV on the regular Plymouth mooring by noon. In the afternoon, however, a fair wind sprang up to make it downhill sailing for the last few miles.

His first real sign that he was home came when he was 10 miles off the cliffs on the borders of Cornwall and Devon. Even at that distance he could see people silhouetted on the cliff top and hear their cheers coming faintly across the waters.

Cigarettes Are Deadly—But Millions Still Smoke

By M.E. Scott

Cigarettes cause cancer, heart disease and other serious ills. But 48 million Americans still smoke—three years after the official warnings were issued—and more than 4,000 more teenagers take up smoking for the first time each day.

Why the continued defiance to the health warnings now printed on each pack of cigarettes sold, by order of a law passed by the U.S. Congress?

One reason, the experts agree, is that the cigarette habit, once acquired, is hard to break, although 17 million people in this country who once smoked no longer do so.

Another reason is that some have switched to filter cigarettes, which screen the smoke through charcoal or some other material, and assume this makes smoking safer. (Health authorities say that in many cases this is not true.)

The biggest reason, however, may be cigarette advertising on television and in the printed media—which makes cigarette smoking seem so exciting and attractive. The total advertising bill runs about \$300 million a year, with more than half of it for television commercials.

Some members of the U.S. Congress, alarmed at the continuing health menace, are now talking about passing new laws and asking that all cigarette packages and advertisements disclose the amount of tar and nicotine in each cigarette.

They assert that tests show the amount of tar is associated with the incidence of cancer, and the amount of nicotine is related to heart disease.

They suggest such information made available to smokers might induce them to switch to brands with lower quantities of these two substances, thus exposing them to a lesser danger if they choose to continue to smoke.

Senator Warren Magnuson told the Senate this would make it possible for the health-conscious smoker to select the "dose" of his poison.

Senators Edward Kennedy and Frank E. Moss are campaigning for stronger controls over cigarette advertising, particularly on television. Kennedy cited statistics that 1.5 million children from 12 to 16 took up cigarette smoking in 1966 and that 53 per cent of young people between 16 and 19 now smoke. He attributed this in large part to the lure of television commercials, which, he said, show smoking as something done by the "in" group, emphasizing themes of sex, manliness, affluence and the freshness of the out-of-doors.

"We simply must begin to regulate cigarette advertising," Senator Edward Kennedy said, adding that in his opinion self-regulation attempts by the advertising and broadcasting industry

had been a failure. He said he will propose a one-year experimental ban on all cigarette advertising on radio and television if there has been no improvement under the voluntary self-regulation codes. Britain has had such a ban for nearly two years, he said, and a steady drop in cigarette smoking is indicated. Kennedy told the Senate:

"The cigarette industry and the advertising and broadcasting industries which it helps to support are a powerful block of economic power in this country. But the fact is that they are dealing in a lethal product."

"I would wager that if the economic power of the cigarette and related industries were as minuscule as that of the marijuana industry, cigarettes would long ago have been prohibited and their sale saddled with severe penalties as a health hazard. Still cigarettes are a multibillion dollar industry and we must frame whatever action we take in that practical context."

He added there has been some improvement since the health warning began coming out several years ago. Cigarette consumption today is about 25 per cent below what it would have been if the trends of the '40s and '50s had continued. And some 19 million people have stopped smoking as a result of the cautions from government and private health agencies.

But Americans still spend \$8 billion a year for cigarettes and 542 billion cigarettes were smoked in the country last year—amounting to 4,290 for each man and woman over 18.

Senator Moss, expressing alarm over the increasing number of young people who are taking up smoking, said that the tobacco and advertising industries are encouraging them to do it.

"I think we must begin to balance the allure and the glamour of cigarette advertising with the cold hard facts."

What are these facts? —As many as 300,000 people may die prematurely in the U.S. alone each year because they have smoked cigarettes.

—Smoking 10 cigarettes a day (according to the American Cancer Society) results in 700 per cent greater chance of lung cancer—and 2,000 per cent for those who smoke two packs a day.

—Men who smoke lose 27 per cent more time from their jobs than non-smokers.

—There are at least 20 times as many deaths from lung cancer today than before cigarette smoking became popular, some 50 years ago.

—Although some filters screen out some tar and nicotine, some popular filter brands yield as much or more tar and nicotine as unfiltered cigarettes of the same brand.

Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

Waranga, published in Pakhtia, in an editorial says that it is imperative that in this southern province which covers a wide area special attention should be paid to some areas of development.

For instance recent floods which hit plates such as Gardez, Khost, Zazar, Samkanai remind us of the need to construct bridges at several points. Traffic was delayed in most of these areas and communication among some of these regions was virtually cut off, says the newspaper.

Although during the last ten years a large number of bridges have been constructed in several parts of the country which have helped expedite communication to a large extent, it is high time we concentrated our efforts on building bridges of secondary importance which can have a great bearing on the social and economic development of the country. Such bridges are specially needed in Pakhtia, says the paper.

Nangarhar, published in Jalalabad, the centre of eastern province of Nangarhar, in a recent editorial urges greater interest in the development of the karakul industry which is a major foreign currency earner for Afghanistan.

Karakul sheep are raised in northern provinces of the country. Large number of karakul pelts are being sent to foreign markets especially to London and New York.

To improve karakul stock on the one hand and sorting and packing on the other should be a main concern of karakul growers and also of our institutions concerned with this trade, the paper says.

There are certain diseases which affect karakul pelts and special attention is needed to eradicate these diseases. To provide food for karakul sheep is another problem which has become acute in recent winters. The formation of a karakul co-operative and an institution for the development of this trade are among the recent steps adopted recently to remedy the situation.

It is hoped that this trend is continued and radical improvements are effected in the quality of karakul pelts so that Afghan pelts may not lose their place and distinction in world markets, the newspaper concludes.

Deewa, published in Sheberghan, the centre of northern province of Jozjan, in one of its recent editorials lauds the programmes broadcast by Radio Afghanistan for women throughout the country.

The radio has several programmes aimed at helping and guiding women at different levels and in different parts of the country. It has recently started a programme for women living in rural areas.

The paper says those in charge of these programmes are to be congratulated for the fine job they are doing in acquainting our women with new ways of life and in persuading them to discard traditional manners impeding the progress of the country and their families.

Ittehad, published in Baghlan, in its editorial says that making full use of our natural resources is a great must of our time and it is heartening to notice that in the 3rd plan the government has especially emphasised this issue.

In addition to the fact that exploiting our natural resources provide work for our people, it is the basis for industrialisation and earning foreign currency.

The paper cites the example of natural gas resources which is to be exported to the Soviet Union from this year on until 1985 and which will earn us \$300 million.

Large deposits of iron ore are being tapped in Hajigak near Bamian and now plans are underway for building an iron smelting plant in the country. Similarly the government has announced that large and rich deposits of gold are being prospected for in western Afghanistan.

The paper notes with satisfaction that another delegation of the Ministry of Mines and Industries is prospecting for coal in areas around Kandahar.

The newspaper concludes by saying that of course exploiting these natural resources needs funds, time and energy. But the fact is that these resources belong to us, we are going to make use of them, and we are working with courage and zeal.

INTERNATIONAL Sports Roundup

Australian Ron Clarke, holder of five world distance records, will clash against Frenchman Michel Jazy, holder of the world record for the two miles and 2,000 metres, during his world tour, starting next month.

JAZY, CLARKE TO MEET

Clarke said in Melbourne: "Jazy probably likes running against me because he usually wins. In our four clashes he has finished ahead of me three times."

"He is a good mate of mine and I'm pleased he has come out of retirement for the race at Sochaux, but, warned Clarke, "he'll need to be very fit this time because I'm feeling very well and confident."

The meeting at Sochaux will be on June 17. Clarke leaves will also compete in Los Angeles (June 2), San Diego (June 10), Helsinki (June 28-29), Stockholm (July 3-4), Los Angeles (July 8-9) and London (July 14-15).

TOPESS IN CHANNEL

Former Australian swimming champion Linda McGill plans to swim the English channel again but this time in a topless swimsuit.

Linda who missed the championship by 6 minutes last time told reporters Monday night, "the next time I intend to swim only in the bottom of my bikini."

"I shall wear the top half at the start and end of my new channel attempt."

MIKHAIL PRESSES 169 KG.

Mikhail Shavayev, 31 year-old Soviet Union weightlifter, set a world middle-heavy weight record for the press in Perm (Urals) Monday, lifting 169 kilograms (372.57 lbs).

This was half a kilogram (just over a pound) more than the previous best, established by Poland's Marek Golab.

LORD SNOWDOWN SKIS

Lord Snowdown, husband of Britain's Princess Margaret, and his team Sunday came fourth in a cross channel water ski race from the British coast to Cape Gris Nez, France. Race officials said it had been the first of its kind.

Competing with the 55 British four-man teams was one from Belgium, but it finished unplaced.

The winners completed the 42 miles in four and one quarter hours. There was some concern when marker boats on the French side failed to spot Lord Snowdown, but he turned up after about half an hour, having veered two miles in poor visibility.

Jimmy Greais and Roger Hunt scored two goals inside five minutes

Wednesday night and gave world soccer cup champions England a 2-0 victory over Spain before a crowd of 97,500.

Napoli were assured of fourth place with a 2-1 win over Torino on Sunday.

The tournament ended for eight clubs—with the rest, including league-leading Internazionale di Milan, playing their final matches.

Inter with 48 points can still be dislodged by Juventus who are only a point behind. Inter play their last match against Mantova who held them to a 1-1 draw in their last meeting and Juventus play against Lazio.

DAVIS CUP CHAMPS

Ecuador swept to a surprisingly easy 4-1 victory over Argentina in their American zone Davis Cup tennis match in Buenos Aires on Sunday.

The Ecuadorians won the right to meet the winners of the United States-Mexico tie which opened on Saturday in Mexico City.

Veteran Francisco Guzman defeated an off-form Roberto Aubone 6-3, 6-3, 6-3 to ensure victory and Miguel De Olvera beat Julian Ganzabal 6-2, 6-2, 8-6 in the final singles match.

Ramanathan Krishnan confidently carried India's challenge into the third round of the mens singles in the French tennis championships in Paris.

He beat Jan Kukal, the 6 ft. four inch blond Czechoslovak, 8-6, 6-2, 6-3.

Kukal had a good volleys and a strong forehand, and used his reach to advantage at the net, but Krishnan, one of the world's best touch players, gradually wore him down by concentrating on keeping the ball in play.

HOCKEY NEWS

The Indian national hockey team arrived in the German Democratic Republic on Sunday. They will contest four matches from May 29 to June 3.

Today the national teams of the two countries will meet in an official international in Jena. On June 2 the GDR's B-team will contest the Indians at Koethen, and on June 3 a second official international will take place again in Leipzig.

Last year for the first time India was defeated 2-0 (2-0) by the GDR in Leipzig.

36 MILLION LIRE WON

Ruysdael, ridden by Italian jockey Carlo Ferrari won the 36,750,000 lire (about 21,129 sterling) Gran Premio D'Italia over one-and-a-half miles on Sunday in Milan.

Second was Dragon Blond, ridden

by Lester Pigott two lengths behind, Labex, ridden by Antonio De Nardo, was third five lengths behind and fourth was Carlos Primero, ridden by Mauro Massimi.

Ugo Penco, trainer of the Dornello-Oligata Stables, said Marquis Paolo Incia and his son Mario had decided to enter Raeburn and Ruysdael for the Irish Derby, and not the Epsom Derby.

Pioneer Commits Suicide

CHEVL CHASE, Maryland, May 31, (AP).—Paul C. Aebersold, a pioneer U.S. nuclear physicist, plunged to his death Monday from the top of a 17-storey apartment building near his home. The county coroner ruled the death a suicide.

Dr. John G. Ball, Montgomery county coroner said Aebersold had been under treatment for mental depression.

Aebersold had been connected with numerous major developments in nuclear science, including the invention of the cyclotron, the use of radioisotopes medicine and the Manhattan project, which developed the atomic bomb.

Paper Celebrates Bicentenary

The Aalborg Stiftstidende, oldest provincial newspaper in Denmark and among the 17 oldest in the world, recently celebrated its bicentenary. The paper was founded as a weekly in January 1767, by four Aalborg clergymen, who went ahead with their decision to publish although they had been unable to obtain the required royal charter. Four years later, the charter was granted and the name of Aalborg was added to the paper's title.

Now appearing daily, the Aalborg Stiftstidende is the third largest Danish provincial paper, with a circulation of 53,000 on weekdays and 82,000 on Sundays.

Conservative in tone, it is independent of political parties, it is edited by Alf Schlottz-Christensen, whose family has owned the paper since the turn of the century. On the day of the bicentenary the staff of 300 moved into new offices, the most modern newspaper headquarters in Denmark.



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Podgorny's Speech

(Continued from page 1)

behalf of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the government of the USSR, and the Soviet people their sincere greetings and best wishes of welfare to you, Your Majesty, to the Prime Minister, the high Afghan officials present here and to all the people of Afghanistan.

We subscribe to the opinion of Your Majesty that the relations between our countries and peoples are characterised by good neighbourliness, friendship and goodwill, rest on mutual confidence and respect. We also agree, Your Majesty, that personal contacts between the leaders of our countries are a major factor facilitating the establishment and maintenance of such relations.

Meetings and frank talks of Soviet leaders with Your Majesty and statesmen of Afghanistan have become a good tradition. These talks and meetings, just as the one today, invariably reaffirm our mutual desire not to rest on our laurels, but to advance in developing the friendship and cooperation between our countries.

The Soviet state came into being 50 years ago as a result of the great October socialist revolution. It proclaimed new Leninist principles in the relations between nations, principles based on the recognition of their equality, respect for independence and sovereignty.

In May 1919 the people of Afghanistan gained their national independence in selfless struggle against foreign colonialists and embarked firmly on the road of independent development. Since then the relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan have been invariably of a friendly and good-neighbourly character.

All of us find it highly gratifying that our states are intensively developing mutually advantageous economic cooperation and maintaining cultural contacts.

Between our states there is a constant exchange of opinion on topical international problems in the interests of safeguarding peace and security of the peoples.

The relations which took shape between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan accord with the interests not only of their peoples, but also the interests of the peoples of other countries. The history of our good neighbourliness is a vivid example showing how interstate relations are being built, in deeds and not in words, on the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and national independence, equality and non-interference in internal affairs.

The consistent application of fair standards and principles of relations between peoples and states, when the peoples themselves settle their destiny without foreign interference, is of unsurpassed significance.

Unfortunately, these lofty principles are violated by aggressive imperialist circles which results in the aggravation of international tension. This tension, as you, Your Majesty, have justly remarked, arouses concern of all peace-loving peoples.

We cannot get away from the fact that the United States of America is grossly violating these principles by its actions. The United States has interfered in the Vietnamese peoples' affairs and committed an overt aggression against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The United States, in trying everywhere to prevent the exercise of peoples' right to freedom and independence, actually comes out against complete abolition of colonialism and neocolonialism which imperils world peace.

The Soviet Union's position is utterly clear. Our state is consistently striving for the unrelenting observance of generally accepted standards of international relations. We regard it as our lofty international duty to support to the utmost the Vietnamese people's just struggle for freedom and independence and we are rendering them the aid necessary for this.

The Soviet Union is also siding with the Arab countries and peoples, whose national independence the imperialists seek to subvert through the organisation of dangerous military provocations. Our state does its utmost to prevent a violation of peace and security in the Near East.

Of great importance for the preservation of peace is the curbing of certain militarist forces on the European continent, which are spoiling to get access to nuclear weapons and seeking to revise the post-war map of Europe. The realisation of these revanchist plans would inevitably plunge mankind into another world war. The Soviet Union resolutely fights for the establishment of a reliable security system in Europe.

Our country actively advocates the relaxation of international tensions in other areas of the world, too, the settlement of disputable inter-state issues in a peaceful way, the national liberation movements of peoples, and the broadening of friendly relations with developing and non-aligned states.

The Soviet Union is pursuing this policy in cooperation with fraternal socialist countries.

The Soviet people firmly appreciate the peaceful foreign policy of Afghanistan. Expressing the national interests of the country, this policy at the same time serves the cause of maintenance and consolidation of peace on earth, the struggle for the final liquidation of colonial-

His Majesty Affirms Friendly Relations

(Continued from page 1)

for the strengthening of the friendly relations which have existed between our country and the Soviet Union since Afghanistan's independence coinciding virtually with the establishment of the Soviet state under the leadership of the late Lenin.

The lasting foundation of this friendship, which is trust and mutual respect, has been further strengthened during the past several years by great economic cooperation.

To see our friends from the Soviet Union once again at the reception this evening revives pleasant memories of our visits to your beautiful country. The warm and cordial reception accorded by your hospitable people during our visits will always make us happy and will be appreciated by us.

Fortunately the peoples of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union during these years have known more about each other and have consistently strengthened friendship and mutual respect.

The great achievements of the people of our friendly neighbouring country, which will be celebrating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet State this year, their efforts and success in conquering outer space, which is of great value to human knowledge and history, have been admired by the people of Afghanistan.

The Afghan nation will continue to struggle against unfavourable economic conditions and make continuous efforts to improve conditions for reforms in political, social and cultural fields. Fundamental steps in this direction have been taken.

Our people cordially appreciate the financial and technical assistance received from friendly countries, among them the Soviet Union, which occupies a major position.

The great assistance and cooperation of your country in the successful implementation of the first and second five year plans has been outstanding and will remain for our people an effective symbol of friendship.

The Naghlu hydroelectric station, which will be inaugurated during Your Excellency's stay in Afghanistan, is one of the important establishments for the economic growth of Afghanistan.

This project, like other establishments, is a symbol of the goodwill, close relations and fruitful cooperation between the two friendly countries of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

The Afghan nation knows well that developing nations in their struggle for economic, cultural, social and political progress, need international cooperation. Such cooperation can take place only in a world of peace and security.

Our people have come to realise that the countries of this region of the world can, by pursuing policies of mutual understanding and friendliness and by finding peaceful means for resolving mutual problems on the basis of realism and justice, prepare the ground for wider and more effective mutual cooperation.

This is the best way these countries can devote their efforts for resolving their various vital problems and safeguarding their own interests as well as the interests of the region to which they belong, and also international peace, in full conformity with the spirit of our times.

Afghanistan pursues the policy of positive non-alignment and non-participation in military pacts and groupings and hopes to expand its ties with all nations of the world on the basis of mutual respect.

Support of the United Nations Charter, of the peaceful solution of international problems with due respect to the wishes of nations and peoples, of the right of nations to

self-determination and their struggles against colonialism in all its forms and manifestations—these form the positive foundation of the foreign policy of Afghanistan.

Intensification of tension in the world, particularly on the continent of Asia, has caused anxiety among all peace-loving people of the world. Continued intensification of the Vietnam war has especially caused increased anxiety among the people of the world.

Our hope is that in accordance with the 1954 Geneva agreements the rights of the people of Vietnam to peace, independence and unity will be attained so that international security may not remain in so great a danger.

As far as the situation in the Middle East is concerned, we fully support the rights of our Arab brothers.

We urge the respect of their undeniable rights according to international justice in order that threats to world peace caused by the non-recognition of these rights may be eliminated.

We hope that Your Excellency's brief stay in this friendly country will be pleasant.

We hope that with the opportunity of gaining the acquaintance of our people you will notice the cordial feelings they have for the neighbouring nation of the Soviet Union.

We toast to the health and prosperity of His Excellency, N.V. Podgorny, the president of our friendly neighbour, the Soviet Union; to the progress and prosperity of the Soviet nation; and the strengthening of the ties of friendship between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

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Lost People

(Continued from page 2)

country of the highlands.

Today, fewer than 1,000 square miles is classed as not under effective administration control and almost all of this relatively tiny area has at least been explored by government foot patrols.

The frontier has been pushed back in peace. Clashed between the primitive crowds of highlanders, with their stone axes, bone daggers and bark loin cloths, and the tiny (eight or 10 men) administration patrols, have been rare.

Patrols officers have set a high standard of tact, patience, resource, courage and cool judgment. Almost invariably they have avoided fights and changed the understandably hostile initial reaction of these primitive people into friendly cooperation.

(GEMIN NEWS SERVICE)

Sen. Wakil

(Continued from page 1)

Between his present visit and the first one he made to the United States in 1955, Sen. Wakil said the biggest change he noticed was in "better varieties, cultural practices and fertilisers," which has brought "greater yields per acre." And he said, "I was surprised to see one thing I never thought I would see—a strawberry harvesting machine, at Iowa State University."

In Salinas, Sen. Wakil was intrigued by a man-made crop, "triticale", a cross between rye and wheat which, according to World Wide Seeds, Inc., plant breeders, will produce up to 300 bushels per acre. Sen. Wakil said it appears to him that the new crop, which has a high to 25 per cent—protein content, is adaptable to Afghan conditions.

Sen. Wakil procured 12 new varieties of hybrid corn seed during his visits to agricultural research stations in Illinois and Iowa, and he will plant them experimentally in demonstration plots when he returns home.

At Mussel Shoals, Tennessee, Sen. Wakil had a sample of Afghan sulphur analysed by Tennessee Valley Authority scientists. It was, he learned, "a very good sample". He is, therefore, hopeful that "our sulphur can be exchanged for phosphates" necessary in making fertiliser at the new Mazare Sharif factory in northern Afghanistan.

Sen. Wakil, whose special field of interest is horticulture, particularly fruit crops, studied California's fresh and processed fruit industry both in the field and at the Davis campus of the University of California before leaving for the Philippines, where he is to investigate rice growing.

Weather Forecast

Skies in the western and north-western regions of the country will be predominantly cloudy. Yesterday Fara had the highest temperature yet. The high there was 43C, 109F.

The temperature in Kabul at 11 a.m. was 26C, 79F.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	28C	10C
	82F	50F
Kandahar	38C	20C
	100F	68F
Herat	35C	16C
	95F	61F
N. Salang	10C	1C
	50F	34F
Jalabad	39C	21C
	102F	70F

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA

At 2, 4, 30, 7, 30, and 9:30 p.m.

Russian colour film dubbed in English **FATIMA**

ARIANA CINEMA

At 2:30, 5, 8 and 10 p.m.

Russian cinematograph film with Tajiki translation **ARSHEN MA**

ALAN

KABUL CINEMA

At 2, 4, 6 and 8 p.m.

Dramatic Tajiki colour film **SHAH SANAM**

KABUL NANDARI

At 3, 5, 8 and 10 p.m.

Russian cinematograph colour film dubbed in English **SPRING AND MAIDENS**

BENEFIT MOVIE

The American Women's Association presents a benefit movie - **MARY POPPINS** - on Friday June 9, 2:30 and 7:30 and Sunday June 11, 2:30 and 7:30. A karakul stole and other prizes will be RAFFLED on Sunday June 11 at the evening performance. You do NOT need to be present to win any raffle prizes. Tickets available: USIS Auditorium, Shari Nau 9:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. except Friday and Sunday.

Tickets Af. 50

FOR SALE BY AUCTION

Used and inoperative appliances, office furniture, household furniture, hardware and many other items. Sale to be held at 10 A.M. promptly, Sunday, June 4, 1967. Sale items may be inspected from 8 A.M. Terms are cash at time of sale. American Embassy, Ansari Watt.



Prime Minister Maiwandwal calls on President Podgorny at Chilsetoon Palace at 3 p.m. yesterday afternoon.

Photo: By Afezi, Afghan Film

Military Agreement Signed

(Continued from page 1)

The chief of staff will implement decisions of the defence council and will meet in relation every three months.

Article 7. The Commander, in

the case of military operations, will be the Chief of Staff of the United Arab Republic's Armed Forces and will command joint operations.

Article 8. Both countries will share the military expenditures on their respective territory.

Article 9. The agreements are for the duration of the five years, renewable automatically.

According to AP, the Jordanian government launched a major publicity campaign Tuesday to prepare the public for possible air raids.

A Jordanian Air Force helicopter flew low over the seven hills on which Amman is perched, scattering air raid precaution instruction leaflets.

Loudspeakers vans of the civil defence department drove slowly through the streets broadcasting the instructions. The message was repeated frequently by the government radio.

The moves were accompanied by appeals for volunteers to join the civil defence organisation, to join first aid courses and for blood donors.

In response to Monday's announcement by King Hussein that the army will accept more volunteers, thousands of Jordanians lined up to enroll at special recruitment centres through the country.

Though the Jordanian government is empowered to order conscription, it has not done so yet. Its regular army is estimated at between 50,000 and 60,000.

In Riyadh, reports Reuter, the Saudi Arabian government affirmed its full support for the UAR decision to close the Gulf of Aqaba to the Israelis.

In the Israeli sector of Jerusalem, Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban, back from a tour of Western capitals, said Israel was willing to make unlimited sacrifices and act alone if necessary.

He stressed Israel's determination to break the Arab blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba and said that while his country was willing to "invest a little time" to see if the crisis could be solved by international action, it was not willing to wait for months or years.

A spokesman for the Israeli embassy in Washington denounced reported Middle East compromise proposals for denying Israeli flag ships free passage through the Gulf.

He said no such proposals had ever been discussed with the Israeli government.

The spokesman was referring to a New York Times report, attributed to congressional sources, saying the U.S. was studying a plan that would allow all but Israeli ships to pass into the gulf, including vessels carrying cargoes to the Israeli port of Eilat.

FIRM TIES

(Continued from page 1)

tional interest of Afghanistan and at the same time serves the cause of consolidation of world peace, and struggle for complete elimination of colonialism.

The reception, which was held in Dalkusha Palace, was attended by His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, President of the Wolesi Jirga Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Meshrano Jirga Abdul Hadi Davi, Court Minister Ali Mohammad, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Nour Ahmad Etemadi, and other cabinet members.

Generals of the Royal Army, companions of N. Podgorny, Afghan ambassador in Moscow Gen. Mohammad Aref and Soviet Ambassador in Kabul Konstantin Alexandrov, Governor and Caretaker Mayor of Kabul Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak, President of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society Prof. Mohammad Asghar, and the dean of the diplomatic corps in Afghanistan, Georges Cattand of France, were also among those who attended.

The national anthems of the two nations were played after each leader delivered his speech.

Nigeria

(Continued from page 1)