

6-11-1967

Kabul Times (June 11, 1967, vol. 6, no. 66)

Bakhtar News Agency

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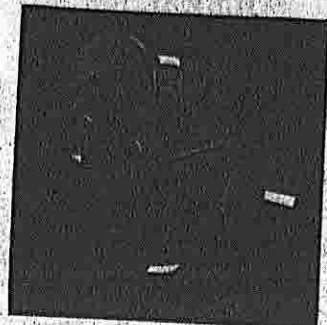
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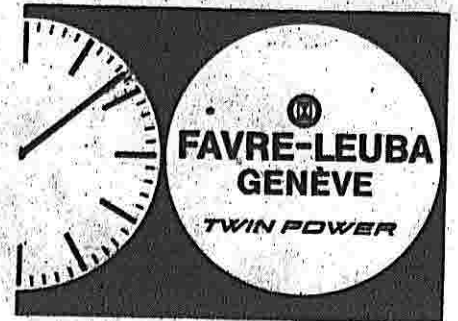
Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (June 11, 1967, vol. 6, no. 66)" (1967). *Kabul Times*. 1505.
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The
watch
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THE KABUL TIMES



ENICAR
Vol. VI, No. 66

KABUL, SUNDAY, JUNE 11, 1967 (JAUZA 20, 1346 S.H.)

Price Af. 3

USSR, EAST EUROPEANS CUT TIES WITH ISRAEL

Israel Asked To Withdraw To Truce Line Immediately

MOSCOW, June 11, (Reuter).—The Soviet Union, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia broke diplomatic relations with Israel yesterday and charged that Israeli troops were ignoring the UN Security Council's ceasefire resolution. The Soviet Union and Eastern European countries have also prepared an outline plan to face the new situation in the Middle East.

Soviet embassy officials said that they were preparing to leave Israel.

The Voice of Israel also reported that a spokesman of the Israeli embassy in Moscow announced that the Soviet government had demanded the members of its staff to leave the Soviet Union as soon as possible.

The Bulgarian news agency BTA reported for Sofia that Bulgaria has broken off diplomatic relations with Israel.

It said the decision was taken late last night. Israeli envoy Victor Eliashaeas was called to the Foreign Ministry at midnight and handed a note by Deputy Foreign Minister Ipan Popov.

Bulgaria's move follows the decision by the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia to break off diplomatic relations with Israel over the Middle East crisis.

In the note handed to Eliashaeas, Bulgaria accused Israel of continuing attacks against Syria after the Security Council's call for a ceasefire.

It warned that Bulgaria would impose sanctions against Israel if she did not withdraw all her troops from the UAR, Jordan and Syria.

The breaks reportedly came because of alleged Israeli failure to observe the United Nations Security Council's appeal for a ceasefire.

Meanwhile, Soviet and East European leaders have proposed a line plan—political, diplomatic and military—to face the new situation in the Middle East created by this week's war, informed sources said in Moscow.

The plan was discussed at Friday's top secret summit meeting of eight communist nations held in Moscow. But details still remain to be worked out, the sources added.

The meeting, attended by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia as well as the Soviet Union, was summoned to discuss the Israeli advance on Syria.

According to these reports, the lightning summit was preceded on Wednesday by a joint meeting in Moscow of East European ambassadors, who were told of the Soviet note to Israel issued the same evening threatening a break in relations. In the meeting Friday, the USSR, Yugoslavia and five other East European states threatened to help the Arabs if Israel does not stop firing.

LATE NEWS

The Soviet delegate accused Israel of flagrant violation of the ceasefire and of bombing Damascus.

Two Israeli government ministers have said their government has no intention of going back to old armistice frontiers.

The Security Council following this morning's meeting made no arrangements for another session.

Hungary has announced it would also break ties with Israel, if she continued to breach the ceasefire.

United Nations ceasefire supervision staff have been instructed to take position on both sides of the lines.

NEW PROVINCIAL

CENTRE FOR KAPISA

MAHMOUD RAQI, June 11 (Bakhtar).—A delegation from the Ministry of Public Works left Kapisa after spending several days making surveys for the new city of Mahmoud Raqi according to plans made for the city by the department of Housing and Town Planning of that ministry.

Construction work on buildings planned for the new town will begin soon, a source close to the office of governor Mahmoud Habibi said.

KANDAHAR, June 11 (Bakhtar).—Possibilities of constructing a reservoir in Takhtapul in Spinboldak, Kandahar province, were studied by a team of engineers from the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation last week.

A member of the team said the area is suitable for building the reservoir and further comprehensive surveys are to follow the preliminary studies soon.

Israel Retreat To Former Positions

Urgent: Etemadi

KABUL, June 11.—Referring to the Security Council resolution on the ceasefire in the Middle East which has been accepted by all parties concerned, the Minister for Foreign Affairs Nour Ahmad Etemadi said today that in addition to the strict observance of the ceasefire as a first step it is urgent and necessary that the Israeli forces withdraw immediately to where they were stationed before the breaking of the war.

The Afghan Foreign Minister declared that Israel, which has committed aggression against the Arab countries, is responsible for the recent regrettable events and should not be allowed to escape international sanctions.

The Foreign Minister said that the government of Afghanistan earnestly hopes that the United Nations will be able to stabilise the situation and ensure peace in the Middle East through respecting the lawful rights of the Arabs including those of the Arab Palestinian refugees.

BOMBED SHIPS

BLOCK SUEZ

CAIRO, June 11 (AP).—The United Arab Republic Saturday said that Israeli bombers raided the Suez Canal zone Friday and sank several ships now blocking the waterway. The nationality of the ships was not reported.

Ahmad Mashour, head of the Suez Canal said in a statement that raising the sunken ships and clearing the canal to navigation "will take some time." The UAR closed the canal immediately after the outbreak of the Middle East war Monday. Several ships were left immobilised in it.

ISRAEL, SYRIA OBEY UN CEASEFIRE

UNITED NATIONS, June 11, (AP).—Israel and Syria agreed Saturday to a UN set and UN supervised ceasefire and the UN truce chief reported they had accepted arrangements to make the ceasefire effective. Reports from the Israeli-Syrian front confirm that the ceasefire has been in effect since 1500 GMT (7:30 p.m. AST) yesterday.

In a report to Secretary-General U Thant, Norwegian Lieutenant General Odd Bull, head of the UN Truce Supervision Organisation in Jerusalem, said both parties to the fighting seemed to be willing that the ceasefire should "be complete."

Bull had reported earlier that Israel had agreed to the ceasefire arrangements, including UN observers on both sides of the lines. This acceptance was announced at UN headquarters some 2½ hours after the deadline passed.

The agreement came after a pre-dawn meeting of the Security Council which heard reports that Israeli troops were near Damascus and that Israel had bombed the vicinity of the Syrian capital.

Thant had accepted the ceasefire proposed by General Odd Bull. He said that acceptance of the ceasefire also included agreement to ensure that the ceasefire be observed.

UN observers will be stationed today on both sides of the Israel-Syria line.

The observers on the Syrian side would be assembled in Kunetra and accompanied by local commanders and would take up their observer posts on the front.

The same procedure would be followed at the same time on the Israeli side at Tiberias.

The UN Council resumed its de-

Mass Jubilation In Cairo As Nasser Decides To Stay

CAIRO, June 11, (Reuter).—

President Nasser withdrew his resignation yesterday after a staggering display of popular affection overwhelmed his anguish at battlefield reverses.

Fifteen hours after he accepted personal responsibility for the Sinai setback and announced he was leaving office, the decision that at first seemed to mark the end of an era in the Arab world was rescinded by popular acclaim.

Hundreds of thousands of people crammed the streets of Cairo yesterday morning determined to remove any vestige of doubt about how they felt about 49-year-old Nasser, their President since 1956. Many had trekked long distances from as far away as Alexandria.

When his decision to stay was announced, people danced, sang and embraced each other. Foreigners who had been uneasy in the previous 48 hours of acute tension saw the city take on a remarkable carnival-like atmosphere.

Hundreds of motor horns hooted for minutes on end. Many in the crowds had tears streaming down their faces.

The announcement that he was withdrawing his resignation was sent in a message to the UAR National Assembly, which had already rejected the resignation.

Nasser had intended to be present at the session, but the crowds had brought traffic to a standstill and he was unable to drive through the streets.

Nasser said in his message, read by Assembly Speaker Anwar Sadat, that he stood by the reasons that prompted him to resign.

But he could not ignore the voice of the people.

He said no one could imagine his feelings in the face of the people's determination not to let him go. "I am so overwhelmed I cannot find words."

He said he would stay on as President until the effects of the Israeli

aggression had been cleared up.

Then he would ask the people to decide on his future in a plebiscite.

Judging by yesterday's scenes, there seemed little doubt that a plebiscite could only massively confirm him in office.

Appealing for the people's cooperation, he said: "Now, hand-in-hand, let us start on our urgent path and may God help us all."

It was later confirmed that the President had resumed his normal duties. He received the Yugoslav ambassador, Salko Sejic, but no statement was made afterwards.

Two hours before Nasser changed his mind, reports AP, the man whom he had designated as his successor—Zakariya Mohieddin—declared he declined the nomination.

Immediately after the Assembly meeting Saturday, huge new crowds, estimated at several hundred thousand, rushed to Nasser's private residence at the suburb of Heliopolis on the northern outskirts of Cairo.

Hundred of soldiers left their barracks to join in the stampede.

Friday, when news of Nasser's resignation reached Amman, King Hussein of Jordan cabled an appeal to him to remain in office.

The message said: "I believe that the battle is still at the beginning. Your presence as leader of the United Arab Republic is a national necessity in dealing successfully with the aftermath of the setback and facing our great national responsibilities."

"I appeal to you to respond to the nation's appeal and stay at your position as leader of your struggling country."

"We shall meet soon to coordinate our efforts for future battles and to achieve our common goals and destiny."

In Baghdad, mass demonstrations in support of Nasser were held Saturday.

ing aloft pictures of Nasser with inscriptions calling him leader of the Arab nation.

All traffic was stopped by the demonstration for nearly four hours.

The marchers headed for the UAR embassy shouting that they would be soldiers of Nasser forever and die for Nasser.

Then they went to the Soviet embassy, where delegates requested "friendly Russia to give all help to Arab countries and stand firmly with them against Anglo-American imperialism."

Radio Baghdad, reports Reuter, said that President Aref of Iraq telephoned Nasser urging him in the name of the Iraqi people and in the name of the Arab nation to change his mind. "The Arab nation in this hour needs you more than ever before. The people of Iraq expect that you will reconsider your brave decision," Aref told Nasser.

Demonstrations in support of Nasser were also reported in many other Arab capitals.

HM Congratulates Elizabeth II On Birthday

KABUL, June 11, (Bakhtar).—On the occasion of the birth anniversary of her Majesty Elizabeth II, the Queen of England, a telegram has been sent to London by His Majesty the King, the information department of the Foreign Ministry announced.

To mark the occasion a reception was held in the British embassy yesterday.

Naghlu Engineers, Technicians Get Medals, Awards

KABUL, June 11, (Bakhtar).—Star medals, issued by His Majesty the King to 17 Soviet engineers and technicians who worked on the Naghlu power project, were presented yesterday by Mines and Industries Minister Eng. Abdul Samad Salim at a function held in Sarobi.

Twenty Afghan technicians also received industry medals and 60 were given cash awards.

In his speech Eng. Salim thanked all those who worked on the project and expressed appreciation for the services of Eng. Abdul Kudus Majid who was in charge of the Naghlu project.

The minister introduced Eng. Hamidullah Hamid, president of the Afghan Electricity Institute, as caretaker head of the Naghlu plant and wished him success.

The function was attended by some officials of the Ministry of Mines and Industries, staff of the Naghlu power plant and some members of the Soviet embassy in Kabul.

Primary Teachers Workshop Opens

KABUL, June 11 (Bakhtar).—A ed yesterday by M.A. Mayel, deputy minister of education in Kabul, at the teacher training school.

The workshop, which is aimed at teaching new methods of teaching to participants, will be conducted by the UNESCO experts working here and the staff of the Institute of Education of Kabul University.

In his speech Mayel said the Education Ministry has given priority to teacher training and recruitment programmes. During the Third Five Year Plan Mayel said more than 9000 new teachers will be trained in teacher training institutes.

The skill and knowledge of the teachers already working in Afghanistan's schools, Mayel said, will be increased by conducting workshops, seminars and refresher courses for teachers in the summer and winter.

Summer courses will be attended by teachers of warmer areas of the country where schools are in recess in the summer. Teachers in the colder parts of the country will attend winter shops and seminars.

US Planes Bomb Hanoi Power Plant; VC Intensify Attacks

SAIGON, June 11, (Reuter, AP).—

Two American planes were shot down yesterday as U.S. navy aircraft flew through heavy flak to blast targets in and around Hanoi, a U.S. military spokesman said here today.

In addition to an F-8 Crusader which was reported downed, North Vietnamese ack-ack batteries also brought down an A-4 Skyhawk, the spokesman said. This brings the total number of American planes lost over North Vietnam to 579.

The carrier-based navy aircraft blasted the Hanoi thermal power plant for the third time and struck a vehicle depot.

U.S. navy pilots reported Sunday they inflicted "heavy damage" to a North Vietnamese army supply and missile depot during their triple raid Saturday on Hanoi and environs.

U.S. headquarters here gave no immediate assessment on the raids against the other two targets—a thermal power plant inside Hanoi itself and a big truck depot five miles south of the Hanoi. A spokesman said thick smoke prevented pilots from getting an accurate view of damage to the power plant.

In the raid on the army supply and surface-to-air missile (SAM) depot seven miles (11km) south of Hanoi, returning fliers described destruction as heavy and said they touched off a secondary explosion. Such a blast usually indicates bomb hits on fuel or ammunition.

The raids Saturday afternoon were carried out by fighter-bombers from three U.S. aircraft carriers in the Tonkin Gulf and were the first

He said 24 Vietnamese Montagnards were killed and 70 wounded in one of the at-Truong Son, eight miles northeast of Pleiku.

The casualties included women and children and families of the tribesmen, the spokesman said.

As the 25 rounds of mortars tore into the training centre just before 0200 hours local, an American artillery position four miles north of the city was battered with 50 rounds of mortar which wounded 44 artillerymen.

One mile to the south: a maintenance depot took 40 rounds of mortar followed by a ground assault in which Viet Cong raced into the area hurling satchel charges against installations.

Americans defending against the attack shot three Viet Cong but two American soldiers were killed and a

(Contd. on page 4)

Consulates Burned In Two UAR Cities

CAIRO, Moscow, June 11, (Combined News Services).—

Angry mobs of UAR demonstrators Saturday stormed British and American consulates and other establishments in the UAR, the Middle East News Agency said.

In Port Said, the demonstrators set the British consulate and the American library on fire.

Likewise, the American consulate in Alexandria went up in flames, after rioters had already attempted to set the building on fire during the demonstrations on June 6.

American, British, and Soviet embassies remained under heavy guard in Cairo and no damage was reported.

ALGERIA, S. ARABIA SAY WAR GOES ON

KHARTOUM, June 11, (Reuter).—

The Sudanese government told the Sudanese people yesterday to consider themselves still at war with Israel.

Information Minister Abdel Magid Abu Hasaba urged the people to build shelters and economise in electricity and food consumption.

Bridges in Khartoum were still without lights last night, for the third day running and guards at the bridges and at petrol stations have been increased.

But informed sources said the second batch of Sudanese troops due to leave for the UAR yesterday did not take off on schedule.

In Riyadh, a Saudi Arabian official said the war will not end with the current ceasefire order but will continue on the economic and diplomatic fronts.

Saudi Arabia has not yet agreed to the ceasefire proposed by the United Nations, according to official sources.

According to AP, Algerian President Houari Boumedienne said in a radio-television speech Saturday that Algeria will not halt fighting "until we have liquidated exploitation and injustice."

Algeria last Monday announced it was in a state of war with Israel and dispatched MIG fighter planes

and troops to the UAR.

"The fight must go on," Boumedienne said.

Boumedienne, reports Reuter, said that the Arab people would "remain standing in the face of misfortune, however grave."

"We will not lay down arms before exploitation and injustice are liquidated," he said.

He urged the Algerian people to remain mobilised for battle with the motto of "liberty or death."

Boumedienne asked the communist countries to take a firm stand and accept their responsibilities to the Arab world.



THE KABUL TIMES

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

THE NEED FOR A LASTING SOLUTION

Although the ceasefire has become effective in the Middle East after the hostilities which began last Monday, the chances for a peaceful settlement of the issues which have been causing tension intermittently in the area appear to be dim since Israel insists, apparently, on harvesting gains from its aggression.

Two Israeli ministers have already said that their country will not return to the armistice line of 1949. They say that this agreement, that is, the armistice line of 1949, is "dead and buried." Israel is trying to stage some political manoeuvring to attain certain objectives which are both against international law and the United Nations decisions and resolutions passed in respect to the Middle East since the founding of the so-called state of Israel in 1948.

It is deeply regrettable that Israel has always violated the United Nations resolutions which are in accordance with international law as well as a part of that system of law. It is also regrettable that there was no major power to help implement these decisions. Only on the issue of the Gulf of Aqaba did they come forward to express their unjust views on its internationalisation.

The Gulf of Aqaba, it has been argued and again, is a part of the territorial waters of the United Arab Republic. For more than 2000 years the Arabs have considered these waters to be part of their territory. Before 1956 and the tripartite aggression against Egypt, these waters were recognised as the territorial waters of Egypt. Does this not prove that these waters were recognised as territorial waters by international law?

Israel has used the port of the harbour, Aqaba, for military purposes. The UAR, in trying to exercise its right and to prevent aggression via this harbour, had suddenly to face some major powers who came forward and encouraged Is-

Food For Thought

People who make no noise are

dangerous.

—Jean de la Fontaine

rael's demand for the internationalisation of these waters. Where were these major powers when the call came to implement the United Nations resolutions on the Palestinian refugees which accorded with international law; and, why, in contradiction to their own alleged policy of supporting international law, did they encourage Israel in the Aqaba issue? War broke out in the Middle East because these powers abetted Israel in its unlawful ambitions. Thus they bear a part of the responsibility for the war.

Now that the hostilities are over, there is a strange silence about what conditions will be necessary to put into effect a lasting peace. It will indeed be a matter of great regret, if once again they side with Israel, against the norms of international law, to enable her to benefit from her aggression. The immediate concern of the world today is that the Israeli forces withdraw to behind the lines before the hostilities began last Monday, and then behind the lines of the 1949 armistice.

The issue of the Palestinian refugees is both a political and a humanitarian one. It is not fair that they should continue to live in the deplorable conditions in which they are being forced to at the present. This problem should be solved.

Those major powers who have supported Israel should realise that unless the conditions for a stable peace are met there may not be a lasting peace in the area. And it is certain that every war in the Middle East is a great threat to international peace and security. This troubled spot has already made the people of this world tance there has been a danger of a nuclear conflict. This is why it is in the interests of all the nations of the world, including those major powers who support Israel, to see that the problems are solved with a sense of realism.

East European States' Warning On Mid East

The following is the text of the statement issued by leader of the central committees of the communist parties and governments of Bulgaria, Hungary, East Germany, Poland, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia at their Moscow meeting on June 9.

The participants studied the situation created in the Middle East by Israel's aggression, which is the result of the collusion of certain imperialist forces, and first of all the United States against Arab countries. The participants in the meeting exchanged views on the measures necessary to cut short the aggression and to avert its consequences which are dangerous to the cause of universal peace.

The participants in the meeting find it necessary to draw appropriate conclusions from the fact that Israel did not comply with the decision of the Security Council and did not stop military actions against Arab states. The occupation of the territory of Arab states by Israeli troops would be used for the restoration of the foreign colonial regime.

On June 9, despite the ceasefire statement by the government of Syria, Israeli troops are conducting a new offensive on Syria's border, subjecting Syrian towns

to barbaric bombings.

Struggling against imperialism for their freedom and independence, for the integrity of their territories, for the inalienable sovereign right to decide independently all questions of their domestic life and foreign policy, the peoples of Arab countries are upholding a just cause. The peoples of socialist countries are fully on their side.

The peoples of the UAR and the Arab Republic of Syria have scored historic victories in recent years in the field of winning national independence and freedom. Important social transformations in the interests of the working masses were carried out.

We express confidence that these gains will be preserved, that progressive regimes will be consolidated despite the difficulties on the road of Arab peoples.

At a difficult hour for the states of the Arab East socialist countries declare that they fully and completely solidarise with their just struggle and will render them aid in the cause of repelling aggression and defending national independence and territorial integrity.

The states participating in this

meeting demand that Israel immediately stop military actions against the neighbouring Arab countries and withdraw all its troops from their territories behind the truce line.

It is the duty of the United Nations to condemn the aggressor. If the Security Council does not take the proper measures grave responsibility will rest with those states which failed to fulfil their duty as members of the Security Council.

Resolute concerted actions of all peace-loving and progressive forces, of all those who treasure the cause of freedom and independence of the peoples, are necessary today as never before.

If the government of Israel does not stop the aggression and withdraw its troops behind the truce line the socialist states which signed this statement will do everything necessary to help the peoples of Arab countries to administer a resolute rebuff to the aggressor, to protect their lawful rights, to extinguish the hotbed of war in the Middle East and restore peace in that area.

The just struggle of the Arab peoples will triumph! (TASS)

US Statesmen Speak On Foreign Policy

By Fred J. Zusy

Does a detente exist today between the United States and the Soviet Union? Is the "cold war" over?

The official answer to the first question is: Yes, to a limited degree relations are not as bad as they were some years ago.

The answers were spelled out in a late April address by Nicholas Katzenbach, U.S. undersecretary of state, before the Foreign Policy Association in New York. The State Department, in a subsequent news release in mid-May, described his statements as the official U.S. view on the subject of detente.

Both Vietnam and the Middle East have since flared up to new heights; there have been brushes between Russian and American warships in the Sea of Japan and Pravda has since publicly endorsed once again Soviet support of "liberation wars" in Latin America and elsewhere.

But the Soviets at the same time ratified a treaty—approved earlier by the U.S.—for peaceful use of outer space, talked with Washington about starting direct Moscow-New York air travel this summer, and continued negotiations aimed at banning further nuclear spread and against expanding missile capacity.

So the basic situation, despite intermittent flareups, appears to be on a plateau, with both sides exercising restraint to prevent the "cold war" from becoming a hot one.

What is American policy then under the circumstances?

Katzenbach, No. 2 man in the State Department who may

some day be in line for the top job, indicates it is built around an attempt to make some constructive progress on a step-by-step basis—building bridges and peaceful engagement. It is an attempt to obtain limited agreements with the USSR in areas where the two countries have common or complementary interests—such as the "hot line" between the two capitals and the new consular convention.

It is an attempt to reach agreement, too, where there are compatible interests, such as in East-West trade and in scientific and cultural exchanges.

But, Katzenbach asserted, "if by detente one means that the basic issues which gave rise to the 'cold war' between the U.S. and the USSR are over and done with, I would have to demur... Communism remains central to the Soviet world view. The grounds of basic confrontation remain."

Two other top American officials echo Katzenbach's statement of position. They are W. Averell Harriman, senior statesman and trusted White House adviser for two decades, and Foy Kohler, now in charge of political affairs at the State Department after serving four years as U.S. ambassador in Moscow.

Harriman summed up the American view of Soviet policy in these words, speaking recently to the American Assembly in New York:

"We must realise that the outward thrust of international communism is not dead. With all of the Soviet's protestations of peaceful coexistence, the Soviets still support 'national liberation

movements' and claim that so-called 'wars of national liberation' are just...I have had an opportunity to discuss this question intimately with Soviet leaders, and...they still hold rigidly to the concept that communism will eventually sweep the world."

Harriman added that the Soviets do not want to risk nuclear war, but will take advantage of any opening to expand their influence, publicly supporting liberation wars all over Africa, Asia and Latin America. Time has tempered the revolutionary fever, Harriman said, and he hopes this conservative trend will continue. Improved East-West relations, he added, will help, gradually breaking down barriers despite frictions from time to time.

Kohler, recalling such confrontation as the Cuban missile crisis, said that "a measure of restraint" has come into American-Soviet relations "because the Soviets have no illusions about our determination to meet force with force."

He added, "We are in the process of establishing the same principle in Vietnam. The issue there...pertains to the kind of strategy—international communism will follow in this decade."

Kohler added in an address to the Cincinnati Council on World Affairs that the U.S. "should not lower our guard, but we should take advantage of every opportunity to develop closer contacts and wider relations with them, in order to shape a stable world." This, he said, is the policy the United States has been attempting to pursue for nearly 20 years now.

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Anis* in an editorial comments on the situation in the Middle East.

Although Syria and Israel have accepted the United Nations Security Council resolution on the observance of an immediate ceasefire, Israel still continues its aggression against Syria, says the paper. This is proved in the report presented to the Council by Secretary-General U Thant, the paper goes on.

Israel, relying upon the support of its protectors, has always broken the United Nations Charter, and after the recent aggression has become more barbaric in its aggression and does not pay any heed to international law and advice of the peace-loving countries of the world.

An indication of its mood and lack of respect for the United Nations was the Israeli attacks on the United Nations peacekeeping force, as a result of which nine Indian soldiers were killed and some Irish soldiers were wounded. This barbaric action created much indignation in India and that country protested to the Israeli government, says the paper.

The attacks in the past six months by Israel on the Syrian border have always been reported to the United Nations, but this has had no effect on the scheming Israelis. During the past 10 years of the existence of the United Nations Emergency Force in the Sinai peninsula, Israel has been able to take advantage of the situation and enlarge and convert Eilat port for military purposes. Considering the constant aggression of Israel, one may say that unless the United Nations stops its aggression and restores the rights of the Palestinian refugees, there will never be peace in the region.

The United Nations, says the paper, should, in the preparation of conditions for the ceasefire, take due notice of the rights of the refugees. It should also compel the Israelis to return to the armistice line of 1949. It should recognise the Gulf of Aqaba to be the territorial waters of the United Arab Republic. It should also declare Jerusalem to be an international city, the paper ends.

Yesterday's *Isgh* carries a letter from the public health department replying to some enquiries made by a reader in one of the earlier issues of the paper.

The letter says the department provides smallpox and cholera vaccines to all the people free of

charge. The vaccines are also available to all people at low prices in the pharmacies run by the Public Health Ministry, the letter says.

The letter also says that advertisements are published in the papers and over the radio guiding the people on public health matters.



The French language daily *L'Orient* of Beirut said the Soviet Union had won at every turn "in a diplomatic operation of incalculable importance" in the Middle East.

As the Arabs had broken with the other major powers, "the Soviet Union remains their last resort."

It added that the renewed Soviet demand for an Israeli withdrawal came too late to prevent a ceasefire and "aims only at giving the Arabs a moral satisfaction and showing them that the Soviet Union remains on their side for the ultimate phase of the crisis—the negotiations on the basic issues."

In Cairo, the semi-official *Al Gumbourai* said any UAR citizen who questioned the strategy and tactics of the military High Command would be "playing into the hands of enemy propaganda."

The paper said battles were not won by bullets alone and urged the people to have confidence in "our great hero leader, Gamal Abdel Nasser."

Cairo's mass circulation *Al Akhbar* said: "The imperialists in their collusion with Israel have brought the Arab nations together. The events of the past four days brought the Arab nations together. The events of the past four days brought down barriers which the imperialists constantly tried to keep up between the Arabs. The new tripartite conspiracy (between the U.S. Britain and Israel) has destroyed all these barriers."

A cartoon in the Beirut Arabic

language paper *Al Nahar* showed U.S. President Johnson and British Prime Minister Harold Wilson as refugees sitting dejectedly on their suitcase outside barbed wire surrounding the Arab states from which they had been ejected.

In Tehran, evening papers printed special editions blaming Nasser for the Arab's defeat.

Ettelaat wrote: The Arabs fought bravely on all fronts, but Nasser's wrong."

The Peking *People's Daily* said The Soviet Union failed to support the Arabs when war broke out in the Middle East.

Instead, they "colluded with U.S. imperialism, the ferocious enemy of the Arab people, to cook up a resolution, in the UN Security Council on 'immediate ceasefire' in conformity with the wishes of the United States."

The Peking correspondent of the Japanese paper *Asahi Shimbun* quoted a Peking wall poster as reporting bloody clashes last week between rival army groups in Kunming, the capital of the South China province of Yunnan.

The wall poster said 266 revolutionary army men were killed and many were injured, 1,000 of them seriously, in the incident on May 29.

The incident took place when a rally held by 2,200 revolutionary men at a military medical college was attacked by a conservative group with various kinds of arms, the wall poster said.

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S. KHALIL, Editor-in-Chief

Telephone: 24047

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For other numbers first dial switchboard
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Circulation and Advertising:

Extension 59:

Editorial: Ex. 24, 58

SEISTAN BEFORE IT TURNED WASTELAND

By Abdul Hal Habibi

One thousand years ago, in the land where turbulent rivers meet, lived a group of people known by the name of Sakha. The ancestors of these people who lived along the banks of the Helmand river are now known as the Sakzi.

The Sakha were a brave and valiant people; their land was called Sagistan (in Arabic Sajistan) and later became famous as Seistan. Arab conquerors called the people of this area Sajzi, which is also Sakzi.

These people who now live in Seistan and Garmser by the banks of the Helmand as far east as Kandahar and Bost are tan in colour and strong in stature. They speak Pashto and belong to the Durani, Abdali, Awdali and Haftali tribes. During the centuries past they spread a vast civilisation in these lands and built many magnificent cities and effective governments.

The Hamoon of Seistan and Gozara are two large lakes which cover an area of 150 square miles. Four rivers empty into these lakes—the Helmand, Khashi Rud, Farah Rud, and Har Rud. To the west of Hamoon and north of Gozara there lies a vast stretch of land which is 100 miles to the north and south and 50 miles east to west. In this plain there are many mounds which show the signs of civilisation now covered up by nature. This place, once the nucleus of knowledge, is the breeding ground of snakes and scorpions. It is not known what tyrannical and ruinous hand razed the cities of Rustam and Al Safar bringing an end to the grandeur of the cities and turning them to dust.

These cities where thousands lived and which once rivaled the califate of Baghdad as one of the most developed regions in Asia is now only miles of dry desert and wilderness. The cities of Sagistan were the places where famous scholars and sportsmen were trained and famous religious institutions built. Now under each wall lie the treasures of this ancient civilisation.

Rustam and Yakoub Safar were the sons of this land. The people had a great respect for Islam and wrote much about it.

The very first Dari poets recited anecdotes and odes in the court of Yakoub Safar. Well-versed authors wrote a number of famous books here and their works were known throughout Baghdad, Damascus and the lands beyond. But unfortunately the culture and civilisation and people of this area has been completely wiped out by bloodthirsty men.

In 1872 when Goldsmith went through this area he estimated the whole population of the area at around 45,000. Thirty years later MacMorton while establishing the Afghan-Iranian boundary put the population of this area an estimated 160,000.

Rustam was a wrestler who lived in this area and was mentioned in the Shahnama. To the north of Padazlok the remains of a city exist which is called Tara Khon, the place where he lived. This city has many fire temples which belonged to the Zoroastrians before the advent of Islam.

The Kala Fatah lies two miles east of the Helmand where many ruins of the Islamic period are found.

NO BEGINNING—NO END

Following is the winning essay from the Creative Writing Contest sponsored by TASK for grades 7-12 at the American International School of Kabul. The works, all on the subject of Afghanistan, were submitted anonymously and judged by a panel of three impartial judges. Shirin Blood composed the winning essay.

The voice rises and falls hypnotically, losing itself in a long fluted melody; sensuous, sweet and melancholy. Clouds of smoke drift through the room until the figure of the singer becomes a quivering arc against the clay-brown wall. And as the wailing strains pierce the curtain of smoke, the singer becomes the voice of a nation and his song the story of a people.

The clouds of smoke turn into the clouds of dust churned up by a multitude of invaders who thunder across the pages of Afghan history. The tempo quickens as hordes crush and hammer, ravish and burn and tread down cities into the passive earth; it trembles and falls with the memory of desolation and despair, only to rise again in a surge of pride, hope, and determination.



Shirin Blood

In large numbers and in 1810 it was repaired by the natives of this area. In the reign of Shah Jahan, Hamza Khah after being defeated by the Moghul king took refuge in this fort. Now only the ruins of a palace remain surrounded by decorated high walls. This fortress, in the first half of the 14th century was once the centre of the Seistan rulers and it is here that the concatenation of ruins extending 60 miles to the north, begins.

Another famous place is Sarotao to the south of which lay Kala Fatah and to the north of which was Chakansoor. These ruins now stretch for 60 miles and cover an area of about 500 square miles. One is amazed at finding all the once beautiful, sturdy buildings now turned into mounds of rubble.

After the rainy season one can easily find a lot of precious remains belonging to the Parthi, Sassanid and Islamic Caliphs. The mounds of Chakansoor and Nadali are among the places where the Al Safar dynasty rulers dwelled. The palace of Chakansoor has a high tower from which the whole of Chakansoor and Helmand can be viewed. The people of Seistan considered the people of Nadali their enemies and called their city Kai-khusrau (the city of Cyrus).

Kala Gang is another fortress which has survived the scorching sun of the desert. This fortress is 300 yards in length and breadth. Gang is an old word meaning strong and sturdy. Drawings on the inside walls of the fortress portray the life and culture of that time. Kakh, Chil Borj, Jalalabad and Zahidan have many such historical buildings, too.

Some historians say that Zeranj was once situated in the place where present Zahidan is now, but this is questionable since Zahidan lies west of Helmand opposite Kakh.

One of the ruined buildings here is that of Koshak, the daughter of Malik Kutbuddin, about whom there is a legend among the people. They say:

When Temurlane for the last time vanquished these lands he killed the inhabitants of the area and ruined the dams which the people had built. With the lack of water Seistan became a vast stretch of desert.

After Temurlane had conquered two cities the people rose in defence and closed all the ways to the city he was conquering. At this time the daughter of Kutbuddin wrote a message to the conqueror in which she drew a map of a secret entrance to the city through a tunnel which was near the Helmand. It is said that Koshak attached the message to an arrow which she threw to the armies waiting outside. Temur found the route to the city and conquered it. The girl who wanted to marry Temur came to him. But instead of fulfilling her wish he executed her. At the time of her death he said, "One who is traitor to her own nation and people, what will she do to us."

Near Zahidan a 75th foot high obelisk existed until 1900. This minaret had Kufic inscriptions and is said to have been built in the 12th century A.D. which means that it belonged to the Seistan rulers. Menhaj Seraj says they were the contemporaries of the Ghaznavid and Ghoriid kings.

Near Nadali lies the tower which had sign posts and from the top of which people were able to see Kanki and other far away places. This tower has been mentioned in histories but is now difficult for the traveller to approach. This place was also once the centre of fireworshippers.

In 1900 in the Iranian sector of Seistan there were 15,622 families and in Kanki 5,549 which meant a population of 90,000. While in Chakansoor of Afghanistan, 70,000 people dwelled in 16,272 families. Thus in every square mile of the Afghan sector of Seistan 16 families lived and on the Iranian side 26 families.

They called light music, or dance music.

And that, in the long run, was what it came most to resemble.

When, in the fifties, young musicians began playing an altogether new kind of music which they called by the now compromised word "jazz" they found themselves in the no-man's-land between these ancient protagonists.

Ignoring both the devil and the deep blue sea, they kept at it, and gradually more and more musicians joined them.

A sizeable number of gifted instrumentalists appeared; the groups they formed won a new audience, and a body of critics and fans sprang up around the music they played.

With the support of Young Communist League organisations, jazz clubs sprang up in a number of cities and began their job—a thankless one, at times—of teaching people to recognise jazz, for a start.

In the sixties, jazz concerts and lectures ceased to be a rarity. Soon cafes opened—Moscow's "Youth" and "Bluebird" and Leningrad's "Our Generation", are examples—where you could always hear jazz.

A jazz school was opened in Leningrad. Jazz festivals were arranged to meet the musicians' increasing desire for contacts.

There are such festivals, fairly regularly in Tallinn, Leningrad, Moscow, Novosibirsk, etc.

Gradually our instrumentalists joined contacts.

They made their bow in the jazz competition held during the 1957 World Youth Festival in Moscow.

Five years later, at the fifth International Jazz Jamboree in 1962 in Warsaw, a six-piece Moscow group gained plaudits from critics and press.

The group was led by pianist V. they cared little about matters of dim Sakun, with Andrei Tovmians, terminology. They continued to trumpet and Nikolai Gromin, guitar.

Its number, "Lord Novgorod the form music which in their hearts 'Great', was the first to introduce a they regarded as jazz but which

Before they hardened into dogmas, the opposing views were based on impressions gleaned from banal, low-standard music that called itself jazz without any right to do so.

As for the supporters of jazz, they cared little about matters of dim Sakun, with Andrei Tovmians, terminology. They continued to trumpet and Nikolai Gromin, guitar.

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Soviet Jazz Grows Up

"What a surprising country Russia. When I came here I wanted to find out if they knew what jazz was. Now, when I'm leaving, I'm not sure people back home will believe what I tell them about Soviet jazz musicians."

Those were the words, in 1959 of American jazz pianist Dwine Mitchell when he and bass player Willy Ruff came to the Soviet Union with a Yale University group.

Three years later Leonard Feather, who had quoted Mitchell and Ruff in his New Encyclopedia of Jazz, himself visited the Soviet Union to see what was cooking.

He was impressed both by the musicians he heard and by their music. In fact, he said, the next word in jazz might come from the Soviet Union.

Another year and a half added the names of Genady Goldstein, Konstantin Nosov, Andrei Tovmians, Givi Gagechiladze, Nikolai Gromin and other Soviet jazzmen to the labels.

Interest in Soviet musicians and jazz, past and present, again took an upward curve.

Unfortunately, in the twenties and thirties we in the Soviet Union got our introduction to the word "jazz" at second and third hand.

We learned about jazz not from its creators but through commercial bands of the Old and New World who played the then fashionable sweet music and called it jazz.

These orchestras had a definite influence on our popular music.

There appeared principal opponents and not so principled supporters of jazz.

Before they hardened into dogmas, the opposing views were based on impressions gleaned from banal, low-standard music that called itself jazz without any right to do so.

As for the supporters of jazz, they cared little about matters of dim Sakun, with Andrei Tovmians, terminology. They continued to trumpet and Nikolai Gromin, guitar. write, perform, listen to and transform music which in their hearts 'Great', was the first to introduce a they regarded as jazz but which

HERATI PAINTER EXHIBIT MINIATURES

By A Staff Writer

Recent works of one of the few practising miniaturists in the country are on exhibit at the Ministry of Information and Culture this week.

The intricate paintings are the work of Behzad Saljouki. Named after the fifteenth century miniaturist Behzad whose style he follows, Saljouki grew up in Herat. He is the son of Fikri Saljouki, author of several Dari histories of Herat who is now curator of the Ministry's manuscript collection.

Growing up in the Herati family famed for its leadership in writing and calligraphy, he learned how to mix paints from his father while still a young boy.

His inspiration for pictures often comes from the works of major poets such as Jami, Khayam, and Hafiz. One for example, illustrates a verse from Khayam's Rubaiyat in which a piece of pottery is speaking to a man come late at night after the potter has stopped work.

Saljouki also enjoys drawing hunting scenes—horsemen chasing gazelles in flowered meadows at the foot of curling pink cloud-like mountains. Princesses being serenaded at sunset by harpists are another favourite theme. Others show sakhis with their jugs of wine or wine cellars full of celebrators.

The miniaturist enjoys working from his imagination but some of his work are copies of pictures of Maulana Balkhi or Jami. He has also painted elaborate frames for

photographs which are on exhibit. Saljouki spends an average of two weeks on a painting. The thirty in the show were done in last two years. Blue and gold are the dominant colours although orange, brown and green are also used.

Since he graduated from high school in Herat, Saljouki has taught in elementary schools. Right now he teaches youngsters at Shah Wali primary school in Kabul. They are too young to learn to draw the fine lines of the miniatures, he says.

Instead he concentrates on teaching them various crafts and finger painting.

He has no students who are learning to paint miniatures. In fact, he says, only three painters now follow this skill in Afghanistan.

One is Senator Said Mashal from Ghor, who does exquisite scenes of Ghor, and another Hamouyoum Etemadi at the Red Crescent Society.

Saljouki and Mashal agree that few are willing to take the time required to do the intricate work involved in painting a miniature today. But these three at least are keeping alive the Timurid tradition established in the fifteenth century by Behzad and strengthened by Raza Abasi and Mohammadi Herati.

The exhibition will be open from 2 to 6 every afternoon through Monday. Saljouki's miniatures were also displayed at Jashen last August and he plans another exhibition later this year.

Behzad Saljouki enjoys illustrating verses from the famous poets such as Jami, Khayam and Hafiz. These two miniatures show his love of pastoral scenes.

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This costly pair of tankards from the first half of the 18th century was among the most sought after objects of this year's art and antique fair in Munich (Federal Republic of Germany). Along with numerous other rare antiques, it was sold only a few hours after the original antique mart was opened. 20,000 individual pieces with values ranging from 20 to 200,000 DM (50,000 dollars) were on display at this 11th Antique Fair.

THOUGHTS

Most terrifying is one's solitude with one's inner self. We all wait for a grand passion. But can our petty love affairs ever add up to it?

Boredom is very interesting as a phenomenon. Only thinking people can be accused of thoughtlessness.

Stop kicking when you're sitting in the saddle. Man, the Crown of Creation, is a thorny one.

They thought I read the work with glowing cheeks when they burned with shame.

What multitudes of literary Moseses descended from Parnassus with various tablets of Apollo.

When a man runs short of words, the state supplies him with them immediately.

Everybody should be treated like a human being! Yes, with the same cruelty.

Responsibility is self-indulgent. It gladly rests on those who are untouchable.

Politicians seek the advice of gastrologists to learn what the citizens can still stomach.

The groundhog said, "People are benighted, they need light." Keep in step, especially when turning corners.

The question is who calls me a cynic? The cynics. They want to be more numerous.

"They've fastened on to me," Terror said of those he had crushed.

Those who wear horse blinkers must remember that the bit and the whip belong to the outfit.

I am filled with optimism: The human race has broken moral laws, why should it not then cope with the laws of physics?

People grow. They no longer fit in the heart. He sold himself to both sides. "To maintain spiritual equilibrium," he said.

We were not destined to be born under a lucky star. We were born on it.

What a pity that only spilt blood has a voice. It calls for vengeance.

We pay with our life or death, a currency of equal value. Great men are not born of mothers, they are given life by Plutarchs.

Swim behind a shark and you will find your way to people. Victor, demolish the towns and fortresses but always leave a gate open. For yourself.

Many an arch of triumph was later worn as a yoke by the nation.

"The dirty rats!" he said of his opponents. "You're lucky," I replied "Seize power and you will have them on your side."

How many masks must a person wear so as not to feel a slap on the face?

A true exhibitionist is one who shows what he does not possess.

The blade of the guillotine must, after all, become blunted on somebody's head!

"I do not like the moments of freedom," a routined slave confessed to me, "the chains that shackle us together fall away and one is left as lonely as a finger."

A satirist dies with a sly wink.

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World News In Brief

BUENOS AIRES, June 11, (Reuters).—Mysterious red rain fell in the Andes foothills Friday staining buildings and clothes and leaving blood-coloured pools in the streets.

The meteorological office had no explanation but an official said coloured rain was usually caused by wind-blown volcanic ash.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, June 11, (Reuters).—A record made by the Beatles, top English pop-singing group, was among the modern items contained in a sealed capsule deposited at the new premises of the Bank of New South Wales at a recent opening ceremony.

The capsule will not be opened until April 8, in the year 2117, the tri-centenary of the Bank of New South Wales.

Other items in the capsule include a micro-film of 500 common medical prescriptions, a representative sample of drugs, cigarettes, cosmetics, a Sunday newspaper and sets of the present sterling-style currency and of the new decimal coins yet to be distributed.

WASHINGTON, June 11, (AP)—The U.S. Air Force reported

Saturday that its scientists have succeeded in sending strong signals from one artificial satellite directly to another, even when the two are on opposite sides of the earth.

WASHINGTON, June 11, (AP)—The Department of the Interior said Saturday its geological survey-scientists have prepared 10 maps in a projected series of 44, depicting geological features of the moon's visible surface.

The 10 published maps, at a scale of 1=1,000,000 (about 16 miles (25 k) to the inch), cover about 1.2 million of the 8.5 million square miles which will eventually be covered by the complete series.

MOSCOW, June 11, (AP).—A delegation of Japanese businessmen and industrialists paid a courtesy call Saturday on the Soviet minister of foreign trade, opening a round of talks aimed at increasing Soviet-Japanese trade.

Negotiations get under way Monday afternoon and will continue until Wednesday or Thursday, a member of the group said in a telephone interview Saturday.

WASHINGTON, June 11, (Reuters).—A small internal growth, a papilloma, was removed from U.S. Vice-President Hubert Humphrey Saturday during an examination for a mild bladder infection, doctors at Bethesda Naval Hospital reported.

The Vice-President was expected to remain in the hospital until the middle of next week, when he could resume normal activities.

KHARTOUM, June 11, (Reuters) 55 British pilots and engineers were expelled from Khartoum airport Thursday by the Sudanese union of Sudan Air, the local airline, when they reported for duty.

PARIS, June 11, (Reuters).—A man who police say tried to assassinate American Ambassador Charles Bohlen with an eight inch (20 cms) knife outside his residence here Wednesday was charged with attempted murder.

Examining magistrate judge Rene Auric formally charged Maurice Gordon, a Polish-born American national who was seized as he tried to open the door of the ambassador's car. Police said that he admitted under questioning that he planned to kill the ambassador.

MANILA, June 11, (Reuters).—12 persons were confirmed dead and 16 others reported missing in one of the worst floods to hit Manila and its suburbs in years. Up to late Thursday evening some city streets and suburbs remained flooded.

BONN, June 11, (DPA).—The West German Bundestag (lower house) Friday approved a record 77,000 million mark budget for the current budgetary year after three days of sometimes heated debate. The defence budget was excluded to be debated next Tuesday.

PARIS, June 11, (DPA).—The French left-wing opposition Friday failed in its second bid to block government rule by decree for economic and social reforms.

In the second vote of no-confidence in the government of Premier George Pompidou, the opposition, as in the first attempt last May 20 fell short eight votes of the 244 necessary for passing the motion.

TOKYO, June 11, (DPA).—The Japanese government at a regular cabinet session Friday decided to divide Japan's \$60 million new emergency aid to Indonesia into \$10 million in grant and \$50 million in loan.

Soviet Jazz

(Continued from page 3)
national flavour into our jazz.
In 1965 our jazz was heard at the International Prague-65 Festival, with that of 24 other groups from 15 countries.

The Prague Festival showed that jazz had ceased to be the prerogative of America, the country of its birth.

Jazz has become a fully independent form of musical creativity, with its own laws, criteria, expressive devices and terminology.

It is a form of which many aspects of the modern educated man's inner development are expressed.

We, too, have many musicians who have found an individual creative manner and are beginning to win world recognition.

Soviet jazz is developing in many directions. We have our traditionalists and our avant-garde, those who play cool and those who play hard bone.

JIRGAH COMMITTEES MEET

KABUL, June 11, (Bakhtar).—The Committees on National Defence and Public Works of the Meshrano Jirga Saturday discussed construction of a bridge in Bagram.

The Committee on Budgetary and Financial Affairs reviewed answers provided by the Ministries of Communications and Public Works on the two ministries' budgets for the current year.

In the Committee on Hearing of Complaints Eng. Azim Geran, deputy minister of communications, appeared to answer questions.

The Committee on Legislation and Legal Affairs debated the general session's request that a set of regulations be drafted.

In the Wolesi Jirga draft laws on education, import of pharmaceuticals, agriculture survey and census were among the subjects discussed yesterday.

The Committee on Cultural Affairs approved articles 37 to 40 of the draft law on education.

The Committee on Home Affairs continued to discuss land settlement and procurement. Deputy Minister of Interior Amanullah Mansuri answered questions in the committee about this.

Dr. Sayed Mortaza Saidi, president of the inspection department in the Ministry of Public Health, answered questions in the Committee on Commercial Affairs which debated import of medicine.

The Committee on Social Improvement discussed matters related to the food market.

The Committee on Communications and Transportation continued its debate on contracts concluded by the Communications Ministry with local and foreign construction companies.

The Committee on Legislation and Legal Affairs debated the draft law on agricultural survey and census.

Vietnam

(Continued from page 1)
number wounded by bursting explosives.

Yes another mile further south, 10 miles from Pleiku, the American Pleiku sector headquarters compound shook as 18 rockets burst in the area sending razor-edged hunks of metal cutting through the air. Six American soldiers were wounded.

Immediately after the attacks began, American artillery was called in on suspected firing positions. Multi-machinegun firing helicopters and rapid-firing "dragonship" aircraft strafed the Viet Cong positions.

Tass adds: U.S. planes yesterday violated again the airspace of North Vietnam and bombed the residential areas of Hanoi, the North Vietnamese news agency reports.

Antiaircraft units of the North Vietnamese shot down four U.S. planes over Hanoi yesterday.

This brings the total number of U.S. planes shot down over the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to 2,005 according to that news agency.

EEC To Send Aid

ROME, June 11, (Reuters).—Italy will propose to her Common Market partners, the United States, Britain and other powers the immediate dispatch of food aid to the Middle East in the wake of the fighting, Foreign Ministry sources said today.

The sources said the food should come from stocks set aside for a big-scale aid programme at recent Kennedy Round Tariff cutting talks in Geneva.

Afghan Week In Review:

Sympathy, Support Extended To Arab Nations

Like the rest of the world Afghanistan last week was concerned with tragic events in Middle East resulting from Israeli aggression against the Arabs. On Monday at 11.30 a.m. AST news came that fighting had begun in the Middle East.

The Prime Minister was informed while attending a cabinet meeting. In the afternoon he went to Parliament and informed the deputies of the lower house about the war in the Middle East. He said the events in the Middle East which have broken the peace in the region had "caused deep concern to Afghanistan."

"The government is watching the development of the situation with great concern," said the Prime Minister. He expressed the government's full sympathy with the Arab brethren and its support of their rights.

In Baghlan His Majesty the King interrupted his tour of the northern provinces and returned to

Kabul to be close to the events taking place in the Middle East. His Majesty cabled telegrams of sympathy and support to heads of state of Arab nations and on the following day received the ambassadors of the Arab nations in the court of Kabul.

On Tuesday, the second of the day Israeli aggression against the Arab nations, Salah al-Abd, the personal representative of President Gamal Abdel Nasser, arrived in Kabul to deliver a personal message from the President to His Majesty.

He was received in audience by His Majesty who assured the UAR envoy of the sympathy and support of the Afghan nation for the Arab cause in its struggle with Israel.

The UAR President in his message expressed the gratitude of his government for the support given to the Arabs by His Majesty, the people and government of Afghanistan.

While Salah al-Abd was received at Kabul Airport, high school and university students, and other Kabul residents staged a demonstration in support of their Arab brethren against Israeli aggression.

Similarly, the lower house of the Parliament in a resolution urged the government, on the basis of Islamic brotherhood and the resolutions of the Bandung, Belgrade and Cairo conferences, "to consider Israel the aggressor responsible for the war, to assure the Arab countries of the necessary assistance and to take measures in this respect to render effective aid when it is needed so as not to be deprived of taking part in this crusade."

In home developments the Minister of Commerce completed his tour of those cities in north and north-western Afghanistan where carpets and karakul are produced. The minister made the trip after having completed a tour of several European countries where he studied the Afghan carpet trade which according to reports had been lagging recently.

Although the reports said the general trade on imported carpets in the European markets is slow, there are certain measures which could boost the Afghan carpet sale abroad. The minister made the tour in order to inform producers and merchants about these factors which are said to be connected with sorting and dyeing.

Similarly, the karakul trade needs further attention since both items constitute a major portion of our income from foreign trade.

The Minister of Mines and Industries inspected the newly discovered gold mine 14 kilometres from Moqor in western Afghanistan. A geological survey is being made on the mine and plans for exploiting the mine have been included in the Third Five Year Development Plan.

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Weather Forecast

Skies in the northern and central regions will be cloudy. Kabul will have dust storms in the afternoon. Yesterday Farah was the warmest region of the country with a high of 43C, 109F. The temperature in Kabul at 9:30 a.m. was 25C, 77F.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	32C	11C
	89F	52F
Kandahar	37C	16C
	98F	61F
Herat	33C	14C
	91F	57F
Jalalabad	40C	25C
	104F	77F
Ghazni	29C	9C
	84F	48F
S. Salang	18C	10C
	64F	50F



ARIANA CINEMA

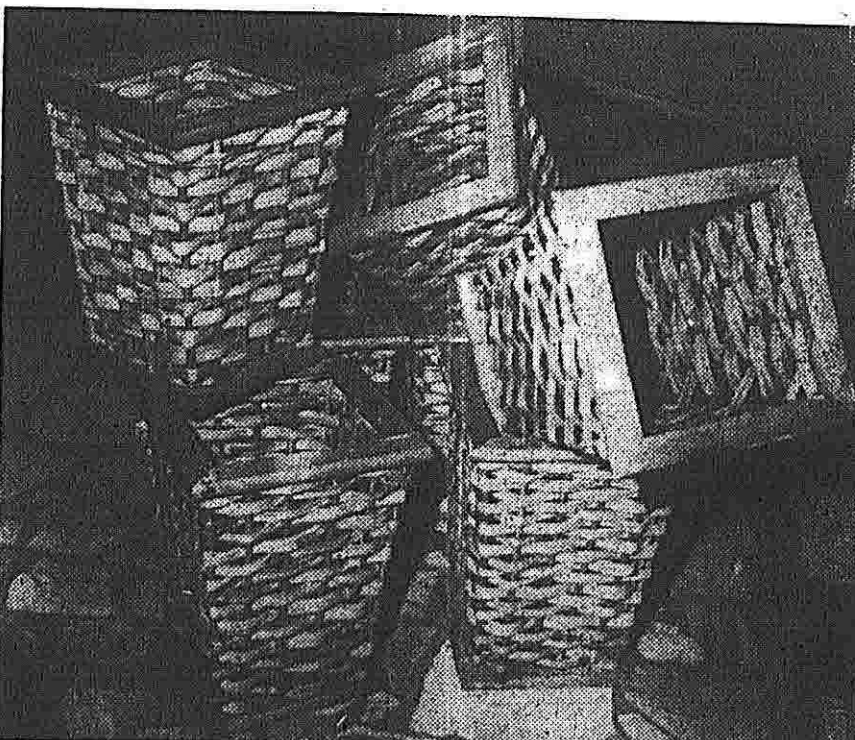
At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30 and 9:30 p.m.

American colour film in Farsi THE PRIDE AND THE PASSION

PARK CINEMA

At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m. Joint Italian and French film A FLORENTINE ADVENTURE

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