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Bakhtar News Agency

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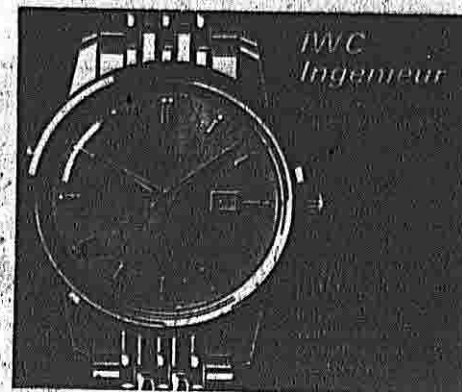
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ARAB SUMMIT BY END OF MONTH

Foreign Ministers To Meet Again For Talks On Aug. 26

CAIRO, Aug. 7. (DPA).—By recessing their meetings a full three weeks till August 26, the Arab foreign ministers appear determined to ensure the proposed Arab summit conference a minimum degree of success, political observers said here yesterday.

The Arab foreign ministers' conference adjourned Saturday night in Khartoum in an evident attempt to smooth out the still existing differences among them, especially the oil boycott issue and the attitude toward the West, the same observers said.

While the UAR's proposal to settle its dispute with Saudi Arabia over Yemen by reactivating the abortive Jeddah peace agreement of 1965 injected optimism through the Arab foreign ministers' five-day meeting, it was reported that the Tunisian attitude on the Arabs' relations with the West as well as Iraq's insistence on continuation of the Arab oil embargo to the West resulted in sharp discussions.

Observers believe these to be among the main issues that remain to be hammered out prior to making relevant recommendations to the summit meeting.

According to a statement issued in Khartoum, recommendations that the foreign ministers' conference did take—political, military, and economic—are to be kept secret.

Arab finance ministers are meeting in Baghdad to study the Arab economy.

The foreign ministers will meet

Arab Refugees Agreement Made

TEL AVIV, Aug. 7. (AP).—The Israeli government announced Sunday night that arrangements have been finalized with Jordan for the return to the west bank of the River Jordan of Arab refugees and residents of the area.

An estimated 260,000 residents and refugees left the west bank for Jordan following the Israeli occupation of the area in the Arab-Israeli war.

Israel has extended its original deadline for the return of those who left the west bank from August 10 until August 31.

When Israel agreed to permit the return of persons who crossed into Jordan after the war, it stipulated that they had to fill in application forms. These forms were rejected by Jordan because they had "state of Israel" markings.

According to the agreement reached Sunday the forms required by Israel will also have the marking of the kingdom of Jordan and the International Red Cross.

It was through the Red Cross that the agreement was reached.

UNESCO Ready To Give Fellowships To Afghans

KABUL, Aug. 7. (Bakhtar).—UNESCO is ready to provide fellowships to Afghans, send experts to the country for study and research and teaching, and provide microfilms and help establish centres for the study of manuscripts, N. Bamat, the UNESCO delegate to the international seminar on manuscripts, told a "round table" meeting of Radio Afghanistan last night.

"Afghanistan is trying to revive its traditional role at the crossroads of cultural and scientific exchanges. This is a reasonable move for international cooperation," Bamat, who is director of the cultural activities department of UNESCO said.

Kandahar Gets 3 New Housing Areas

KANDAHAR, Aug. 7. (Bakhtar).—Three new residential areas have been planned for the city of Kandahar. They will house 700 families and be equipped with all modern conveniences.

The three areas are named Mirwais Maina, Sofi Maina, and Qalai Kirza Ahmad-Khan.

165 plots of land have so far been distributed to people in the Mirwais Maina.

In the meantime the municipality construction of Maiwand restaurant for 450 patrons in Chahk Maiwand is progressing well.

There are 11,000 houses, 4,623 shops, and 83 commercial sarais in the city of Kandahar, which has a population of 84,000.

Jirgah Approves Information Budget

KABUL, Aug. 7. (Bakhtar).—The budget of the Ministry of Information and Culture was approved by the Wolesi Jirgah yesterday. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Abdul Zahir, president of the House.

The Meshrano Jirgah's Committees on Legislative and Legal Affairs, Financial and Budgetary Affairs and Hearing of Complaints met yesterday.

The election law was approved by the Legislative and legal Affairs Committee. It was presided over by Senator Mohammad Hashim Wasokht.

Some petitions were considered by the Complaints Committee. They were later sent to the secretariat of the House for consideration. It was presided over by Senator Abdul Baqi Mujaddidi.

The development budgets of the Government Monopoly, house construction department and the Pakthia Development Authority for the current Afghan year were discussed by the Committee on Financial and Budgetary Affairs. The budgets were later sent to the secretariat to be presented to the House.

Geological Survey Dept. To Join In Minerals Seminar

By A Staff Writer

The Geological Survey Department of the Ministry of Mines and Industry will take an active part in the regional seminar on new methods of research in the mineral industry.

Eng. Mir Mohammad Hashim Mirzad, president of the department will deliver two talks to the seminar, one on the activities of his department and the other on metallurgy in Afghanistan.

"Tectonic of Afghanistan" is the title of another lecture which will be delivered by Professor Solvin, an expert from the Soviet Union who works in the department.

The participants of the seminar will visit the Hajigak ore mines. They will also visit Zarkashan gold mines because "they have a special status in geology," Engineer Mirzad said. "Gold is normally found deep in mountains, but in Zarkashan gold is mixed with the stones," Mirzad explained the department will complete its survey of gold prospects by the end of the current year, when appropriate steps will be taken.

Seminar Delegates Leave For Home

KABUL, Aug. 7. (Bakhtar).—Habibullah Rahman, a teacher in the College of Agriculture, left Kabul yesterday for France for a three-week observation tour of agricultural equipment there.

Dr. Aziz Ahmad Zamani of Avicenna Hospital Kabul, who went to the United States to study clinical pathology on a Fulbright scholarship two years ago, returned to Kabul yesterday.

Some of the orientologists and experts who came to Kabul to participate in the international seminar on manuscripts left Kabul yesterday for their countries. They were: A.S. Naqvi of Pakistan, Dr. Abbas Zaryab-khoy, Hussain Mahboobi Ard-kani, Mohammad Taqi Danish-pazhoh, and Hussain Khiddevjam of Iran; Professor Wahiduddin and Imtiaz Ali Arshi of India; Hamunirov from the Soviet Union; Dr. Richard Frye and Dr. Eittinghausen of the United States; Dr. Mizagan Jamur of Turkey; Gardner, Pearson, and D. Biwar of the United Kingdom; and Dr. Celajic of Yugoslavia.

Colombian Airliner Hijacked, Flown To Cuban Capital

BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 7 (AP).—A Colombian airliner with 71 passengers and four crew aboard was hijacked Sunday and flown to Cuba, the Colombian Foreign Ministry said.

Colombian authorities said the pilot, Rafael Madero, telephoned Bogota from Havana and reported a group of pro-Castroites forced him to fly to Cuba.

He said the passengers and crew were not harmed and would return to Colombia the next day. He did not further identify the hijackers.

Romanian, FRG Cooperation Increases, Says Communique

CONSTANZA, Romania, August 7. (DPA).—Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany have achieved significant progress in economic, technical and cultural cooperation and in tourism, according to a communique issued here yesterday on West German Foreign Minister Willy Brandt's visit.

The potential of both countries offered possibilities of increasing economic exchanges, for which the new cooperation agreement had established a "sound, mutually advantageous basis."

Brandt agreed with his Romanian colleague Corneliu Manescu that the governments of all states, regardless of their size, should make continuous efforts to secure peace and security in the world.

The development of European security was one of the most important factors in the favourable influence of the international situation, the communique continued.

Both ministers were of the opinion that one had to be realistic as regards this problem.

It was the duty of all European states to make their contribution to peace and security in Europe. Development of bilateral relations was an essential means of achieving this goal.

The communique stressed that a solution of the Vietnam war and the Middle East conflict would facilitate finding solutions to other pending international problems and exert a favourable influence on the international situation as a whole.

Earlier in the day Brandt reiterated his government was prepared to make efforts to improve relations with East European countries "even if it is a little difficult here and there."

This was especially true of the Soviet Union. The Federal Republic maintained diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union to be sure, but they were "not so good as they could be."

Brandt was speaking at a press conference given at the Black Sea resort town of Mamaia—his first during the foreign minister's Romanian visit.

He also expressed hope that the political exchange of opinions between the Federal Republic and Romania would become even more intensified and rewarding.

Both countries would have to develop their ideas in the communities to which they belonged, the foreign minister continued.

Romania and the Federal Republic should try to make constructive contributions to relaxation of tension and greater security in Europe, Brandt added.

(Contd. on page 4)

China Protests Indonesian Raid On Its Embassy

HONG KONG, Aug. 7. (Reuters).—China in a protest note to Indonesia yesterday said four of her diplomats were injured during an attack on the Chinese embassy in Jakarta Saturday, the New China News Agency reported.

The attackers, supported by Indonesian troops and armed with axes, iron rods and daggers smashed furniture and installations in the embassy and burnt down two buildings, the "strongest" protest note delivered to the Indonesian embassy by the Chinese Foreign Ministry said.

The note charged that when the Chinese charge d'affaires Tzu-po tried to go to the Indonesian Foreign Ministry he was "arbitrarily obstructed" by Indonesian troops and police.

It demanded that the Indonesian government publicly apologise for the incident, severely punish those responsible, pay compensation and guarantee the security of the Chinese embassy and its personnel.

"The Chinese government declares that it reserves the right to take further measures before it receives a satisfactory reply from the Indonesian government to the above demands," the note added.

Libre Scotland

LONDON, Aug. 7. (Reuters).—French President de Gaulle, who became the target of international criticism for supporting French nationalism in Canada, was yesterday asked to help Scotland escape English domination.

Scottish publisher and nationalist William MacLennan sent him a cable saying: "The Scots have been France's oldest ally. Please help Scotland to escape British domination."

Scottish nationalists, who want to become independent from England, have already invited the General to pay a state visit to Glasgow.

US Planes Again Make Heavy Raids On North Vietnam

SAIGON, August 7. (Reuters).—

American aircraft Saturday flew their second highest number of combat missions over North Vietnam in a mounting air campaign against power installation and military facilities.

U.S. Air Force, Navy and Marine planes flew 170 missions, bombing North Vietnamese power plant ammunition storage areas, military headquarters, convoys and barges. The all-time high was set only Friday when 190 missions were flown.

The rising figures reflected in intensification of the aerial bombardment of North Vietnam. The earlier record for number of missions flown—155—was set as far back as October 14, 1966.

Military officials here have given no reason for the increasing number of missions other than a coincidence of good flying weather with a larger number aircraft available for combat.

In Saturday's raids jets from the aircraft carriers Oriskany and Constellation flew out of the Gulf of Tonkin to unload 500 lb. and 750 lb. bombs on a power plant at Ben Thuy, which supplies the southern port of Vinh.

The cruiser St. Paul turned its guns on the North Vietnamese coast and together with the Australian destroyer Hobart heavily damaged a boat repair works near Than Hoa, 90 miles south of Hanoi, the spokesman said.

The pilot of a spotter plane reported 14 boats around the works were destroyed.

The spokesman said that a storage area in caves five miles northwest of Thanh Hoa was ripped open by secondary explosions after more intruders from the Constellation dropped 500 lb. bombs on it.

More Navy jets alight a building in a military headquarters area 44 miles south of Hanoi, as Air Force planes raided convoys and barges in the southern part of North Vietnam.

Ground action in South Vietnam was scattered and sporadic, but only 11 miles southeast of Saigon the Viet Cong shot down an Air Force

F-10 Supersabre. An Army helicopter raced in and rescued the pilot, the American spokesman said.

Nigerian Army Chief Killed

LAGOS, Aug. 7. (Reuters).—Nigeria's Chief of Army Staff, Col. Joseph Akahan, was killed in a helicopter crash Monday night, it was announced here yesterday.

A federal government announcement said Col. Akahan, 30, the helicopter pilot and co-pilot died when their machine crashed on a 50-mile (80 km) flight between the federal rear supply base of Makurdi, 100 miles (160 km) north of secessionist Biafra's northern border, and his home town Gboko.

Col. Akahan had been visiting fighting fronts in the eastern Nsukka and Ogoja areas, the statement said.

Federal sources said the crash was an accident and there was no question of the helicopter being hit by Biafran fire.

A report from Enugu said that Biafra's B-26 fighter bomber claimed to have been shot down by the Federal Nigerian government last month-flew over here Saturday.

Kabul Shaken By Tremor

KABUL, Aug. 7. (Bakhtar).—Kabul was shaken by a light earth tremor at 3:17 p.m. yesterday. No damage has been reported. This was the city's second earthquake in a week.

US HIGH SCHOOLS GOING TO "POT"

CHICAGO, Illinois, Aug. 7. (AP).—American Medical Association (AMA) said Sunday there are indications that the use of marijuana may be spreading among U.S. high school students.

The AMA's committee on alcoholism and drug dependence said in a statement that it noted that urban areas and college towns attract those who participate in the drug traffic. The committee said about young people:

"It is in the nature of adolescence to seek new and existing experiences to question self, family, and society, to try on and discard new guises of behaviour to reconcile opposing pulls and strains.

"Such experiences contribute to personal growth and ultimately to intellectual development and social progress, though in some instances the behaviour may appear to some viewers as

thoughtless, irresponsible, or rebellious."

The AMA statement said that no physical dependence or tolerance for marijuana has been demonstrated and it has not been shown as yet that marijuana causes any lasting mental or physical changes.

The statement stressed, however, that marijuana is of concern as a medico-legal problem "because it is a drug, because its possession and distribution violate federal and many state laws and because even occasional use has psychiatric implications."

The statement continued: "Persons who use marijuana continually and as the symptomatic expression of psychological conflict, a means of gaining social acceptance, or a way of escaping painful experiences of anxiety or depression may be said to be psychologically dependent on the substance.

"Continuous use may be associated with the development of psychiatric illness, although few chronic users are admitted to psychiatric inpatient facilities."

The drug dependence committee said that persons physically dependent on other substances, such as heroin, "almost always have had experience with marijuana, although not necessarily prior to experiences with so-called hard drugs."

The AMA said that unlike narcotics, barbiturates and other sedatives, and amphetamines and other stimulants, marijuana has no known use in medical practice in most countries, including the United States.

"It is important for the physician to remember that a person who has a psychological dependence on marijuana is sick and deserving of understanding and treatment, even though he may have been involved in unlawful activity," the statement concluded.



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Food For Thought

Sleep is the universal vanquisher.

—Sophocles

A STRONG UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations was built on the ruins of the second world war. It came into existence at the explicit wish of the founder members with a view to saving the future of mankind from the scourge of war and destruction and to promote international cooperation. Judging by the war that is going on in Vietnam, by the latest atrocities and bloodshed in the Middle East resulting from the premeditated aggression of Israel against neighbouring Arab countries and by the fact that most of its resolutions on apartheid in South Africa and white domination in Rhodesia have remained only on paper, the organisation has yet to fulfil the task for which it was created.

To give up hope in the UN would mean losing faith in the sanity and wisdom of man. To think that times of crisis resulting from conflicts of interests will not arise in the future would be as unrealistic as doubting the authenticity of the day's news.

The facts are that points of tension exist in this world, and new ones are created as we go along. Last year Hong Kong was a tourists' and traders' paradise. This year's disturbances have caused something like a business exodus. The same is true of Cairo and the holy places in Jordan. Basic human rights are deliberately and arrogantly denied to the coloured people in Rhodesia and South Africa.

All this happens, and then eyes turn expectantly to the famous glass-and-steel building in New York. Lobbying, debates and meetings start. Resolutions are tabled and in some cases

passed. But very seldom do these resolutions produce any tangible results.

Why can't the world body set things right? The answer may be found in a statement by the Association of World Federalists at its Oslo meeting urging greater support for the United Nations and acceptance of a world authority to beat the threat of a third global war.

If we belong to the school of thought which maintains that the United Nations must function as a really effective instrument for the maintenance of peace, for the prevention of war and for the advancement of the economic and social welfare of the people all over the world, we should also think whether it will not be a good thing to change its status—from a debating forum to an assembly making decisions binding on all member states.

The United Nations is what its members make it. It is not an institution created out of man's virtue but out of his weakness. It is the best device man has created so far as a bulwark against self-destruction and a haven of survival. What it needs now for revival is a rededication of member nations to the principles of its Charter and joint efforts to make it a fountain of authority, a beacon of light illuminating the darkest horizons of human life.

At present the United Nations serves as a forum for multilateral diplomacy, providing a safety valve and a ground for reconciliation when there are conflicts of interest. It could serve the greater interests of mankind more efficiently if the member states want it to.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Heywad* carried an editorial on bee keeping. It said bee keeping and the production of honey keeps quite a number of compatriots busy in certain areas of the country.

Considerable quantities of honey are being produced especially in areas where thick forests are available such as Pakhtia and Konar provinces. Although in most cases the producers use the honey for their own consumption some produce enough to market this valuable commodity as well, the editorial said.

The editorial expressed concern that honey obtainable in the market is never pure. It is either entirely artificial or else it contains more than fifty percent white and brown sugar, raisins, etc.

Touching on the problem of producing honey and bee keeping, the editorial said our people, in most cases, find it difficult to properly collect honey from the beehives. The bees, after the flower season, usually fly away and never return to their hives.

Efforts should be made, with the assistance of proper authorities, to teach our people how to keep bees in their hives permanently. The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has been experimenting with bee keeping and has achieved considerable success in keeping the bees permanently in their hives as well as in improving the quality of the honey.

The ministry's experiences could be made use of advantageously by private bee keepers. The editorial suggested that the ministry sell bees with their hives to private keepers and at the same time give advice and assistance about the proper ways of breeding and keeping the bees.

Yesterday's *Islah* in an editorial emphasised the importance of building all-weather swimming pools in the capital. It mentioned an editorial published in an earlier issue of the daily *Anis* which had touched on the same problem.

There are a growing number of people interested in swimming, it said. Since Kabul, unlike other cities lacks swimming pools, swimmers must go to Kargha lake which was not intended to be used as a swimming pool. The base of the lake is not concreted.

On the contrary, it is made of soft mud. Those who are learning how to swim are likely to get stuck at the bottom of the lake and drown. A number of people lose their lives by swimming in Kargha lake every year. Only last Friday a young was drowned, bringing the

total so far to twelve.

The editorial suggested that proper swimming facilities be built in convenient spots. In the meantime the municipal corporation and other proper authorities should set up life saving facilities at Kargha in order to save people who drown.

World Press

The Cairo press reported Saturday that the Arab foreign ministers conference in Khartoum has agreed to convene a special meeting of the Arab ministers of economy, finance and oil to discuss all aspects of the proposed oil embargo and economic boycott of states supporting Israel.

The papers said the decision was reached after heated discussions Friday over the Iraqi proposal for a complete oil embargo for three months.

The economic conference will be staged in Baghdad within the coming week to study the report to the forthcoming summit conference of Arab heads of state.

According to the Cairo press, Saudi Arabia has expressed doubts on the effectiveness of an oil embargo as an economic weapon against the United States, Britain and West Germany.

The Tunisian delegate, belittling the importance of an economic boycott, also questioned the wisdom of breaking off diplomatic relations with Western countries, the papers added.

The semi-official *Al Ahran* said heated discussions on economic boycott questions will result in "severe pressure by foreign powers and certain Arab countries to reject the proposal for a total embargo on oil exports."

Sudanese Premier Mohammed Mahgoub is quoted by one Cairo paper as saying in connection with the foreign ministers deliberations:

"We are not wasting our time but pooling the potential Arab nation into the melting pot to serve as an effective weapon for

the restoration to the Arab nation of its honour and dignity."

The Nigerian *Daily Sketch*, an organ of the Nigerian Lagos government, Saturday appealed to federal leader Yakubu Gowon to call a temporary truce in the fight against the secessionist state of Biafra and start negotiations.

The paper said in an editorial that Biafra's leader Odumegwu Ojukwu, having had a taste of defeat and having lost his strong bargaining position, would probably negotiate.

It would be "hopelessly unrealistic" to wait until the secessionist forces had been crushed, the paper argued.

"Let us avoid collapse, the consequences of which will be disastrous to the country we are struggling so desperately to preserve," the paper appealed.

It said the country's economy had taken a severe blow in the month since fighting broke out, and it would take years to repair the damage done.

The paper said the federal military might was superior to that of Biafra, which had lost heavy casualties so far.

A West German newspaper claimed Saturday that Nazi Gestapo chief General Heinrich Mueller, whose organisation imprisoned, deported and killed millions of Jews, was now living in Albania.

The newspaper, *Schwaebische Donauzeitung*, quoted an Ulm resident, Helmut Lill, as saying he hid after World War II.

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History Of Afghan Manuscripts

Similarly, Baihaqi's history throws light upon social conditions, the position of the court and the politics of the time: it is also a fine example of the fluent Dari prose of the fifth century. Another such manuscript, that of Khair-ul-Bayan by Bayazid Pir Roashan, now preserved in Germany and another copy in Pashto, but written in the same style and tone of Kandahar, constitute some of the outstanding works in old Pashto.

Sometimes one comes across manuscripts which possess not only intrinsic but also spiritual value and have apparent as well as spiritual merits. Examples may be given of beautifully written and decorated manuscripts on such subjects as commentary upon the Holy Koran, medicine, botany, literature or history, copies of Shahnama containing paintings and decorations of a high order, each one which serves a purpose and as a means of judging another masterpiece.

Similarly, manuscripts of commentaries upon the Holy Koran in the Dari language, beautifully written and attractively embellished in diverse ways, also will be cherished by scholars because of their texts and the use of grammar, the literary style, fluency of language, special interpretations and wording etc. Among these may be counted the translation of Tafsir-e Tarajum, a part of the old Tafsir in Cambridge and other commentaries in Dari which serve as some of the best sources for understanding linguistic styles and other points.

To these could be added such other manuscripts as Tazkirat-ul-Khalafin, written in 575, and a collection of important and rare texts on medicine such as Aamar-ul-Aqaqir-el-Mufreda-wal-Murakkaba by Zahrawi Undulusi, Taqwim-el-Adwiyat-ul-Mufreda by Abdul-Alai etc. which existed at the Balamari Library in Peshawar.

Manuscripts whose texts have not been discovered elsewhere and therefore, are really peerless, and demand close attention because such texts even though worthless from the viewpoint of appearance, may carry great value for their texts and contents.

Duplicate copies of a manuscript are utilised in preparing a critical text and for the purpose of corrections. Quotations from the duplicate copies are given in footnotes, the correct and substantiated form is incorporated on a separate sheet in the text and the differences between

copies are described on the margin. But in a text that is unique in character this procedure cannot be followed and the original text itself has to be scrutinised and analysed.

Since most of the manuscripts were written either by scribes or calligraphists who were not acquainted with the language and the subject matter, serious blunder have sometimes been made in the text and even deletions and additions have been made in these. Sometimes the scribes has misread "nurm" (soft) as "buzm" (party or assembly) and they appear to have been addicted to the habit of misplacing dots over the words so that clerical errors and transposition of letters by the scribes, even though inadvertently made, have to be reckoned with.

I have seen manuscripts which have been written by persons who appear to have tried to reproduce the letters without knowing anything about the language. Such manuscripts are plentiful in India where Hindu calligraphists unacquainted with the language undertook the task of writing these. An example may be given of the manuscript of Tabaqate-Nasiri in Punjab University the writer of which did not even know the word "Khuda" (God) and frequently wrote it as "Juda" (separate).

It has sometimes occurred that the scribe did deliberately interfere with the text and took it upon himself to remove a word and replace it with another. Since the taste and capability of the scribe were not higher than that of the author, it cannot be admissible; even if such an eventuality could be reorganised, the ethics of the profession should nullify such an attempt.

Anyway, if a research worker engaged in the task of preparing a correct text has a number of copies of the same manuscript before him, then he can easily search out, through comparison, the most reliable text and put the rest in the footnotes. But if a unique text has been tampered with by the scribe, then his job becomes more difficult and he has to consult other volumes in order to seek the truth, and even then he has to describe his reasons for doing so in the footnotes.

If this method does not work and he cannot find the correct meaning or solution of phrases and words by consulting other the texts on the same subject, in

that case he has to write his own views in a footnote or he copies the original text but leaves question marks in brackets against them to denote ambiguity. In preparing the texts of unique manuscripts one has to be extremely careful, because each word has to be weighed in accordance with its usage and meaning together with an in the light of the literary style of the time when it was written. If the critic discovers a literary or historical reason for changing a word into another, he should give his explanations in a footnote.

For example the manuscript of Zain-el-Akhar-Gardezi, which I prepared by consulting two handwriting texts in the Cambridge and Oxford libraries. I discovered that this manuscript in reality is unique because the manuscript at Oxford is only a copy of the first one and, therefore, in order to solve the numerous difficulties involving this volume, I had to resort to such texts as were quoted by Gardezi himself and only then did I succeed in correcting mistakes made deliberately or inadvertently by the scribes.

Unique manuscripts are subject to several abuses; for example ignorance of the scribe, sectarian prejudices, unfavourable climatic conditions, attack by insects, the stupidity of the owner, who in his ignorance takes up a penknife and scrapes away paintings, or because of a special obsession or prejudice bestows upon one the titles of "Peace be Upon Him" and "Blessings Upon Him" and punishes another one with the words "God's curse of Upon Him" etc. It is sometimes seen that the contents volume are deliberately mutilated and illegally modified. In such cases the research worker's task becomes easier if he has more than copy available to him because he can sift out the copy which has not been tampered with, but where a unique manuscript is concerned, his job becomes extremely difficult and the only thing he can do is to pinpoint the dubious parts in a footnote together with his own comments thereon.

At this point I would like to give a few examples from the manuscript of Zain-el-Akhar-Gardezi which is now ready to go to the Press. Gardezi, in describing the Islamic days says that the 11th of Ziehejja is called "Youn-el-Qar" but this name in both texts has been mentioned as "Youn-el-Fur." I have corrected it into "Youn-el-Qar" because El-Berou in his book Asaar-el-Baqiya (page 334 mentions it as such. (To be continued)

Japan Working On A Solution In Vietnam

Ambassador Senjin Tsuruoka, Japan's new permanent UN representative, said in New York Friday that Premier Eisaku Sato was looking for some way Japan could help settle the war in Vietnam.

The ambassador told reporters that when he met the premier in Tokyo a week ago, "he stressed the importance of the Vietnamese question."

"Our government is very, very concerned with the affairs," Tsuruoka went on, "and it hopes earnestly (for) the quick end of the warfare there," and he is seeking the way in which Japan may be useful to settle the question.

"But I should like to add that for the moment there is no concrete proposal for concrete measure in that purpose."

He said Japan should be made a permanent member of the UN Security Council so that the council would better reflect "the present situation of the world" and so that Japan's increased economic strength and technical capacity might contribute to achieving the UN's purposes. But he added, "I have no authorisation of my government to go on this road."

The ambassador said he did not expect "any radical change" in the Assembly's autumn session on the question of seating Communist China.

He said the Japanese were "very worried" about nuclear explosions in China but a very important section of them "are thinking that we are protected by the alliance with the United

States, because this agreement provides that Japan would be protected against any invasion."

Tsuruoka explained that Japan's policy toward China was "separation between the politics and the economics—"We engage in cultural and economic relations with mainland China but our relations stop there."

As to press reports of Japanese automobile imports into Rhodesia he said, "I don't think there is a flow of Japanese goods into Rhodesia. The Japanese government prohibits the exportation of cars to Rhodesia."

He said if Japan negotiated with the United States for return of the Ryuku islands to Japanese administration "that's not a quarrel."

(AP)

Radiation Hazard In Electronic Age

The recent withdrawal from the U.S. market of 90,000 colour television sets because, the manufacturer said, they produced dangerous amounts of radiation spurred a new campaign in the U.S. Congress for tighter controls over all radiations devices.

Hearings have been scheduled to take testimony from experts on health hazards inherent in X-ray and other radiological devices. The purpose is to develop and administer national standards for control of radiation emissions from electronic products.

The danger is a ghastly one, because radiation hazards are of a particularly insidious sort. The victim of overexposure is practically defenceless because X-rays, or any electromagnetic radiation, cannot be seen, smelled, heard or felt.

Yet, as research has already shown, overexposure can cause serious damage to internal organs and cause genetic changes which will affect future generations. Irradiation can also produce sterility.

Yet, even backers of tighter controls point out, some radiation is a natural part of human life. The sun, they note, bathes the earth in radiation daily from

its energy field. And man's applied use of X-rays—in medicine and dentistry for example—is of inestimable value in modern health care. These rays have saved thousands of lives, in combating cancer and other diseases.

But there are tolerance levels, even for sunshine. Man through the years has learned to live with the sun's rays. Now he must learn to live with artificial radiation.

As man embarks into the new atomic age, the need of effective control of radiation hazards becomes more apparent—because of spreading use of all types of radiation equipment (colour television is but one example) and a general lack of central supervision over such devices, not only in the United States but in other countries.

The problem is a global one, as modern technology emphasises ever more powerful electronic and X-ray device for industry everywhere, as well as in communications and in modern medicine. This is the age of high-powered electronic circuits and vacuum tubes—which can be the source of radiation danger if not properly safeguarded.

Radiation, of course, is only one of the new dangers faced by man as he adopts new technology. Air and water pollution are threatened in many countries as a result of growing use of drugs and chemicals. Modern man uses new detergents to clean and new insecticides to control pests, but now he is finding that the side effects may prove harmful.

Radiation dangers have become more apparent through the years. The first cases involved workers in watch factories who used radium paint to mark the hours in luminescent numbers. Time revealed they suffered excess radiation, causing early death. Uranium mining developed similar hazards to workers in the mines and in uranium treatment plants.

Early radiation devices, even though used with care, sometimes caused unexpected problems. In the United States, fluoroscope machines were manufactured for use in shoe stores, for fitting shoes. The light from below outlined the foot's structure. Most states have now banned them, however, because excess amounts of such radiation, it was found, damaged

(Contd. on page 4)

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A Picnic's A Picnic For Everyone Except Mom

Last week heat break began for Kabul schools. A lot of students used their holiday to go to cool places like Paghman, Kargha, or Salang. Some even went as far as Nooristan, Badakhshan, or Bamian. For those who stayed at home there were picnics for the family. But all the work for a weekend picnic to get away from it all falls on mother. Preparations and cooking are the woman's chore.

All the food must be bought Thursday. Mutton, beef and steak for meat dishes, rice and potatoes, vegetables and salad makings, and other necessities like eggs and fresh fruit constitute a full afternoon's work for mother.

She starts preparing the special dishes right away. Potatoes must be washed and peeled, the meat ground for the kofta, the mutton cut up and skewered.

Then the family comes home hungry for dinner and she must interrupt. Dinner is fixed, the table set, the family eats. Then mother clears the table and washes up and take cares of the children. If she's lucky a servant or a daughter will help her.

More work after dinner. The fruit must be washed, the rice soaked, the eggs boiled.

Next morning she's up at 6 o'clock preparing the breakfast and dressing the children for the day ahead.

She enlists the rest of the family to help her gather the things for the picnic. She collects the knives and forks and spoons, the plates and tea things, the stove for making tea and keeping the food warm.

Games for the children to play, rugs to sit on, and extra clothes are piled together.

Finally mother gets a chance to get ready herself.

If the family is lucky enough to have a car they can simply load

By Our Own Reporter

it up and take off. Otherwise they must wait for their friends or hire a taxi to take them to the chosen spot.

At last they arrive. Father stretches and smiles and sits down to relax. But mother's work is just beginning.

First there must be tea. Then the food which was readied at home must be warmed and fixed for serving. Kababs sputter over the fire she's made, the children fuss over the fresh apricots.

After the big meal, everything must be gotten together and washed or thrown away.

Now mother gets her chance. She can take a walk, or just sit in peace and enjoy herself.

But not for long. Afternoon tea must be made, and the children are forever getting into mischief. The girls chase each other around the park and get great fun out of dousing each other with water from the river.

Perhaps there'll be a chance to play badminton or horseback riding or watch the men play "Bank" Tekka, Felash or other card games. And there is music. The young girls sing and dance after they've gone swimming, and everyone has a hand at the instruments.

It's a long day, but worth it. There is all the re-arranging to do when mother gets home, but she's having so much fun she's not even thinking about it.

Press On Women

MARRIAGE BASED ON LOVE

By A Staff Writer

Thursday's *Anis* on its women's page in an editorial entitled *One of the Aspects of Life* discusses the role of love between a husband and a wife.

The editor is of opinion that it is love on which a husband and wife should base their marriage. If the marriage life is based on love, both sides will try to devote their entire energy to making their life happy and prosperous.

The woman's editor bases her editorial on a letter which she received some time ago from a girl. That letter reads as follows:

"I am a 18 years old girl and I have been engaged six months to a young man. We both love each other. But I feel that some restraint and coolness on my part has made the boy cool and reluctant to marry me. I do not know how to behave so that our love should not be harmed and that we might continue to get along happily."

The editor replies as follows: If the girl and the boy are truly in love, the reluctance shown by the boy is unjustified. It is up to the girl to convey and make her fiancé, understand with strong logic, that his misunderstanding of her intentions is absolutely unjustified. They should not let the atmosphere of their sincere love be overshadowed by clouds of doubts.

It is also up to the girl to show her fiancé that she loves him and if he loves her there is no reason why he should doubt her love for him, adds the editor.

Another write up in the same page advises against kissing children on their mouths.

We often see, says the writer, mothers, fathers and other close relatives kissing their children on the lips. Though, the writer says, this kind of kiss is based on deep love and by doing so a close relatives show their deep affection, it should be borne in mind that kissing is one means of transferring disease from one person to another.

The writer suggests that friend and relatives, because of the germs which exist in the mouth, not express their love for others children by giving a kiss to them. The writer suggests that they demonstrate their affection in other ways.

An article on the same page discusses social problems.

The article, by Nafesa Shaek Mubarez, particularly emphasises the role of mothers in raising their children. The writer says that any individual, no matter what position he or she holds in society should fulfill his responsibilities.

For instance, the author says, a mother, as an individual, has the

(Contd. on page 4)

200 Million Years On Her Mind

Fran Hopkins



Dr. Jamila Kukalova

The women who doesn't mind 200 million years. She is a scholar of prehistoric insects. She has made a hobby of her profession, and a profession of her hobby.

Dr. Jamila Kukalova works at the Natural Science Faculty at Prague's Charles University. She has worked at Cambridge University in the U.S. and has published over 25 scientific papers. She is 34 years old, discovered with two daughters.

Her object of study is the insect population of the fern-forested world of millions of years ago, the insects that shared the earth with huge salamanders and the first amphibians.

They weren't the butterflies that please or trouble us today, though at that time there were already creatures similar to mayflies and dragonflies. Beetles were beginning to develop and cockroaches and grasshoppers were much the same as they are today.

Why all this? Because paleontology tells us what the world looked like before the first people entered on the scene.

It is a huge adventure, discovering the past life of our planet in layers of the earth, to fill in the blank spots in our knowledge of ancient life forms by studying fossils petrified organisms.

Dr. Kukalova discovered an immense site for fossil insects in Moravia, less than 30 kilometres from Brno. She spends weeks at a time there with her colleagues. Up to the present,

she has discovered 19 new orders of insects and entirely new families.

Her scientific work has placed her among leading experts. With a geologists hammer in hand, she uncovers the mysteries of life two hundred million years ago.

In her flat in the Pankrace district in Prague, she plays the great sympathy, but she kept stargazing.

Her interests are broad. They include literature and art. She likes to cook and invents surprising dishes. She finds time to spend with her daughters and she has many friends, not only in her own field and not only from Czechoslovakia.

Rolling Stone Gathers Too Much For Wife

Diana Wyman the wife of the Rolling stones group guitarist, Bill Wyman, said that although she still loved her husband she was not prepared to share him with his thousands of female fans. "I cannot go back to that life" said 25-year old, dark-haired Diana. She admitted she was jealous of the fans who, she told reporters, "crawled all over" her husband.

She said the fans were largely responsible for the break-up of their once-happy seven year old marriage, but she agreed that, without them, the Rolling Stones would never have reached the top.

"We could hardly leave the house without being besieged by fans", she said. "It had made it almost impossible to live a normal family life al-

though we tried. I cannot stand it any more."

She has come to start a new life in South Africa but she said, her husband would see their five-year-old son Stephen regularly.

"Bill loves Stephen and I know what they both mean to each other." She said that pop group fans not only plagued them in public but often used to telephone their home.

Also, she said, the groups' constant travelling had been a great strain. Her husband was away most of the time and could spend only short spells at home.

She said that when they married her husband had been an engineering student and they were happy. They met at a dance hall and were married when he was 19 and she 18.

All About Women

FAREWELL TO A VALUED COLLEAGUE

Frances Hopkins, a U.S. Peace Corps Volunteer who assisted the Kabul Times for three years, left for her home in Cleveland last Friday. She will visit family and friends in Greece, Sierra Leone and Scotland before arriving in the U.S. in October.

Fran did a lot to improve the Kabul Times. She willingly filled any job that cropped up—rewriting, editing or supervising page layout—always kept at it in spite of cold offices and other occupational hazards.

In helping her colleagues produce special pages on women, culture, students, and business Fran always maintained her principle that the people she worked with should learn to do the work independently.

The Kabul Times Annual, which appeared for the first time last year, was interesting and readable in large measure because of her suggestions and efforts in cooperation with its editor, Nour Rahimi.

Fran was sincere, fair, and hard-working. Her ability to read Dari and understand about 90 per cent of a conversation helped her appreciate our culture. Her sense of hu-

mour let her see in perspective the inevitable jolts any visitor has.

Fran left with the firm conviction that she will return to the country she grew so attached to, perhaps when roads like the Asian Highway make some of the few areas she has not seen more accessible.

Members of the staff of The Kabul Times are sorry she has gone and hope she will come again.

Madam, My Madam

What's Wrong With The Baby?

By Nokta Cheen

"The baby has got a high fever", my wife told me in a desperate voice as she saw me entering the house after a full days work.

She was worried and restless like a fish out of water. The summer heat which was at a peak added to the dryness of her temper.

She forgot her normal courtesy of welcoming me home. All this worried me. I looked at her with great sympathy, but she kept staring at the baby—touching its hand and forehead frequently.

"Just feel his forehead for yourself", she now said in a soft, pitiful voice.

I touched our new born son's forehead. He was burning up. "Well lets get going to the doctor," I told her.

"Just wait till I get the baby dressed," she answered.

She told the servant to dress the baby, and began, herself to put on her best dress for the occasion of visiting the doctor.

We were a paraphernalia for the doctor—the baby in the arm of the servant, the parents worried about the baby, my mother-in-law worried for the health of her daughter, and my mother anxious to find out "the real trouble" with the baby so in the future the child would be treated properly.

The driver was there so that I, supposed to be in state of nerves caused by the illness of the child, should not have an accident while trying to reach the doctor.

When, like a file of wounded people each for a different reason, and some for no reason at all, we entered the doctor's consultation office he got worried. The baby, like an invaluable treasure, protected by a circle of armed soldiers, was lost in the middle of its sympathisers.

"Dr. please check the baby, I think he has a very high fever, so does my husband, so does my ...", my wife said.

The doctor interrupted her. "Where is the baby", he asked.

We made way and the baby was brought forth. The doctor requested, to my relief, every body to leave the room except the parents.

"With all the clothes you have put on the baby, don't you think he feels warm?", the doctor asked the mother with a sarcastic smile.

The mother had put on the baby one woollen sweater, two shirts and one pair of underwear. And to bring the baby to the doctor, she had draped him in a woollen blanket.

The doctor checked the baby thoroughly.

"The baby is in perfect health. He has no fever, nor any illness. Just take the clothes off him, for goodness sake".

"You know a new born baby can not keep a constant body temperature," the doctor explained. "His temperature should be adjusted to that of outside," the doctor went on. "This is why in summer it should have on the least clothes, and in winter the most."

My wife and I exchanged bashful looks of ignorance at one another. We thanked the doctor and left.

Three weeks later my office telephone rang in the afternoon. "Jan, please make an appointment with the doctor for the baby," my wife said.

"What is the matter," I asked matter of factly.

"He is suffering from indigestion." I made an appointment with the doctor for the evening.

When we visited the doctor in the evening, this time without the paraphernalia, the baby was again perfectly all right.

"You must see that when you are giving milk to the baby, the nipple of the bottle sticks to his mouth properly so that no air gets into his stomach."

My wife and I, again the champions of ignorance, once again exchanged looks as the doctor, like a good referee, stood by.

I don't know where we are heading with the baby. I only hope that he does not pick up a real germ from the doctor's visiting room which is packed with sick children.

TROUSERS, JUMP SUITS AND CAPES

The Yves St. Laurent, Courreges, Givenchy and Balenciaga collections this week developed and confirmed the leading trends of trousers and jump suits, capes, culottes, and tunics which emerged in the first Paris openings.

The general swing towards softer clothes is producing more trouser fashions than ever before. The new trousers are as feminine as skirts, come in draped knickers, wide legged culottes and bermudas and long silk crepe jump suits which completely outdate the severely tailored trouser suits and formal dinner jackets of last season.

St. Laurent's romantic velvet knicker suits with brocade embroidered waistcoats offer a new way to dress after dark, together with Balenciaga's organza gym bloomers, Andre Courreges' embroidered bermuda short ensembles, and the silk crepe culotte dresses at Givenchy.

Capes, ranging from dashing Spanish matador styles to variations of nurses' capes, were everywhere. Balenciaga showed shoulder caplets in everything from white mink to ostrich feathers.

Daytime capes, cut without armholes, were often worn with flowing head-dresses or scarves draped into deep handkerchief points.

The newest looking suit in Paris had a long jacket, ranging from wrist to finger tip length. Givenchy paired the long belted and double breasted jacket with matching dresses in line plaids or window pane checks.

Uneven hemlines, graded from knee length in front to the floor at the back, were one of the strongest trends in formal clothes. Slim column dresses in clinging crepes were slit up the front of the knees.

Balenciaga's full bell-skirted dresses were completely cut away at the front, and often edged on the high-low hemlines with bands of mink, embroidery, or ostrich feathers.

Transparent and see-through effects were strongly featured in Courreges' late day wear.

Who's Who: Fahima Ahmad

This week's Who's Who introduces Miss Fahima Ahmad, an assistant in the Faculty of Science, Kabul University.

Like many others in the Faculty of Science Miss Ahmad majored in chemistry and biology but her primary interest is in zoology, the study of which she has had to pursue largely on her own initiative because of the limited means available here to study the physiology and behaviour of animals.

Now, however, with the imminent opening of the new zoological park in Berikot, Miss Ahmad is looking forward to doing practical research and being able to continue her studies on a wider scale.

She feels it is important for Afghanistan to have such a zoological gardens to house the many indigenous animals of the country that are found no

where else in the world. Such an animal park would be of both general interest to the public and special interest to zoologists.

"The Berikot zoo will naturally be small at first and a lot of work will have to be done to capture the animals throughout Afghanistan and then make sure that they survive in captivity. For this we need many trained zoologists," Miss Ahmad said.

The Berikot zoo she feels has the potential of being a major zoological attraction and therefore she is eager to join the staff and help make it a successful venture.

Eventually, she hopes, the zoo will be able to house animals from all over the world and that it will be able to send animals found here to other zoos.

Miss Ahmad is a graduate of Zarghona High School. She took her degree from the Faculty of Science in 1964 and then taught biology for a year to the upper grades in Rabia Balkhi High School and in the afternoons worked as an assistant at the Parasitology laboratory in Kabul. She became an assistant at the Faculty last year.

"A few years ago," she said, "no one would have ever dreamed of Afghan women wanting to be zoologists. The fact that I do shows how far women have come in the last few years."

"Now we not only compete with men in offices and governmental departments but we are also ready to work and compete with them in the sciences," she said.



Fahima Ahmad

US Senate Committee Urges Govt. To Set Up ABM System

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, (Reuter).—The U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee has urged the government to set up an anti-ballistic missile (ABM) network immediately because of China's progress with nuclear weapons.

In a report approving a \$70,000 million Defence Department bill for the current fiscal year, the committee said work should start on the system at once regardless of any possible agreement with the Soviet Union on limiting such a costly ABM race.

Defence Secretary Robert McNamara has estimated a missile defence system would cost \$40,000 million.

McNamara has withheld an order to deploy America's already well-developed ABMS on the ground that talks with the USSR might result in some sort of accord to prevent escalation of the arms race. He also claims that no defence system can prevent catastrophic damage in an all-out nuclear war.

The Soviet Union is reported to have already established a limited ABM system.

The committee's report said: "It is the view of the committee that the deployment of the Nike-X anti-ballistic missile system should be initiated immediately, and the committee urges the executive branch of the government to take action accordingly."

Referring to China's developing nuclear strength, it added: "The decision on the deployment of the anti-ballistic missile system cannot rest on any bilateral agreements reached with the Soviet Union."

The committee also cut from \$287 million to \$115 million funds requested for buying the F-111B, the Navy's version of the swept-wing TFX aircraft.

It said Navy officers had confirmed that the plane's combat performance was "far below specified requirements" and that serious design deficiencies made it unsuitable for operating from aircraft carriers.

5 Nations Form A Group, But Can't Find Proper Name

BANGKOK, Aug. 7, (Reuter). The foreign ministers of five Southeast Asian countries meeting here to form a new economic grouping were at a loss as to what its name should be.

The Thai Foreign Minister, Thanat Khoman, said the name "Southeast Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SEAARC)" suggested by Indonesia for the five countries—Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand—was not acceptable to some of the countries.

Thanat told reporters: "Particularly, the Philippines feels that the name 'SEAARC' sounds like shark."

Thanat said the ministers and the officials of the five countries would try to find a suitable name acceptable to all the countries.

"Otherwise we will leave it to the people of all the countries concerned to choose a suitable name," Thanat added.

At yesterday's informal session the ministers joined their aides in drafting the charter embodying the aims and objectives of the new organisation.

The first meeting held Saturday ran into political arguments, because Indonesia raised the question of the presence of region troops in some of the five countries, which it thought would detract the value of the new grouping in its character as a non-military and non-political grouping.

The Philippines foreign secretary, Narciso Ramos, particularly defended the need for American bases in his country, while the Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister, Abdul Razak, and Singapore's Foreign Minister U.K. Rajaratnam, replied that the British troops in their countries were going to withdraw very soon.

Communique

(Contd. from page 1)

He stressed that the solution of the problem of European security had to be based on the existing realities.

But this could not mean that one considered it correct that highly armed blocs opposed each other in Europe and on German soil.

This reality should be replaced by a better one, Brandt said.

On Saturday, the West German guest conferred with Romanian party chief Nicolai Ceausescu for five hours on bilateral problems and world issues.

Earlier in his visit he signed an agreement in Bucharest calling for technical and economic cooperation between both countries.

Weather Forecast

Skies throughout the country will be mainly clear. Yesterday the warmest region was Farah with a high of 40 C, 104 F. The coldest area was North Salang with a low of 4 C, 39 F.

The speed of wind was 8 knots (12 m.p.h.). The temperature in Kabul at 9 a.m. was 25 C, 77 F.

Yesterday's temperatures:	
Kabul	34 C 15 C
	93 F 59 F
Kandahar	38 C 25 C
	100 F 77 F
Mazare Sharif	38 C 22 C
	100 F 72 F
Jalalabad	37 C 21 C
	98 F 70 F
Bost	39 C 24 C
	102 F 75 F
Ghazni	32 C 17 C
	89 F 63 F



ARIANA CINEMA
At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.
French film in Farsi
CHEN DE PIQUE

PARK CINEMA
At 2:30, 5:30 and 10 p.m. American cinemascope colour film in Farsi
CAT BALOU

Canada's New Party Seeks Moderation

OTTAWA, Aug. 7, (Reuter).—Policies of moderation designed to win friends at home and abroad were approved by Canada's new Democratic Party, successor to the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, at its recent national convention.

The majority of delegates rejected an angry demand from a minority group for denunciation of United States actions in Vietnam. The resolution finally adopted called for an immediate halt to United States bombing of North Vietnam but stopped short of demanding immediate withdrawal of American troops.

The tone of moderation in the party's pursuit of power was struck by one of its members of Parliament, Andrew Brewin, during the Vietnam debate.

"If we are to have influence with our friends—and the United States is our friend—extreme, bitter, emotional words must be avoided," he said.

"We have to state this in a way that will have influence with our friends in the United States."

On the vital issue of American control of the Canadian economy, the convention overwhelmingly crushed a call for massive nationalisation of Canadian industry as the best protection for the economy.

Instead, support was given to modern sophisticated government intervention in the economy. The convention called for regulation of business through fiscal policies and use of investment policies—such as a Canadian capital resources fund—to enable the government to channel investment in advantageous directions.

World News In Brief

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, (AP).—Imports of raw cotton from the Soviet Union by western countries have been running 31 per cent higher than last year. Japan has been buying increased quantities.

SCILLY ISLES, England, Aug. 7, (AP).—An American grandfather and his crew of one sailed into port here Sunday night after crossing the Atlantic in a 30-foot (9 m) ketch on the first stage of a leisurely voyage round the world.

Warren Ford, 63, made the crossing aboard the ketch *Ma-verick* in 30 days from Cape Cod with another American, Wayne Arnest, 28.

Ford now plans to head for the Suez Canal.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 7, (AP).—Ikuro Kashima, the Japanese adventure who sailed solo across the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, left Sunday by jet airplane for his home in Kobe, Japan.

He and a party of about 50 persons, including newsmen, flew from Los Angeles International airport to San Francisco, where they will board a plane for Japan.

Welfare Experts Study Principles

GENEVA, Aug. 7, (Reuter).—Welfare experts from 31 nations meet here today for a two-week study session aimed at formulating principles suitable for government backed social policies.

Experts from Belgium, Brazil, Britain, Canada, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Libya, Malaysia, Poland, Senegal and the United States will discuss the objectives of social welfare, especially in countries undergoing rapid social change.

They hope to produce recommendations which will help the United Nations formulate its own social welfare programme and to review the experience of countries with different social systems.

Their discussions will be primarily concerned with social programmes in countries with limited economic resources while having a number while of trained administrators and technical experts.

Arab Refugee Problem Discussed

AMMAN, Aug. 7, (Reuter).—Nils-Goran Gussing, personal representative of United Nations Secretary-General U Thant, left here yesterday for Israel after talks with Jordanian ministers on the problem of refugees from the Israeli-occupied west bank of the Jordan River.

Gussing, who arrived here on Friday night, said Saturday's talks covered the question of possible repatriation of the refugees, estimated to number 200,000 who fled their homes during the Arab-Israeli war in June.

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Love Marriage

(Continued from page 3)

In our country, says the writer, more importance is attached to meat than to vegetables. Vegetables are full of vitamins and various kinds of vitamins are vital for proper physical growth.

The writer says that since housewives are solely responsible for preparing food at home for the sake of the good health of the members of their family, they should include vegetables in the daily diet.

Another write up gives some instructions for women on cleaning and washing the face. Cleaning and washing the face, says the writer, is one of those things to which women should pay a great deal of attention.

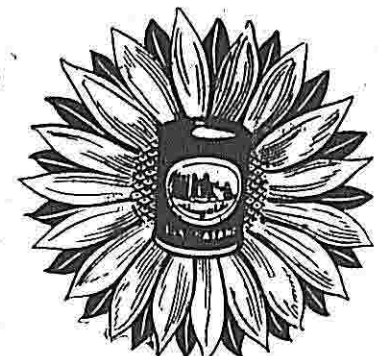
Almost all women, who pay utmost attention to their complexions use various types of facial creams and make-up to clean their faces.

Some women have the habit to wash their face with soap. Although soap cleans the skin, it also dries the skin. The writer suggests baking soda for those women with dry skin.

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KHATMANDU-RANGOON-CANTON-SHANGHAI



PAKISTAN INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES

Radiation

(Continued from page 2)

male gonads, bringing with it danger of sterility.

Research has shown that X-rays cause genetic changes or mutations in living cells. Irradiation causes visible changes in chromosomes, which can be seen under microscopes. These changes affect future generations, in such characteristics as colour of eyes, colour of skins, length of hair or other physical qualities. They can also cause sterility.

The TV sets which precipitated the new campaign in Washington for further federal legislation were found to produce X-radiation in excess of the limit of 0.5 milliröntgen per hour recommended by national authorities. The U.S. National Centre for Radiological Health said they were potentially a very grave health hazard if they remained in use.

Senator E.L. Bartlett, a promoter of tighter controls, said the TV case "should relieve us of any illusion that the atomic age has automatically brought with it the effective control of radiation hazards. This television X-ray incident is a warning to us of future risks and dangers."

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)

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