

9-24-1967

## Kabul Times (September 24, 1967, vol. 6, no. 149)

Bakhtar News Agency

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes>

 Part of the [International and Area Studies Commons](#)

Please take our feedback survey at: [https://unomaha.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV\\_8cchtFmpDyGfBLE](https://unomaha.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_8cchtFmpDyGfBLE)

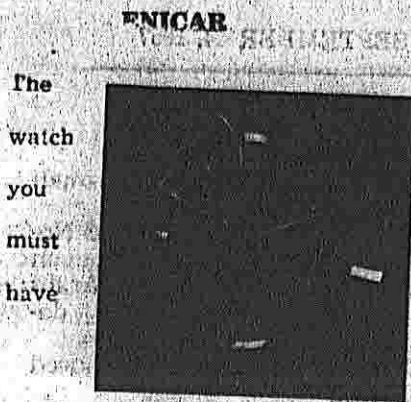
---

### Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (September 24, 1967, vol. 6, no. 149)" (1967). *Kabul Times*. 1565.  
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/1565>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Newspaper Archives at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kabul Times by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact [unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu](mailto:unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu).





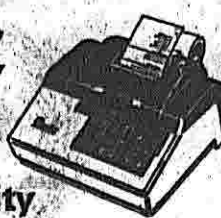
# THE KABUL TIMES

6 OCT - 6 1967  
Cont Copy

for precise calculations

Precisa

Profit  
Prestige  
Portability



VOL. VI, NO. 149

KABUL, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1967 (MIZAN 1, 1346 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 3

## Granaries Planned For More Provinces Food Procurement Department Now Surveying 50 Sites

By A Staff Writer

Sites are being chosen for 50 grain storage hangar depots which are to be built in the provinces within the next 18 months. A delegation from the Food Procurement Department is now visiting the provinces for this purpose.

Storage depots will be built in each of the provinces to meet the needs of the population.

Preliminary surveys, drawing up blue-prints, conducting bidding on construction offers, and supervising the construction work will be handled by the Danish consultative firm of Lelf Hanfan.

The above are provided for in an agreement signed by Afghanistan and the Federal Republic of Germany for financing the food storage project of the Food Procurement Department.

Under the agreement the Federal Republic of Germany will provide a credit of 28 million dm for the construction of grain storage depots in Afghanistan.

Of this, 1.2 million dm will be paid to the consultative firm, some 8.8 million will be spent on the construction of the hangars and the rest will be allocated for the construction of two grain silos in Kandahar and Herat.

Each silo will have a capacity of 20,000 tons and will be able to mill

200 tons of flour a day.

The department now has three silos, two in Kabul and one in Pule Khumri with a combined capacity of 70,000 tons.

With the completion of the hangars modern storage facilities will be available for more than 150,000 tons of grain.

The 28 million dm loan is a part of 200 million dm credits granted to Afghanistan during the 2nd plan period.

Because preliminary studies were not made for the food storage project during the 2nd plan period, the project and the loan allocation were transferred to the third plan.

## US Warns China On Intervention In Vietnam War

CHICAGO, Sept. 24, (AFP).—The United States has warned China clearly that it will use atomic weapons to destroy China's military potential if it intervenes in the Vietnamese conflict, Senator Karl Mundt said yesterday.

The Republican senator from South Dakota, who was addressing the annual conference of republican women, added that China was told "some time ago" the U.S. did not intend to fight with conventional weapons if China intervened militarily in Vietnam.

"This is a good position and I support it," he declared.

He asserted that, thanks to this threat and because of internal troubles, it was unlikely that China would escalate its position in Vietnam.

Senator Mundt felt that the U.S. could have ended the war victoriously three years ago if it had used its full military power. "The military is checked by civilians in the White House and the Pentagon deciding on when and what to hit," he stated.

In conclusion, he declared that the U.S. should cease all trade with the Soviet Union, which, he said, was sending to North Vietnam, hardly changed goods which the U.S. itself had supplied to the USSR.

## More Soviet Missiles, Other Arms For N. Viet Next Year

MOSCOW, Sept. 24, (AFP).—The Soviet Union signed an agreement with North Vietnam yesterday for increased "all-round aid" to match "conditions of growing United States aggression in Vietnam."

A joint Soviet-North Vietnamese communique announced: "The Soviet Union will deliver

to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in 1968 aircraft, anti-aircraft guns and ground-to-air missiles, artillery pieces and small arms and ammunition."

Deliveries would also include "equipment, vehicles, oil products and other goods necessary for the further raising of the Republic's defensive potential and for its economic development."

Signing for Hanoi was Deputy Premier Le Thanh Nghi, North Vietnam's usual aid negotiator, who arrived here at the head of an economic mission August 14. He has visited Havana and several East European capitals since, then conferred with Party Secretary-General Leonid Brezhnev and Premier Alexei Kosygin since his return early last week.

Contacts to prepare the 1968 agreements signed yesterday also included a discreet visit here from late March to early April by Premier Pham Van Dong and Defence Minister Vo Nguyen Giap, observers recalled.

The accords signed yesterday were on "gratuitous Soviet assistance," on the granting of new credits and trade exchanges in 1968, and "other documents," Tass reported.

In the joint communique, the USSR promised "to render all-round assistance to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in strengthening its defensive might and developing the national economy of the country in the conditions of growing United States aggression in Vietnam."

## General Giap Sure Of Winning War

HONG KONG, Sept. 24, (Reuters).—North Vietnam's Defence Minister Vo Nguyen Giap has told the North Vietnamese that the possibility of complete military victory over the Americans and their allies is becoming a reality.

But the North Vietnamese must "thoroughly understand that the fight against the U.S. war of destruction is a continuous, long and arduous one," he added in an article in the Hanoi newspaper Nhan Dan reported yesterday by the North Vietnamese News Agency.

"The resistance war of the Vietnamese people in the past two years has gone through a hard trial but has recorded initial victories in the fight against the U.S. 'local war,' the North Vietnamese Commander-in-Chief wrote.

The Vietnamese people have won big victories in a very important phase of the U.S. 'local war' strategy. The possibility of defeating completely over one million U.S. puppet and satellite troops in the military field is becoming a reality."

"Never shall we have any illusion about the 'desire for peace' of the U.S. imperialists," he said.

General Giap, architect of the French military defeat at Dien Bien Phu, said the Americans were still very stubborn but could not avoid complete failure.

## US Businessmen Demand Bombing Halt Over N V

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, (Tanjung).—For the first time since the United States committed itself in the Vietnam war a large number of influential American businessmen have declared themselves against the American Vietnam policy. These businessmen demand the cessation of the bombing of the Vietnam and the disengagement from the land fighting.

These businessmen have set up their organization under the name "Business Executives Movement for Vietnam Peace" and say that the organization already has a thousand followers all over the country.

## Gromyko, Brown Hold Talks

NEW YORK, Sept. 24, (Tass).—Soviet Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko, yesterday met British Foreign Secretary C. Brown.

Problems relating to the 22nd session of the United Nations General Assembly and other problems of mutual interest were discussed at the meeting.

A.A. Soldatov, Soviet deputy foreign minister, Heyman, British undersecretary of state for foreign affairs, and Lord Caradon, Britain's representative to the United Nations, took part in the discussion.

## General Assembly Approves Agenda For New Session

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 24, (Reuters).—The United Nations General Assembly approved yesterday a 94-item agenda for its new session and decided to debate the Middle East situation as a matter of priority.

Two newly-proposed Soviet items on the need to define aggression and a projected convention to ban the use of nuclear weapons will be considered next week.

The 122-nation assembly is expected to begin substantive discussion of the Middle East crisis about mid-October, immediately after the annual review of world affairs, in which foreign ministers and other leaders will participate.

There was little argument yesterday about the agenda items, with the exception of two dealing with Korea, and the inclusion to keep the Helmand River from action to reverse the trend.

Following the agenda debate, the assembly adjourned its sitting until Monday.

## Mahgoub To Hold Talks In Cairo

CAIRO, Sept. 24, (DPA).—Sudanese Prime Minister Mohammad Ahmed Mahgoub is expected here today for talks with the UAR government on the Yemen problem.

He comes from Beirut, where he presided over a meeting of the Arab tripartite Yemen commission, which also comprises the foreign ministers of Iraq and Morocco.

According to reliable information, the commission has drafted a four-point plan to end the Yemen civil war.

According to the plan, a people's congress is to be formed comprising 200 members from all strata of the population.

A six-strong presidential council is to represent the country's supreme authority, while a transition government is to comprise 18 ministers.

A constitutional assembly is to draft a new and permanent constitution for Yemen.

The present Republic President Abdullah Sallal is to remain in office until a newly formed parliament has elected a new President.

The plan requires approval by the Yemen government as well as the UAR before it can come into force.

## Israel Reports Religious Leader

TEL AVIV, Sept. 24, (Reuters).—Israel yesterday deported to Jordan a Moslem religious leader, Sheikh Abdul Hamid al-Sayegh, accused of inciting Arabs in Jerusalem and the west bank to resist the Israeli occupation.

An official announcement said the Sheikh, a member of the Moslem Sharaia (religious) court, was deported by order of Defence Minister Moshe Dayan.

The move followed a number of sabotage actions, including bomb incidents, in the past few days.

## Peking Criticises Moscow Wear

PEKING, Sept. 24, (DPA).—The "repulsive fancy dress fashions" from the West that now captivate the men of privileged strata in Moscow are a hallmark of the degeneration of the Soviet revisionist ruling clique, the Peking People's Daily said yesterday.

"They are just another piece of incriminating evidence which shows that the Soviet modern revisionists are stepping-up 'peaceful evolution' and reviving capitalism," the paper said, as quoted by Hsinhua.

It said that Maxim Gorky once described the civilisation of U.S. monopoly capitalism as the "most ugly civilisation on our planet."

Now this "most ugly civilisation" is exuding its odious smell in the Soviet Union under the revisionist ruling clique.

The recent international fashion festival and fashion show in Moscow are a display of this "most civilisation."

All these obscene and repulsive fancy costumes received big publicity in the newspapers, over the radio and on the TV and the screen of the Soviet modern revisionists, the paper said.

The commentary pointed out that promotion of these fancy dresses "show their ugly souls and bourgeois class nature."

What the people wear changes with the march of time and differs at a given time from class to class.

As Engels said: "The workers speak other dialects, have other thoughts and ideals, other customs and moral principles, a different religion and other politics than those of the bourgeoisie. Thus they are two radically dissimilar nations, as unlike as difference of race could make them."

## SOVIET, POLISH LEADERS MEET

MOSCOW, Sept. 24, (Tass).—Leonid Brezhnev, Alexei Kosygin and Nikolai Podgorny met at the CPSU central committee with the Polish leaders Wladyslaw Gomulka and Josef Cyrankiewicz, it was officially announced here.

During their meeting they "discussed current questions of the present-day international situation and the world communist movement as well as questions of bilateral relations between the CPSU and the Polish united workers' party, the Soviet Union and Poland," the report says. "All questions discussed confirmed a complete identity of views and the invariable desire of both sides to develop all-round relations and close cooperation between the two parties and countries."

## HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

KABUL, Sept. 24, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King has agreed to the appointment of Jaswendra Narayan Singha as Nepal's ambassador to the court of Kabul. He also serves as his country's envoy in India.

KABUL, Sept. 24, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King has sent a congratulatory telegram to King Feisal of Saudi Arabia on the occasion of Saudi Arabian National Day.

KABUL, Sept. 24, (Bakhtar).—Ghulam Haider Sharif, former director of the currency control department in Da Afghanistan Bank has been appointed deputy chief of the Afghan Trading Company in London.

KABUL, Sept. 24, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Sher Mohammad, Dr. Rasoul Hakiki, and Dr. Ghulam Abbas Rashid, physicians in the Ministry of Public Health returned here yesterday after spending three months in India studying mother and child care institutions.

Their fellowships were sponsored by World Health Organisation.

ZARANDJ, Sept. 24, (Bakhtar).—Heavy equipment arrived here from Moscow.

## Tass Says Maoists Meet Opposition

MOSCOW, Sept. 24, (Tass).—Mao's propaganda machine is trying to persuade world opinion that the situation in China today is "good," that a broad union "of the people is in the making." A Peking paper wrote recently that "broad union is an irresistible stream of the cultural revolution." The Maoists claim that only a small "handful" of opponents is resisting them.

However, reports of foreign correspondents in China, the Chinese press and radio show that Mao's opponents have anything but laid down arms.

In a number of places, resistance to Mao's group is growing over into bloody clashes.

Reports from Harbin, a large industrial center in the north-east of China, say that armed peasants discontented with the "cultural revolution" entered the city and tried to occupy the city radio station. Up to 200 persons were killed in the ensuing armed clashes.

Judging by reports of foreign correspondents from China, the situation remains tense in the area of the biggest south China town of Kwangtung province.

Military units of the 40th and 47th corps have been moved up to the town. Outright battles between the Maoists and their opponents are being waged with the use of automatic weapons, grenades, and even light artillery pieces in the streets of Kwangchow.

Warships patrol Chekiang river that flows through Kwangchow. Permanent pillboxes are being built in the city and armoured lorries can be seen in the streets.

the Ministry of Public Works to help the provincial department of public works grid dams constructed in the agenda of the question of flooding.

CHARIKAR, Sept. 24, (Bakhtar).—A delegation from the population survey department of the Ministry of Interior started a census in Charihar city. The personnel of the population department are being assisted by Charihar students.

## HURRICANE THREATENS ONE MILLION IN TEXAS

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS, Sept. 24, (Reuters).—More than one million people were yesterday marooned by floods in southern Texas as total damage in the state caused by hurricane Beulah was estimated at \$1,000 million.

Heavy rains in the wake of the killer hurricane continued to cause serious flooding in the lower Rio Grande valley, in the southern part of the state, and several areas reported more than 20 inches (50 cm.) of rain in the last four days.

The Rio Grande and its tributaries poured over their banks forcing thousands of people to leave their homes and seek higher ground.

The United States Weather Bureau reported that none of those marooned was in any great danger.

Roads and bridges were washed away in many places but air force transports dropped 300,000 pounds of meat and other food to isolated towns.

The damage estimate was reported by the Weather Bureau but Texas Governor John Connally, after touring the stricken areas by helicopter Friday, said it was still too early to give even a rough figure.

The governor said he would ask President Johnson to declare southern Texas a disaster area so that it would be eligible for federal aid.

"They are going to need all the help they can get," he added.

The death toll from Beulah's three

week rampage stood at 32, including eight in Texas. The storm earlier killed 18 in the Caribbean and six in Mexico.

The Red Cross said 114,000 refugees spent Thursday night in makeshift shelters.

## Ceylon Premier To Visit Malaysia

COLOMBO, Sept. 24, (Reuters).—Ceylon's Prime Minister Dudley Senanayake will fly to Malaysia on October 4 for talks with Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman on declining rubber prices and the desirability of joining ASEAN.

Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore are founder members of ASEAN.

India's Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi said on an official visit here last week that India had not been asked to join. She said preferred a larger group which was not coloured by political or military considerations and which would not reach out to other regions and interfere in their affairs.

Ceylon, which is also troubled like India about the falling prices of tea is discussing joint action to reverse the trend.

## WORLD BANK REPORTS MIXED PROGRESS IN ECONOMY OF DEVELOPING NATIONS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, (Reuters).—The World Bank said yesterday developing countries were making economic progress but warned that rapid population growth and sluggish farm output were clouding future prospects.

The annual report of the 106-nation organisation estimated that the gross national product of low-income countries had risen by about five per cent in 1966, about the same rate as the average for 1960-65.

But progress was notably slower in many of the countries concerned, and political instability and diversion of resources to non-economic purposes helped to slow down economic growth, it said.

The report was drawn up for the

Bank's annual conference which opens in Rio de Janeiro on Monday.

The Bank deplored a shortage of external financial assistance and a lack of appropriate lending terms to advance economic growth in the developing countries.

The report said manufacturing output in these countries had increased considerably faster than agricultural production.

In some areas, notably Southeast Asia farm output had fallen behind population growth, and per capital food production in the group as a whole, excluding southern Europe, had declined by about five per cent since 1960.

The report said many of the developing countries had strengthened

their ability to make efficient use of development capital.

However, the volume of foreign exchange available for development was too small to take advantage of improvements in economic performance, and a heavy strain had resulted from the rapid increase in their debt-service burden.

The Bank expressed concern over the fact that the developing countries' export trade grew at a much slower pace than that of industrialised nations in 1966.

Improvements might come from the Kennedy Tariff agreements announced recently but the full implications could not be seen at present, the report said.





## THE KABUL TIMES

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

### AN UNHOLY ALLIANCE

The South African Prime Minister has made a statement in defence of his government's policy of giving military support to the racist and illegal regime in Rhodesia which seems to be too ridiculous to convince even members of the unholly alliance in the southern part of the 'dark continent'. His references to the statements made by United Nations Secretary-General U Thant, while violating the most elementary norms of respect for the world organisation, are also void of common decency.

The Secretary-General had every right to criticise the South African regime for openly violating the recommendations of the General Assembly both as regards the country's official policy of apartheid as also in connection with the transfer of administration of Southwest Africa to the United Nations. What the Secretary-General said about the abhorrent conditions of racial discrimination in South Africa and the stubborn policy of the Vorster regime regarding Southwest Africa is based on painstaking reports submitted to him by specialised bodies and reflects the general thinking throughout the world.

At a time when nations and peoples have raised high the banner of freedom in all the colonial territories and when the world at large recognises the dignity of man, the South African regime is practising the unwholesome policy of apartheid, which is the worst kind of racial discrimination. The coloured people in South Africa are denied the most basic human

rights and yet the Vorster regime expects the world to congratulate it on its 'heroic deeds'.

The United Nations is what the members make it. It is unlikely that South African membership under its present regime will contribute anything toward raising its prestige in any way. The Secretary-General has always acted with foresight and imagination on all world problems, very much to the satisfaction of the majority of UN members. He has not made a 'fiasco' of his position as Vorster claims in defence of his own unacceptable policies.

It is only natural for Vorster to support a similar corrupt and illegal regime as that of the Ian Smith. For any support he gives to the Rhodesian racists now he will expect reciprocal help when the nationalist movement of the coloured people in South Africa assumes greater momentum. The fact that the United Nations recommended economic sanctions against Rhodesia have not produced the right results so far has been mainly due to the collusion of the Vorster regime, which has been supplying some of the most essential commodities by illegal means to Rhodesia.

No amount of vile propaganda can legalise or justify the existence of South African troops in Rhodesia or the action of the Vorster regime to short-circuit sanctions against the illegal Rhodesian government. The day is not far off when the pressure of world public opinion and the rising spirit of freedom will topple both ugly regimes.

### Food For Thought

Envy is a pain of mind that successful men cause their neighbours.

—Onasander

### Israel's Record At The United Nations

On the fourth of July 1967, a General Assembly resolution was adopted by 99 votes in favour and none against, expressing deep concern at the situation prevailing in Jerusalem as a result of the measures taken by Israel to change the status of the city.

The Assembly called upon Israel to rescind these measures and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly and the Security Council on the implementation of this resolution not later than one week from its adoption.

The week passed and Israel still persisted in strengthening its control over Jerusalem and in ignoring the Assembly's resolution.

Ten days later, on July 14, 1967, the General Assembly again reaffirmed this resolution and again called upon Israel to rescind the measures she had taken.

Two months have now passed and Israel still persists in its defiance of the will of the International Community.

It has dismissed the democratically elected Arab Municipal Council of Jerusalem, pulled down historic walls, bulldozed whole Arab Quarters and imposed arbitrary rules and regulations on the Arab city of Jerusalem.

The defiance of the UN by Israel is no new development. Since its birth in 1948 this country, which bases its right to exist on a UN decision, has shown nothing but contempt for the United Nations.

Typical of this attitude is the statement made by the Israeli Prime Minister Levi Eshkol on the eve of the General Assembly's meeting last June.

He declared, "Even if the UN vote by 121 votes to one, we will not withdraw from the territories we have occupied."

This attitude has been encouraged by the unconditional support Israel receives from the pro-Zionist press and politicians of some Western countries.

For example, on June 30, 1967, the American magazine Life found it appropriate to comment "If there were no UN, the expected consequence of the latest Israeli victory would be immediate negotiations between the defeated Arabs and their victors."

Since 1948 Israel has refused to comply with no less than 30 resolutions of the General

Assembly. No country in the world has openly defied so many resolutions of the UN.

These resolutions are:

1. Resolution No. 181 (I) of November 1947 concerning the partition of Palestine.

Israel completely ignored the boundaries set by this resolution and Jewish troops invaded the territory assigned to the Arabs of Palestine long before May 15, 1948, date set for the end of the British Mandate and for partition to come into effect. In March and April of that year Jewish troops attacked and occupied parts of Arab Jerusalem, Jaffa, Western Galilee and more than a hundred small Arab towns and villages.

2. Resolution No. 186 (S2) of May 14, 1948 appointing a mediator in Palestine.

Israel showed its contempt for the UN by allowing the assassination of the Mediator, Count Folke Bernadotte, a former President of the International Red Cross.

3. Resolution No. 59 of October 10, 1948 noting "with concern the failure of Israel to submit a report concerning the murder of the Mediator."

Israel never submitted the report and the Israeli government permitted the man later known to have been responsible for the murder of Bernadotte, Mr. Friedman Yellin, to stand for election to the Israeli Parliament of which he became a member in 1950.

4. Resolution No. 194 (III) of December 11, 1948 (Par. II) concerning the repatriation and compensation of the Arab refugees.

This solution has been reaffirmed every year since 1948 by the UN General Assembly in all 17 times—but the plight of one million Arab refugees for whose expulsion they were responsible failed to arouse the slightest stir of compassion among the Israelis, and these resolutions always found their way to the waste paper basket.

5—20 Resolutions restating the substance of the above.

21. Resolution No. 303 (IV) of December 9, 1949 restating the intention of the General Assembly that Jerusalem should be internationalised and administered by the UN as decided previously by the partition decision.

Israel demonstrated its defiance of this resolution by proclaiming Jerusalem the capital of Israel and subsequently re-

locating the Knesset (Israeli Parliament) there.

22. Resolution No. 89 of November 17, 1950 calling upon Israel to repatriate the Arabs she had expelled from the demilitarised zone in Syria.

This resolution was ignored by Israel.

23. Resolution No. 39 of May 18, 1951 calling upon Israel to ensure

a) "that the Palestine Land Development Company should cease operations in the demilitarised zone on the Syrian border."

and b) "that the Arabs removed from the demilitarised zone by the government of Israel should be permitted to return forthwith."

This resolution was ignored by Israel.

24. Resolution No. 997 (ES-I) of November 2, 1956 urging Israel to promptly withdraw all forces behind the armistice lines, after its invasion of Egypt on October 29, 1956.

This resolution was ignored by Israel.

25. Resolution No. 1002 (ES-I) of November 7, 1956 calling "once again upon Israel immediately to withdraw all its forces behind the armistice lines."

This resolution was ignored by Israel.

26. Resolution No. 1120 (XI) of November 24, 1956 noting "with regret that...no Israeli forces have been withdrawn behind the armistice line although a considerable time has elapsed since the adoption of the relevant General Assembly resolutions."

This resolution was ignored by Israel.

27. Resolution No. 1123 (XI) of January 19, 1957 noting "with regret and concern the failure of Israel to comply with the terms of the three above-mentioned resolutions."

This resolution was ignored by Israel.

28. Resolutions No. 1124 (XI) of February 2, 1957

a) deploring "the non-compliance of Israel to complete its withdrawal behind the armistice demarcation line despite the line despite the repeated requests of the General Assembly and

b) calling upon Israel "to complete its withdrawal behind the armistice demarcation lines without further delay."

(Contd on page 4)

### HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Heywad carried an editorial welcoming the news that Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal has left Ebni Seena hospital after undergoing a successful operation for an intestinal blockage.

The paper said that Maiwandwal was a national figure enjoying deep respect and love throughout the country for his pleasant personality and hard work and the executive guidance that he can bring to his colleagues. The editorial expressed hope for Maiwandwal's greater successes in the future in serving his country and the people of Afghanistan.

Yesterday's Anis in an editorial welcomed the government's decision to build a hostel in Mecca for Afghan hajis. Fortunately, the number of people wanting to pay for a Haj pilgrimage increases in Afghanistan as the years go by.

Although a small hostel was built in Mecca for the Afghan hajis during the reign of His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nader Shah, this cannot meet the present and future requirements of the Afghan hajis.

Now that the government has decided to build a hostel with a capacity of 2,500 people our hajis can look forward to pay their pilgrimage without having to worry about board and lodging while in the holy land, the paper said.

In another editorial the paper commented on the latest developments in Nigeria. After giving some background information about the recent secessionist activities in the country's eastern province of Biafra and at tributing all these troubles to colonialist intrigues, the editorial said another fresh headache was created for the federal government when a central province announced its independence.

The eastern province of Biafra is rich in natural resources, notably petroleum. The Biafran leader Colonel Ojukwu wanted these riches to be used for his own province.

The Biafran riches also attracted colonial interests so the matter came to the point where a civil war is now raging in the country and Biafra considers itself independent.

Although the rebellion in the central part of the country has now been quelled the general conditions in Nigeria are not too good. In conclusion the editorial claimed that the only side that really benefits from the present chaos is the colonial.

Today's Islah carried an editorial on the prospects of Afghanistan's natural gas exports to the Soviet Union.

Practical steps for the export of gas to the USSR have been almost completed, final touches are being given to the pipeline and even some gas has been pumped experimentally to the Soviet border. We can look forward to the further improvement of our economy, it said.

The government, it said, has to concentrate on strengthening the country's economic infrastructure.

and investing in areas where it is impossible for the private sector to involve itself.

To play this role more effectively the government has to have additional sources of revenue, for neither increased taxation nor continued borrowing from abroad provide the real solution to our problems. It is in this context that our gas exports to the USSR assume importance.

### World Press

The New York Times expressed fears that the planned American limited anti-missile ring could start another arms race with the Soviet Union.

It pointed out that the Soviet Union could build enough nuclear warheads to saturate the U.S. defence.

"The decision to go ahead with a limited ABM system makes it less likely that the genie of a new nuclear arms race can be put back into the bottle," an editorial said.

It continued "The probable effect on this country—a vast and essentially useless escalation of armaments expenditure in money and resources—is bad enough; even more dangerous is the likely effect on the Soviet Union."

"The Soviet Union may be reasonably sure that the current American intention is not to go beyond a defence against the relatively weak Chinese threat. But they also know that present American intentions could change and that there are domestic American political pressures which prove especially effective every two years as elections approach."

"Thus, what appears clear to Americans—that the ABM system is in fact being built primarily to cope with China—may not appear so clear to Russians. And if they act according to their fears, as they usually do, the race will be on again."

"The irony in the decision to go ahead at this point with anti-missile defence is that...the Soviet Union can build enough nuclear warheads to saturate any level of American defence. Even a Chinese missile attack on a small scale would probably destroy several American cities."

Soviet historian Andrei Nekritch came under attack in the Moscow journal questions of party history.

The journal called Nekritch's thesis to be expanded in his book, "June 22, 1941"—that "the party and the government had underestimated the danger of war" absurd, and criticises him for putting all the responsibility for the first Soviet defeats on civil and military leaders, notably Stalin.

It took him to task for implying that Britain and France before 1939 were seriously considering war against Hitler, and also that the ultimate victory of the USSR "came about through chance."

Nekritch was expelled from the Soviet Communist Party last July. The British press acclaimed the performance of Thailand's Chaitchai Chionoi in retaining his world flyweight boxing title against British champion Walter McGowan in London Wednesday night.

But the critics all agreed that McGowan was ahead on points when referee Ike Powell stopped the fight 72 seconds after the start of the seventh round because of a cut over the Scot's eye.

Peter Moss, writing in The Daily Mail, said McGowan had completely outboxed Chionoi, but had failed to regain his world crown because of his one real weakness—"his face cuts too easily."

He praised the strength of the Thai and commented: "The dozens of punches he had taken barely weakened the Bangkok boxer." Chionoi had so much strength left in him, said Moss, that he celebrated his victory "by hoisting his manager high in the air and danced with him."

Several reports commented on the possibility of a third title clash between the two boxers. The Daily Express quoted Chionoi as saying: "If my manager agrees, I shall give McGowan a third fight. He is a great boxer, but he didn't really hurt me."

### Subjects Before UN General Assembly

The 22nd United Nations General Assembly which began its session this week meets at a time of heightened political tension in various parts of the world. The sparks of Vietnam, Middle East, South West Africa and Southern Rhodesia have lit fires fanned by expansionist tendencies and racial intransigence. No dramatic developments could, however, be expected from the Assembly which proceeds via recommendation rather than binding decision.

Of the political questions, the more explosive issues concerning the Middle East crisis and the Vietnam conflict have not yet figured on the Agenda. At its recent special emergency session held in June-July, 1967, the Assembly had transferred the Middle East question to the Security Council. The question is unlikely to be sent back to the Assembly as the futility of such a course has now been widely realised. Similarly, the Vietnam question, if at all referred to the UN by the United States, might go more appropriately to the Security Council.

The political and human rights problems involving Southern Africa, return to the Assembly this year with increased poignancy. The selective mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council on Southern Rhodesia in December, 1966 have not proved potent enough to mend Smith and he is even predicting the likelihood of his country becoming a republic soon. All the developments in the Rhodesian situation until now have, beyond any doubt, shown that all the main assumptions of the United Kingdom have proved wrong. And, as pointed out by India's representative in the UN, "Ian Smith and his henchmen will not come to their senses so long as they are treated with kid gloves."

Yet, there is very little that the Assembly, and for that matter the Security Council itself, could do in this regard, in the face of Great Britain's refusal to use force under any circumstances. Special envoys of Prime Minister Wilson are still occasionally visiting Salisbury to study the possibilities of renewal of negotiations with a view to settling the Rhodesian crisis. At its present session, the Assembly man endorse its special committee resolution, adopted

June 1967 at Kitwe, calling upon the Security Council to employ comprehensive and mandatory sanctions backed by force on the part of the administering power, the United Kingdom.

There is then the South-West Africa question on which the Assembly took a momentous decision when, during its last session, it terminated the 46-year-old League of Nations Mandate exercised by South Africa. Later, it set up an 11-Member UN Council for South-West Africa, of which India is one, to administer the Territory until independence. The Report of this Council and the question of the appointment of a UN Commissioner for South-West Africa are on the agenda of the Assembly.

Though the question of general and complete disarmament is also on the agenda, the Assembly will mainly address itself to collateral measures of disarmament such as nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and a ban on underground nuclear weapon tests. It will have before it the recent joint draft treaty of the United States and the Soviet Union on nonproliferation.

Article 3 of this treaty, which is to spell out arrangements for verification, was left blank and much hard bargaining lies in store before it could be signed and ratified. The question of the Assembly's endorsement of this treaty may not therefore arise at all as it has come too late for negotiations to reach fruition during the current session of the Assembly.

Meanwhile, the potential nuclear powers like India, Japan, Germany and Italy are expected to make it clear in the Assembly that they would not approve of any treaty unless the present nuclear powers commit themselves in the words of General Assembly resolution—to "an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations." The need for effective assurances of the Security of non-nuclear-weapon States may be underlined, especially by India and Japan in the context of the growing Chinese nuclear menace.

A comprehensive ban on nuclear weapon tests, a complete cessation of the production of fissile material for weapon purposes, a freeze and gradual

reduction of the stocks of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, and the banning of the use of nuclear weapons are other issues which are likely to be emphasised in this context.

The question of determination of the precise limits of air space and outer space is another matter on the agenda. From the recent deliberations of the Legal Sub-Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, it would appear that the non-space powers might agree to a more liberal definition of outer space if space powers agree to an extension of the recent Outer Space Treaty prohibiting the use of outer space for any warlike purposes, including experimental firings of ballistic missile.

On the colonial front, the storm signals are out in the cases of Gibraltar and Aden. On September 10, 1967, the United Kingdom held a referendum in Gibraltar and the people there decided to retain their links with Britain and rejected integration with Spain. But the Assembly is unlikely to approve this verdict, as the Special Committee of 24 on the ending of colonialism adopted a resolution on September 1, 1967, declaring that the holding of referendum in Gibraltar would contradict the provision of the Assembly resolution envisaging negotiations between the United Kingdom and Spain.

Human rights questions figure prominently on the agenda of the Assembly's present session. More than ten items deal with them. The Assembly had, in 1963, designated the year 1968 as International Year for Human Rights. It will therefore consider measures to be undertaken in connection with that programme. The recent proposal of the UN Commission on Human Rights concerning the implementation of human rights through a UN High Commissioner for Human Rights will also come up for consideration. More important than these are the specific questions relating to the racial policies of South Africa and Portugal.

The operations of the United Nations Development Programme, external financing of economic development of the developing countries, multilateral food aid and the development of natural resources are some of the main economic items that appear on the agenda. (INFA)

#### ADVERTISING RATES

Display: Column inch, Af. 100  
Classified: per line, bold type Af. 20  
(minimum seven lines per insertion)

#### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Yearly . . . . . Af. 1000  
Half Yearly . . . . . Af. 600  
Quarterly . . . . . Af. 300  
FOREIGN  
Yearly . . . . . \$ 40  
Half Yearly . . . . . \$ 25  
Quarterly . . . . . \$ 15

S. KHALIL, Editor-in-Chief

Telephone: 24047

SHAFIE RAHEL, Editor

For other numbers first dial switchboard number 23043, 24028, 20026

Editorial: Ex. 24, 58

Circulation and Advertising:

Extension 59



## Sculptor Achekzai Willingly Imparts His Skills

A dream, dreamt by some of art teachers at the Arts and Crafts school of Kabul, is coming true. Abdul Wassal Achekzai is showing all the promise a young sculptor can.

### Miss Chaplin In Trouble

NEW YORK, Sept. 24, (AFP)—Charlie Chaplin's 23-year-old daughter, Geraldine, was banned Thursday from appearing in a revival of Lillian Hellman's "The Little Foxes" at the Lincoln Centre for the performing arts, because she has a British passport.

Under the centre's agreement with the Actors' Equity Union, foreign actors can be hired only subject to special agreement, which the centre had not sought apparently under the impression that Miss Chaplin had American citizenship, since she was born in California.

Miss Chaplin has now abandoned rehearsals and will fly to Madrid while equity approval is sought before the October 26 opening.

British actress Margaret Leighton has a starring role in the play.

Achekzai was a promising youth studying there when he caught the attention of his teachers. They gave him what training and encouragement they could and nominated him for a scholarship abroad.

In 1962 Achekzai received a four-year scholarship to study in the Federal Republic of Germany. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree in three years, cutting one year by sweat and work.

And sweat and work he has done ever since his return in 1965. He spends his morning teaching at the Arts and Crafts school, his afternoons working in his own studio there helping a number of serious students. Early evenings also are given to sculpting.

Although Achekzai is loath to depart with his work he sometimes must sell some since his salary is not sufficient. More often however, he presents his works to friends and those he respects, including fellow teachers, princes, and veteran artists.

Achekzai believes sculpting students should not confine themselves to copying works of the great masters. Using one's imagination, getting inspiration from one's own time and environment, is more valuable.

As a result, many of his students now experiment with sculpting tur-

baned men, half-veiled women, and other familiar faces. However, he has a large number of copies of great works of the Renaissance period and does not deny permission to students who want to use them.

Achekzai is very modest. He is a good location for a sculptor. Material required for all kinds of mosaics, wood, marble, tiles, etc., is readily available and at very reasonable prices.

Of course, artists don't have enough patronage, but he thinks that situation is improving.

Achekzai is very modest, he believes overrating their own work is what hinders many artists from improving.

He is an artist with an eye for the future. All his hopes are based upon his hard work for the future. He doesn't mind getting where he wants to very late in his life. "As long as I get there, it is ok," he said.

There are a number of students with whom he works closely after hours. They are certain to prove themselves he believes, perhaps before, he achieves any notable success.

The good thing about these students, he says, is that they don't rate their work in terms of the money they make on them. This is the first great step on the road to artistic achievement.



Achekzai (1st right) working with his sculpture class.

## Parwanta Collects Valuable Manuscripts, Documents

By Saleh Parwanta

This brief statement that is being presented to you is a digest of Royal Firmans and notes preserved in Parwanta's library.

In addition to hundreds of manuscripts and some outstanding printed copies of very old books, specimens of calligraphy and notations by several poets, literatures and writers as well as three or four Poets-Laureate, a quantity of documents which might possibly form a valuable part of the National Archives have been collected and preserved in this collection.

Among these are included five of the following volumes in the library: these manuscripts are:

1 - Sharaafnama by Khwaja Abdullah Murwareed (Bayani), a great and learned personality, author of several volumes, an eminent scholar of the Timurid period of Herat and Minister to Hussain Mirza. This man of letters and a poet as well as a calligraphist, musician and player of the "Qauoun", whose portrait exists in the British Museum, has a collection of very attractive writings to his credit; of these one complete and one incomplete manuscripts are preserved in this library.

A few years ago a scholarly friend and Orientalist, Professor Hans

Roemer, Chief of Literary Research at Frankfurt, produced an offset copy of this volume complete with a preface in German and Dari and entitled it "Despatches of the Timurid State". This job was done with the help of a microfilm at the Mainz Cultural Centre; a copy of the publication was sent to me. It may be mentioned that the text in our possession has 27 notes which do not appear in the printed version and that the printed text has the preface and certain headings, but not the concluding part of the manuscript.

2 - "Ruqaat-e-Jami": letters written by the celebrated mystic and scholar Abdurrahman Jami, which appears never to have been printed and published.

3 - "Raqaayem-e-Karayem", compiled by Sayyed Ashraf Khan Mir Mohammad Hussaini. This manuscript includes short letters and notes from Abol-Muzaffar Muhayyudin Aurangzeb Alamgir.

4 - "Bahare-Sukhan" by Mohammad Saleh, a courtier of Aurangzeb, including letters and pamphlets from Alamgir to other kings and leaders and certain other notations.

5 - "Ruqaat-e-Tarzi", from writings by the late Sardar Ghulam Mohammad Khan Tarzi.

In addition to the five manuscripts described above, parts of which will be reproduced as examples and specimens, the following letters and sheets are also preserved in this collection:

1 - Copies of two letters by Hakeem Sanaye Ghaznavi.

2 - A sheet in Mowlana Jami's handwriting. Although I am sure that this note is in the handwriting of Jami and my learned friend Professor Abdul Raouf Fikry strongly supports my view, but since it does not carry any signature, therefore precaution demands that it should be attributed to Jami with reservations.

This sheet, 15 centimetres long and 7 centimetres wide was probably prepared by the Mowlana for the volume "Nafhat-el-Ans".

3 - A copy of Aurangzeb's Salamnama (salute) to Timur's tomb. This has been derived from the manuscript by Ashraf-e-Mohammad-Badee-Maleeha-Samarkand. It appears that Aurangzeb intended to visit the tomb of his ancestor, Timur, in Transoxania. Certain obstacles arose and he had to send an envoy together with his letter and suitable gifts and the latter carries out the obeisance as a representative of his (Timur's) progeny, Aurangzeb Alamgir.

4 - The original of four Firmans (edicts) by the Emperor Ahmad Shah Durrani. Two of these are complete and two incomplete. We will recite a copy of one of these Firmans.

5 - A copy of the address delivered by the celebrated Vizier (of Emperor Ahmad Shah) Shah Wali Khan to the troops on the battlefield against the Mahrattas.

6 - An original Firman issued by Emperor Timurshah Durrani.

7 - Copy of a letter sent by Emir uddin Shah Qajar; copy of Nasse-Dost Mohammad Khan to Nasser-ruddin Shah Qajar's letter to Emir Dost Mohammad Khan; copy of the letter sent by Mohammad Taqi Khan, the Iranian Vizier to Emir Dost Mohammad Khan and copy of a letter from Akhund Qadir Baba to Sardar Mohammad Akram Khan.

8 - A wrathful Firman from Emir Dost Mohammad Khan to Ahmad Ajmad.

9 - An original Firman issued by Emir Sher Ali Khan.

10 - An original Firman issued by Emir Mohammad Afzal Khan.

11 - Originals of six Firmans issued by Emir Abdurrahman Khan.

12 - A painting in the form of the lion incorporating the title of Zia-el-Millat-e-wad-Din" dedicated to that monarch (Emir Abdurrahman Khan).

13 - Original of the pledge of loyalty offered by the troops to Emir Abdurrahman Khan.

14 - Originals of Firmans, orders and notes in the handwriting of Seraj-el-Millat-e-Waddin Emir Habibulla Khan.

15 - The original address of felicitations, in verse, by Sardar Mohammad Aziz Khan on Seraj-ul-Millat-Waddin's accession to the throne.

16 - The original Firmans and orders issued by Sardar Nasrulla Khan, Naib-us-Sultanat, Sardar Enayatulla Khan, Mo'in-es-Sultanat and Sardar Hayatulla Khan, Azad-udu-Dowla.

17 - Originals of four Firmans issued by Emir Amanulla Khan.

18 - A copy of the Firman and proclamation issued on the War of Independence (Jehad-e-Istiqlal).

19 - Originals of two letters written by Dabeer-ul-Mulk Mohammad Nafi to his sister and another to a friend.

20 - The original note, in fine long-hand by the late Tarzi, written in white on a black ground and decorated in silver.

Similarly a personal card of His Majesty the King, carrying His Majesty's name in "Tughra" and his signature also exists in the library. This card was bestowed upon my son, Dr. Mohammad Farid Parwanta while he was studying in Germany. After completing his studies, he presented this priceless gift to me to add it to the library.

In addition to these sheets a number of notes and memoranda in the handwriting of poets and prominent personalities of fifty or sixty years ago in Afghanistan are also preserved in the library. These may prove useful for those who are interested in research about social and administrative trends in this country.

Mention must also be made of portraits and photographs of Emir Sher Ali Khan, Emir Abdurrahman Khan, Emir Habibulla Khan and such prominent figures of 80 years ago as Sardar Mohammad Ayyoub Khan the lion of Maiwand, Sipahsalar Hussain Ali Khan and other.

I would also like to state a European painter had drawn a portrait of Emir Dost Mohammad Khan in his presence; this drawing is also available. Similarly a photographic reproduction of Emir Dost Mohammad Khan's portrait made by Emir Habibulla Khan and attest in his own handwriting on the picture's margin was also included in this collection, but a friend has taken it abroad to make a photographic reproduction of the original.

A copy of the Pietà of Michelangelo.



A young villager sculpted by Achekzai's students.

### Art Rackets

MUNICH, Sept. 24, (Reuter)—Munich's chief Public Prosecutor, Wilhelm Lossos, said Friday his department was investigating a large-scale art racket involving millions of marks for the sale of forged paintings.

Some of the forgeries had been exposed by the London art dealers Sothebys, he said, but no arrests had yet been made.

In one case an industrialist bought several paintings, which had hung in a castle and were described as part of an aristocrat's inheritance for 2,500,000 marks about 230,000 sterling. Sothebys examined them and pronounced them worthless.

### Painter Takes Hannibal Way

FIGUERAS, Spain, Sept. 24, (Reuter)—Salvador Dali, Spain's eccentric surrealist painter, Friday led his elephant through the foothills of the Pyrenees fulfilling a cherished wish to follow the path Hannibal took in 218 B.C.

But where Hannibal and his Carthaginian armies battled through storms in their march on Rome, Señor Dali walked cane in hand, his waxed moustaches glistening, as Indian girls scattered rose petals in his path.

He was leading his 11-month-old, 250 kilos (550 pounds) elephant

presented to him here the same day by air India as a publicity stunt, and after a short walk returned to a hotel for tea.

At the presentation ceremony the elephant refused to mount a prepared platform, but the 63-year-old eccentric saved the situation by mounting the platform himself and saluting cheering crowds with a wave of his cane.

The elephant will be sent to Barcelona zoo after Señor Dali has led it along a nearby beach as a sign of East-West friendship.

## Third Triennial Includes Graphics

One of the largest and most important fine art exhibitions—the Third Triennial—was held in the Belgrade fairgrounds this summer (from July 6 to September 15). The exhibition included 485 works by 325 artists. These works included graphic art pieces, paintings and sculptures. The organisers of the Triennial have received 1,280 works by 600 authors.

This year's Triennial reflects more thoroughly than the previous two ones what is happening in modern Yugoslav graphic art, painting and sculpture. In fact, the graphic art has for the first time been included in this top-level fine art review this summer.

A novelty at the Third Triennial is the manner in which the exhibits are presented. Namely, works are classified and arranged according to the group, school and movement to which they belong.

The organisers say that such a categorisation had to be adopted for practical reasons since the Yugoslav fine arts are becoming more and more diversified and heterogeneous. This is why classification into groups

ensures a platform from which works exhibited will better communicate with the viewers.

In this way, the Third Triennial has discovered a fortunate formula and justified less rigid criteria, in moving the centre of attention from presenting the top-level results to the presentation of new tendencies.

In connection with the classification by groups and schools, the organisers of the exhibition and critics who have given explanations and analyses of these tendencies have emphasised that the classification is not rigid and categorical. They say that what is in question are merely some common tendencies whereas aspirations are logically more diversified and far more complex.

This system of presenting fine art pieces has been adopted so as to enable the audience better to get orientated in modern trends. What does this classification look like?

The group called the "Art of Balance" presents chiefly works considerably burdened by conventionalism. The respect of tradition is felt in this group. But, those who fruitfully use this tradition and who, in addition to "the respect of reality,

humanitarian subject and good workmanship" have built their own creative attitude and preserved freshness of the piece of art (Hegeusic, Celebonovic, Radovani, Ruzic, Kovacevic, Divjak and other) are also represented in the group.

The "Expressionist Realism" includes representatives of this current in the Yugoslav art in the period between the two wars (Herрман, Konjovic) and other freer, more contemporary and more imaginative in concepts and methods (Pregelj, Ivancic, Kangrga, Bem, Sribnovic, Lovrencic, Rogic and other).

A number of older generation artists (Milosavljevic, Popovic, Stancic, Antic) are represented in the sphere of the magic, surrealism and phantasy while a majority of others belong to the postwar period.

The creative power is particularly visible in the sphere of phantasy where good results have been achieved by young and gifted artists (Velickovic, Kavuric, Dragan Lubarda and other).

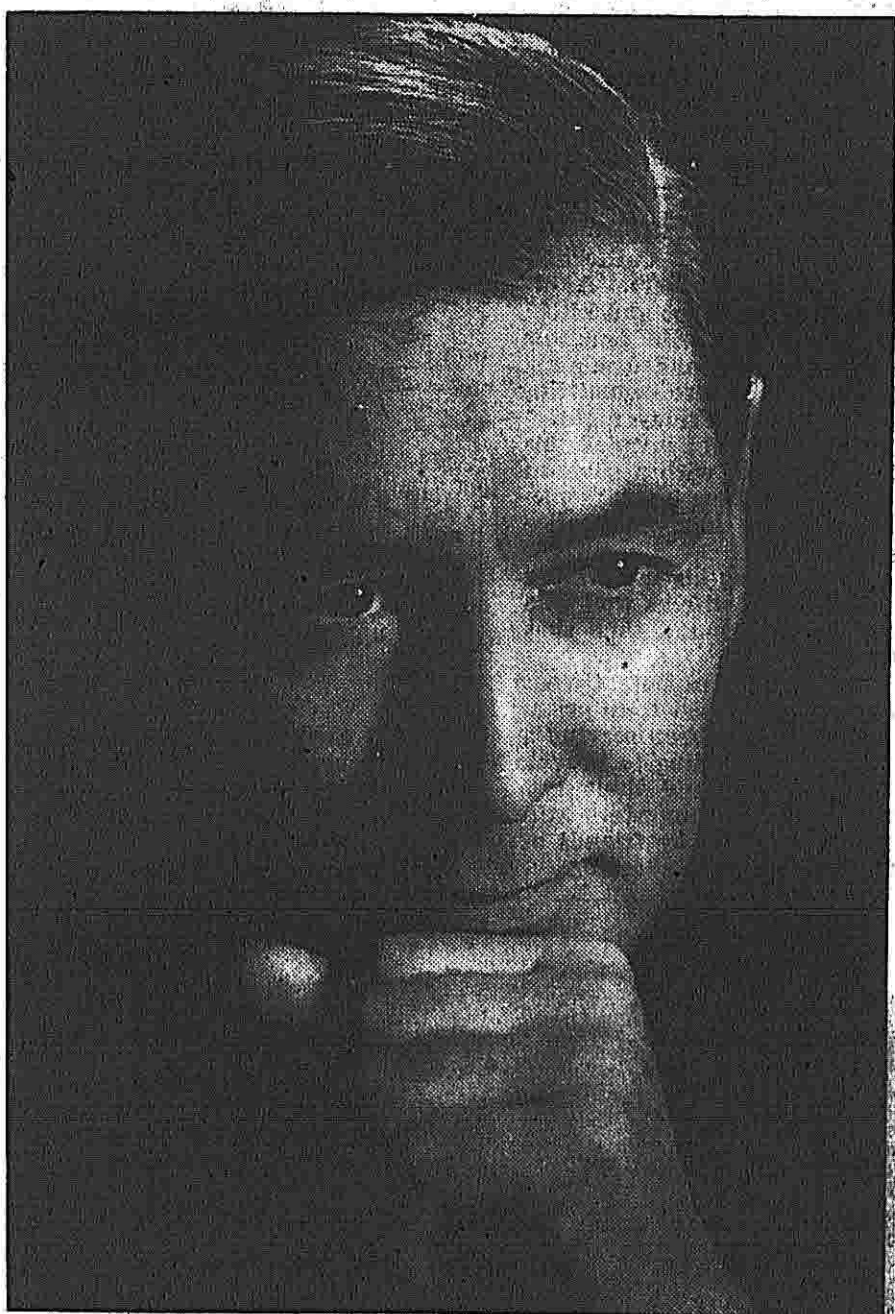
The group "Symbolism and Sign" logically follows the preceding section from which it has partly arisen linking itself with the following ten-

dencies—associative painting, lyrical abstraction and informal. Many formally heterogeneous achievements and different preoccupations are grouped in this section.

The "New Figuration" and the "New Tendency" groupings have been formed in the recent past, and their expansion at the present Triennial is strongly felt. The same elements characterise the creative phenomenon in these groups. Originality and inventiveness are particularly clear in the domain of the "New Tendency" (Rihter, Sutej and Bakic). A special interpretation of these new codices—getting closer to the "abstract pop art" is recognised in the works of some younger authors (Galic of Sibenik).

Another conclusion indicates the presence of new forces in all aesthetic concepts. Interesting results come to expression—not only in phenomena which negate the existing concepts, such as the "New Figuration" and the "New Tendency". They can be found in realism, schools met in contemporary Yugoslav and surrealism and all other in expressionist realism, in Phantasy painting and sculpture.

(TANJUG)



Professor Carl Seeman, noted FRG pianist is to perform here August 28. The show which will take place in the auditorium of Radio Afghanistan is sponsored by the Goethe Institute Kabul. Seeman was born in 1910 in Bremen.

After studying and playing the organ he switched exclusively to the piano in 1936. In the next decade he taught at several academies. He became a professor in 1946.

For 14 years he played together with Wolfgang Schneiderhan and the two made a well-known team. Since 1964 Professor Seeman has been the director general of the Freiburg State Academy of Music.

Professor's classical style is characterised by control and dignity. Thursday evening's performance begins at 8 p.m.



## Romney To Make Presidential Decision Before End Of Year

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24, (Reuters).—Governor George Romney of Michigan said Friday he would announce before the end of this year whether he would seek the Republican presidential nomination.

Governor Romney, who is touring Ghetto areas in cities across the United States, also acknowledged that he was seeking prime television time early in October to "report to the people."

The Michigan governor reiterated charges that he had been "brainwashed" in Vietnam in 1965. He said his critics had construed his brainwashing as involving force and torture.

"I'm talking about the LBI type of brainwashing. It means the systematic providing of information to shape attitudes," he said.

"We are not being told the truth about Vietnam and we are not being told the truth about our fiscal policy at home and abroad," he added.

"In Vietnam, we were told that there was no intention to take over the running of the war, to Americanise it. At the same time, the steps

to Americanise the war were already in progress. That is what I mean by brainwashing," he said.

Governor Romney made his remarks after a brief address to a medical aid conference, called by Governor Reagan, in which he criticised federal health planning.

## Politics Quenches Thirst For Beer

BONN, Sept. 24, (DPA).—West Germany's political leaders will soon have another way of becoming popular: their portraits are to appear on beer labels.

A big West German brewery took up the idea of a Bonn journalist and ordered the portraits from famous British cartoonist Cummings.

Most of the politicians have raised no objections against having their portraits lying around on the tables of the country's beer cellars.

The only exception was Economics Minister Karl Schiller, who voiced his misgivings against a beer label displaying his portraits plus the slogan "Concrete Thirst—With Karl Schiller"—an allusion to his own frequent reference to a concretized economic action programme.

## 'Bloody Campaign' In Rhodesia, Says ZAPU

LUSAKA, Sept. 24, (AFP).—The outlawed Rhodesian nationalist movement ZAPU yesterday accused Rhodesian troops and "their South African colleagues" of waging a "hideously bloody campaign" against the civilian African population in Rhodesia.

In their magazine published here, the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union claimed that as a result of the September 19 campaign one African woman was shot dead on a farm in the area between Wankie and Bulawayo.

The magazine also claimed that African villages had been ransacked and civilians held in African reserves. Many more Africans have been taken to jail, the magazine said.

## Home Briefs

BAMIAN, Sept. 24, (Bakhtar).—The health delegation from the Ministry of Education left here for Yakaulang woleswali after spending a week visiting the students. During its stay the delegation lectured on environmental health in various classes.

TALOQAN, Sept. 24, (Bakhtar).—The foundation stone of the Eshkameh primary school was laid yesterday by Mohammad Karim Frotan governor of Takhar. The construction cost and site for the school were donated by local residents.

## Hanoi Wants Only "Authentic Peace"

HANOI, Sept. 24, (AFP).—Premier Pham Van Dong was quoted yesterday as having told a French private "National Vietnamese Committee" earlier this month: "The Vietnamese people are attached to peace, but to an authentic peace accompanied by real independence."

"Our people will certainly defeat the American aggressors," the North Vietnam Premier continued in a letter dated September 14 and released here. He was replying to a letter of support sent to Hanoi in July by the French committee, which includes philosopher-novelist Jean-Paul Sartre among its founders.

Pham Van Dong wrote that the committee's work was proof of "the militant friendship between the peoples of our two countries." This friendship would "surely not cease to consolidate and increase," he said.

## Get your

copy of the

Kabul Times

Annual at

the Khyber.

Af. 110.

## South Africa To Aid Rhodesians Fight Terrorists

VOLKSRUST, South Africa, (AP).—Prime Minister Balthazar J. Vorster said Saturday South African police would remain in neighbouring Rhodesia to help fight infiltrating terrorists "as long as it is necessary."

Speaking at a ruling nationalist party rally Vorster added "South Africa will act against terrorists of undermining organisations such as the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) in any territory where it is allowed to act."

The premier said: "In this connection South Africa can not allow anybody to dictate, to her. It must protect its interests in a manner it deems fit."

Besides policemen, South Africa is believed to have contributed spotted craft and troop carrying riot squad vehicles to the fighting against the terrorists infiltrating Rhodesia from neighbouring Zambia.

Vorster said it was true South Africa was arming and preparing itself for any possible attack but "we are not threatening any other country."

Returning to UN Secretary-General U Thant's criticism of South Africa during the recent opening of the General Assembly, Vorster said: "South Africa is getting more and more tired of this sort of instigation to unrest by an official whose task and duty it was not to do so" and added:

"We do not need his advice, particularly after we have seen the fiasco he has made of his position up to now."

"U Thant has to try and regain some of the prestige which the United Nations lost in the Middle East. He is trying to do it at the cost of South Africa," he said.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 24, (DPA).—The Chinese embassy here has been informed it must submit all invitations to Indians and non-diplomats though the Indian foreign ministry. Invitations could only be sent direct to diplomats. The order also applied to private parties of Chinese embassy members.

PEKING, Sept. 22, (Hsinhua).—Premier Chou En-lai Friday evening received Petraq Tapia, leader, and Haxhi Sinamati and Bardhyl Cuci, deputy leaders, of the Tirana volleyball and marksmanship teams and had a very cordial conversation with them.

CAIRO, Sept. 24, (DPA).—Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi will meet UAR President Gamal Abdel Nasser early in October in Cairo, it was announced here yesterday. The Indian Prime Minister will visit the UAR capital briefly on her way to Yugoslavia.

FRANKFURT, Sept. 24, (DPA).—The West German development

ment service yesterday announced that 110 volunteers development workers would soon leave for Africa, Asia, and South America. 42 are to go to Africa, 28 to Asia and 40 to Latin American countries. Since its founding in 1963, the GDS has sent 1,361 volunteers to 26 countries throughout the world.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 24, (DPA).—Arab smugglers dumped gold and watches worth 6.5 million in the harbour waters of Bombay after they were surprised by customs police when allegedly engaged in smuggling operations. There was a sharp exchange of fire between police and the smugglers but no one was hurt. Police confiscated an additional 2,500 watches valued at three hundred thousand rupees, it was reported here yesterday.

CAIRO, Sept. 24, (DPA).—Pakistan's President Mohammed Ayub Khan agreed to supply Jordan with 50 Hawker-hunter fighter aircraft with Pakistani pilots during this week's meeting with Jordanian King Hussein, UAR newspapers reported yesterday quoting "reliable sources."

Pakistan was also prepared to help Jordan obtain other military equipment, the same sources said.

A Pakistani military mission was alleged to be in Amman already to work out details. Hussein returned to Amman Friday night after meeting Ayub in Rawalpindi.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 24, (Reuters).—Doctor Mahmood Fawzi, President Nasser's special envoy, yesterday exchanged views on the Middle East situation with Swarn Singh, India's Defence Minister.

Dr. Fawzi later met deputy external affairs minister Surendra Pal Singh and some senior officials. He will meet Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi after her return to Delhi today from a visit to Ceylon and southern India, to deliver a special message he has brought from President Nasser.

According to FLOSY's concept, his deputy would be Kahtan Al Shabi, chief of the NLF.

FLOSY would like to see two-thirds of the cabinet formed from its own ranks, but observers believe it is bound to encounter opposition on this point from the NLF.

CAIRO, Sept. 24, (DPA).—The two nationalist groups in South Arabia, the Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Arabia (FLOSY) and the National Liberation Front (NLF) will meet in Cairo next Saturday to discuss formation of a transitional government for the South Arabian Federation, after Britain's withdrawal on January 1 next year.

A fifteen-member cabinet under the FLOSY Secretary General, Abdel Makawee, is to be formed in the general secretariat of the Arab League.

According to FLOSY's concept, his deputy would be Kahtan Al Shabi, chief of the NLF.

FLOSY would like to see two-thirds of the cabinet formed from its own ranks, but observers believe it is bound to encounter opposition on this point from the NLF.

CAIRO, Sept. 24, (DPA).—The two nationalist groups in South Arabia, the Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Arabia (FLOSY) and the National Liberation Front (NLF) will meet in Cairo next Saturday to discuss formation of a transitional government for the South Arabian Federation, after Britain's withdrawal on January 1 next year.

A fifteen-member cabinet under the FLOSY Secretary General, Abdel Makawee, is to be formed in the general secretariat of the Arab League.

According to FLOSY's concept, his deputy would be Kahtan Al Shabi, chief of the NLF.

FLOSY would like to see two-thirds of the cabinet formed from its own ranks, but observers believe it is bound to encounter opposition on this point from the NLF.

CAIRO, Sept. 24, (DPA).—The two nationalist groups in South Arabia, the Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Arabia (FLOSY) and the National Liberation Front (NLF) will meet in Cairo next Saturday to discuss formation of a transitional government for the South Arabian Federation, after Britain's withdrawal on January 1 next year.

A fifteen-member cabinet under the FLOSY Secretary General, Abdel Makawee, is to be formed in the general secretariat of the Arab League.

According to FLOSY's concept, his deputy would be Kahtan Al Shabi, chief of the NLF.

FLOSY would like to see two-thirds of the cabinet formed from its own ranks, but observers believe it is bound to encounter opposition on this point from the NLF.

CAIRO, Sept. 24, (DPA).—The two nationalist groups in South Arabia, the Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Arabia (FLOSY) and the National Liberation Front (NLF) will meet in Cairo next Saturday to discuss formation of a transitional government for the South Arabian Federation, after Britain's withdrawal on January 1 next year.

A fifteen-member cabinet under the FLOSY Secretary General, Abdel Makawee, is to be formed in the general secretariat of the Arab League.

## Afghan Week In Review:

## Koochis Get Boarding Schools; PM Recovers

More than two million people in Afghanistan are Koochis who make seasonal treks across the country. These people used to own large camel caravans, but with the increase in motor transportation the number of these cargo carrying animals has been diminishing, although some Koochi tribes still use the famous "caravans."

The government of Afghanistan for many years has been thinking about the status of these people and has been trying to bring them into the mainstream of modern civilisation.

A large number of Koochis have been settled in the Helmand area. Some have become important businessmen. But many still continue to lead a nomadic life.

They play, however, an important role in the economy of the nation. Their animals still comprise part of the transportation "force" of Afghanistan. They produce almost all the wool in the country and they sell large quantities of milk, cheese, sheep and meat.

Thus improving their living conditions, in addition to helping a large segment of our population live better, will improve the economy of the country.

Last week, Prince Ahmad Shah in a special ceremony in Logar province, south of Kabul, laid the cornerstone of a school for Koochi boys. In addition to such permanent schools, the government has established "mobile" schools for Koochi children. So far ten of them have been opened.

In his speech, the Prince said that for centuries the Koochis in Afghanistan have had a big share in our social and economic life. We are happy to see that their children will begin their education in this school and will thus be able to play an effective role in the development of various phases of life, he said.

The school is one of the five schools established for nomads through funds provided by the Bank Milie Welfare Fund.

The other important event of the week was the recovery of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal. Last week he was able

to leave the hospital after twenty five days. He underwent intestinal surgery. When he left the hospital on Thursday in the presence of large crowd, a medical bulletin said that the health of the Prime Minister was satisfactory and his blood pressure, pulse and digestive track were all normal. The Prime Minister is to spend a few weeks recuperating at home.

In other news of the week, a supplementary agreement was signed here between Afghanistan and the Federal Republic of Germany whereby West Germany will cooperate with Afghanistan in promoting communication media and broadcasting.

Also during the week the foundation stone of the premises for a sericulture project was laid by the

minister of agriculture and irrigation near Kabul. The project is receiving Chinese technical assistance. The regional chief of the World Health Organisation was also in Kabul last week. In interview with a Radio Afghanistan reporter, he said that hereafter the aid extended by WHO to Afghanistan will be mainly to develop rural health services. He said that in the cities, Afghanistan has been establishing more hospitals and health services in recent years.

But since more than 80 per cent of the population live in rural areas, there is an obvious need to have small yet efficient health services outside the cities so that villagers can receive immediate medical attention without having to travel, in some cases, hundreds of kilometres to a hospital.

By Wakebeen

Also during the week the foundation stone of the premises for a sericulture project was laid by the

## Israel's UN Record

(Contd. from page 2)

In all the General Assembly had to call upon it to withdraw five times, and even so Israel withdrew only after five months of procrastination in the hope of gaining more advantages from its aggression.

Add to these resolutions the two passed recently at the UN concerning Jerusalem with which Israel so far refuses to comply, and it will appear how honourable a record this is.

No less honourable is Israel's record of condemnations by the United Nations. No country in the world has been condemned by the UN as often and as strongly as has Israel.

The following is a list of the resolutions censuring Israel passed by the Security Council and the General Assembly:

1. Resolution No. 57 of September 18, 1948 condemns "the cowardly act of the assassination of Court Folke Bernadotte," the UN Mediator.

2. Resolution No. 93 of May 18, 1951 finds that "the aerial action taken by the government of Israel on April 5 1951 constitutes a violation of the ceasefire."

3. Resolution No. 101 of November 1953 "expresses the strongest censure of Israeli armed forces for their attack on the Jordanian village of Qibya."

4. Resolution No. 61 of 29 March 1955 "condemns Israel's attack on Egyptian regular armed forces" in the Gaza strip.

5. Resolution No. 111 (1956) of the 19th Jan. 1956 condemns Israel's attack on Syria in the Lake Tiberias areas as a "flagrant violation of the ceasefire agreement" and "expresses its grave concern at the failure of the government of Israel to comply with its obligations."

6. Resolution No. 171 (1962) of April 9th 1962 condemns Israel again for its "flagrant violation

of the truce in its military attack against Syria on the March 16-17 1962."

7. Resolution No. S 228 (1966) of Nov. 25 1966 "censures Israel for its large scale military action in violation of the UN Charter in attacking the Jordanian village of Samman, and emphasises to Israel that action of military reprisals cannot be tolerated and that if they are repeated the Security Council will have to consider further and more effective steps...to ensure against the repetition of such acts."

This list does not include the scores of occasions on which Israel was condemned by the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation for its premeditated military violations of the borders with the Arab States between 1948-1967.

Contrary to widespread belief in the West, no Arab country has ever been condemned either by the UN or by UNSTO for an armed aggression by its military forces against Israel.

Such is the record of a country that was created by the UN and was accepted as a member conditional upon its acceptance of the resolutions of the United Nations.

(AWIC)

HOUSE FOR RENT

One house located on a two acre plot with two modern buildings with many rooms, store houses, garages, a garden and a motor park. Located next to the Women's Institute in Share Nau. Good for Embassies or Commercial Houses.

Contact Phone: 21923 From 1 p.m. 3 p.m.

Unexpected Happening

OAKLAND, California, Sept. 24, (Reuters).—A 21-year-old man shot and killed his estranged wife and her mother then wounded his father-in-law before committing suicide here Friday night.

Arthur Ownes invaded his in-laws' home with a shotgun informing them that "something may happen," police said.

After killing his in-laws Ownes shot his wife as well who to him away and then shot himself.

Five hours earlier, Ownes had been released from prison where he had been serving a sentence for failing to provide for his wife and their two children. The youngsters were being cared for by friends at the time of the shooting.

Subscribe To Soviet Magazines

International Affairs, New Times, Sputnik and others which you can read in English, French and German.

Subscriptions can be obtained from the Ebne Sena book store, Ministry of Education Book Store, Jaweed book stall in Doh Buri, Attache in Kabul.



SHAHPASAND

An unprecedented cut in the price of Shah Pasand vegetable oil.

Shah Pasand—the best vegetable oil available.

Please contact Phone 22831 and dependable.

You can buy your Shahpasand from any store in the town.

Shah Pasand—tasty, healthy,

## Weather Forecast

Skies will be partly cloudy over the central regions of the country. The rest of the country will enjoy clear skies. Yesterday Farah was the warmest region of the country with high of 38 C, 100 F. North Salang was the coldest with a low of 1 C, 34 F. Wind speed in Kabul was clocked at 3 knots per hour (5 mph).

The temperature in Kabul at 9 a.m. was 25 C, 77 F.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	31 C	9 C
	88 F	48 F
Ghazni	27 C	8 C
	80 F	46 F
Kunduz	33 C	16 C
	91 F	61 F
Lal	20 C	2 C
	68 F	36 F
Gardez	27 C	8 C
	80 F	46 F



ARIANA CINEMA  
At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 American  
cinemascope film dubbed in Farsi  
THE AGONY AND THE ECSTASY  
Starring Rex Harrison and Charlton  
Heston

PARK CINEMA  
At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m.  
American film in Farsi  
RINGO AND HIS GOLDEN  
PISTOL