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THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER DELIGHT



VOL. VI, NO. 156

KABUL, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1987 (MIZAN 10, 1346 S.H.)

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FREE LUNCHES FOR CITY EMPLOYEES

Kabul, CARE-Medico Sign Agreement To Feed Workers

By Our Own Reporter

The Kabul Municipal Corporation and CARE-Medico have concluded a one year agreement to provide free lunches for the municipal labour force.

One thousand electricians, construction workers and gardeners will get free lunch from the municipality.

Under the agreement CARE-Medico will pay the cost of a years lunches which will be prepared under municipality's supervision.

"This is only a temporary arrangement," said Dr. Seraj, president of the municipal health department "we are making arrangements with the help of CARE-Medico to permanently provide decent lunches to all workers."

"The municipality will allot six acres of its own land for a farm

where wheat and vegetables will be raised. Municipal park gardeners will take care of the farming work there and their produce will be used for the city lunches," Seraj said.

CARE-Medico will also assist in this project, Seraj said. Ronald Segal, chief of the CARE-Medico mission in Afghanistan, and a team from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Municipality will visit municipalities around Kabul Saturday to decide which should be chosen for the farm.

The municipality has land in Badam Bagh, now an experimental farm for the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, and in Shalwaki, Darulaman and Bemaru.

(Contd. on page 4)

Traffic Safety Programme Held

KABUL, Oct. 3, (Bakhtar).—The Kabul Traffic Department is holding programmes to acquaint Kabul with traffic regulations.

The first conference was held in the Nejat High School yesterday.

Sadulah Yousufi, director of the Traffic Department, said that two weekly conferences will be held in Kabul schools regularly. The conferences will also show films on traffic safety.

He also said that such conferences and films will also be held in public parks for the public at large to see.

Joint NLF, FLOSY Group To Discuss Aden With UK

ADEN, Oct. 3, (DPA).—The two rival South Arabian nationalist movements will appoint a joint delegation to negotiate with Britain on the future of South Arabia. Abdullah al-Asnazi, chief of the political bureau of the Front for the Liberation of occupied South Yemen (FLOSY) said Sunday.

The delegation members would be announced after talks in Cairo in the coming week between representatives of FLOSY and The National Liberation Front (NLF), he said according to Radio Aden.

Asnazi, confirmed that FLOSY and the NLF had agreed to form a transition government which was to rule South Arabia until the British withdrawal.

The ceasefire between FLOSY and the NLF was still in force and the two groups had exchanged about 150 prisoners.

Radio Aden also reported that five British soldiers were killed during new disorders in South Arabia during the past 24 hours and that the NLF claimed the credit for the incidents.

Observers believe they were an attempt by the NLF to strengthen its position before the Cairo discussions with FLOSY and to repudiate FLOSY claims that Britain sympathised with the NLF.

Commission Studies Complaints Against Greek Military Regime

KOBLENZ, Oct. 3, (DPA).—The European Commission for Human Rights met in Strasbourg yesterday to consider complaints by Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden against the Greek military regime, the commission's West German chairman said here Monday.

The chairman, Christian Democrat parliamentarian Adolf Suesterheim told reporters on his departure for Strasbourg yesterday morning that the proceedings would be of special significance for international law.

It was the first time that states had lodged complaints against another country without their interests being either directly or indirectly involved.

The four countries are accusing the Greek military government of violating a number of rights and basic freedoms guaranteed by the European Human Rights Convention.

Seminar Takes up Students Health

By Our Own Reporter
This afternoon's session of the provincial Education Directors seminar discussed student health and hygiene. Dr. Hassan Ali Emami, president of the health department in the Education Ministry gave details about the activities of his department.

The participants later discussed students health problems, the establishment of provincial student health centres, and a Students Health Day ceremony.

The directors also considered providing drinking water to the students, giving them periodical medical check ups and free medicine.

Dr. Emami answered questions. The meeting was presided over by Abdul Habib Hamidi, president of the primary education department.

The morning session dealt with secondary education. Nehmatullah Pazhwak, president of the department of secondary education and Mohammad Ishaq Yousufi and Mrs. Shafiq Ziaee, department deputies led the discussion and answered questions.

The seminar took up the questions of co education in the secondary schools, the shortage of male and female teachers, textbooks and educational facilities. They also exchanged views on the importance of expanding extra curricular activities, such as music and drama.

Israel Wants To Dictate Terms: Podgorny To Hussein

MOSCOW, Oct. 3, (Tass).—Nikolai Podgorny, the President of the Soviet Union expressed the hope that "a frank and useful exchange of opinion on questions pertaining to means of eliminating the consequences of Israeli aggression, on other international problems, and also on the further development and

strengthening of Soviet-Jordanian relations" will be held during the visit of King Hussein of Jordan.

Podgorny was speaking yesterday at a dinner for King Hussein who is visiting the USSR as guest of the President of the Supreme Soviet and the government of the USSR.

Podgorny said that the King's visit to the USSR was regarded as a milestone in the road of development of relations between the USSR and Jordan in various spheres.

It is assuming particular significance now when the Israeli aggressors "backed by the imperialist states, seek to dictate their conditions to Arab countries from positions of force."

"The USSR has rendered and is rendering political, moral economic and other assistance to Arab countries."

"No lasting peace can exist in Middle East until the aggressor remains on the Arab soil, until Israel is impudently laying her territorial and other claims to the Arab states," Podgorny said.

The President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet stated with satisfaction that the peoples and governments of the Arab countries are vigilant in respect to the attempts of Israel to split them and force them to reject a common policy towards the aggressor.

British Envoy To Visit Cairo

LONDON, Oct. 3, (DPA).—The British Foreign Office today confirmed Cairo press reports that former British ambassador in Cairo Sir Harold Beeley—at present British representative to the European Economic Community in Brussels—will visit Cairo in mid-October for talks on British-United Arab Republic relations.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said Sir Harold visit to Cairo had been arranged after correspondence between Foreign Secretary George Brown and United Arab Republic President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

His visit had also been discussed between Brown and UAR Foreign Minister Mahmud Riad in New York.

UAR EVACUATES CANAL CITIES

CAIRO, Oct. 3, (DPA).—The United Arab Republic government has started the evacuation of three cities at the Suez Canal which were shelled repeatedly by Israeli artillery, it was learned here yesterday.

UAR Minister for Social Affairs Hossein Shafei said that of the 200,000 people living in the city of Suez about 100,000 have been evacuated.

About 20,000 of Ismailia's population of 120,000 also have been evacuated.

The third city in which evacuation was started is Kantara. No figures were given for this city.

DEFIANT GREEK PREMIER UNDER HOUSE ARREST

Athens, Oct. 3, (Reuter).—Greece this week to challenge openly the army-backed government.

The deposed premier told foreign newsmen that the government must quickly restore political freedom in Greece and its members should "rid the country of their presence."

Kanellopoulos warned that otherwise Greece would be exposed to dangers which might destroy everything.

Reading Wednesday and Saturday, the conservative leader declared that "the present authority regime must cede its place to free political life."

EEC Takes "Rather Severe" Stand On British Economy

SCARBOROUGH, England, Oct. 3, (Reuter).—A top British minister warned last night that Britain might be up against new problems in its attempt to join the European Common Market and declared Lord Chalfont, minister of state for foreign affairs, negotiations themselves could be drawn out.

Lord Chalfont, named to head the British negotiation team, disclosed here that the Common Market's executive commission had taken a "rather severe" stand on the British economy.

The government rejected that part of the commission's report, he told a public meeting after the opening day of the ruling Labour Party's annual conference.

But he made plain that it had come as a disappointment to the British cabinet.

The Common Market commission's report, now to be studied by the six-nation ministerial council on October 23 and 24 in Luxembourg, is understood to have questioned Britain's broad economic strength and not just the sterling's role as a reserve currency.

Lord Chalfont thought negotiations could start in November. But France might still want a further examination of this problem among the six themselves.

Use of sterling as a world reserve currency was one problem Britain would have to face—but that need not be solved before Britain joins the Common Market.

Lord Chalfont's speech added a stern note last night to a conference first day at which disgruntled party supporters gave Premier Harold Wilson a cool reception.

Only a slight scattering of applause greeted him when he walked on to

Healy Criticises US's ABM Project

SCARBOROUGH, England, Oct. 3, (Reuter).—Defence Secretary Denis Healy last night criticised the United States decision to build a limited anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system for defence against any attack from China.

Healy, speaking at a public meeting after the opening session of the ruling Labour Party's annual conference here, claimed the American system might turn out to be obsolete before it could be deployed.

The minister, just back from NATO nuclear planning talks in Ankara, Turkey, said there was no evidence that any ABM system could produce meaningful defence against a major nuclear attack.

He warned the United States move—which follows establishment of a similar defensive ring round Moscow—could speed an east-west arms race.

Archeologist Honoured For Bringing The Era Of The Ghaznavids To Light

By A Staff Writer

Prof. Joseph Tucci last night, received a Stor II medal awarded by His Majesty the King for meritorious service. The medal was presented to him last night by Minister Without Portfolio Dr. Mohammad Anas. Tucci, president of the Italian Institute for the Middle East and professor of philosophy and religion in the University of Rome, has been conducting archeological excavations in Afghanistan for the last seven years.

He first came to Afghanistan in 1955 and since 1960 has directed several seasons of excavations in Ghazni, restoration work on the Babur Mosque in Kabul and on the mausoleum of Masoud III in Ghazni where he established a museum of Islamic art.

Presently Tucci is here to super-

the platform to start a week-long session, seen as the most critical since he became party chief four years ago.

The apathy of delegates reflected widespread disappointment with Wilson's continuing economic austerity measures after three full years in power.

For the first time in recent years, rightwing and moderate Labour supporters are joining the traditionally militant left-wingers in their attacks on a whole range of government policies.

MOSCOW, Oct. 3, (Reuter).—An air pollution control authority, with 25 sampling posts, has been established in Moscow, the Soviet news agency Tass reported.

Moscow has already banned the establishment of new factories within the city limits in an effort to end pollution. More than 3,000 air purification plants installed in existing factories have made the city's air five to six times cleaner, the agency said.

Republicans Charge Johnson With Vietnam Peace Failure

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, (Reuter).—Leading Senate republicans blamed President Johnson yesterday for allegedly failing to pursue every possibility for Vietnam peace talks and for refusing to stop the bombing of North Vietnam.

Senator Charles Percy, sometimes tipped as a Republican presidential candidate, claimed that "more than half the American people disapproved of the manner in which the president is conducting the war."

In a Senate speech he listed "seven failures" in Johnson's Vietnam policy as reasons for the public disapproval, including the alleged failure to pursue prospects for negotiations leading to a war settlement.

Federal, Biafran Troops Exchange Fire Near Enugu

LAGOS, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—Nigerian government and Biafran troops exchanged mortar and automatic weapons fire at the edges of Enugu yesterday. The sixth day of the siege of the breakaway eastern capital.

Federal artillery pumped shells into the hill-ringed city and government forces were reported at grips with Biafran defenders within the city boundaries.

Sunday night Major General Yakubu Gowon, head of the federal government, said in a nation-wide broadcast that Enugu, which has apparently been on the brink of capture for the past two days, was expected to fall "at any time now."

As federal units were reported deploying around the western and northern approaches to the town, Biafran leader Lieutenant Colonel Odumegwu Ojukwu toured his capital Sunday and gave orders that it be defended at all costs.

Reports from inside Enugu indicate that Colonel Ojukwu is keeping every available man to defend the city. So far only children and women working on non-essential services are known to have been allowed to leave.

Only two diplomatic missions—a British deputy high commission and an American consulate—are still operating but a few dozen foreigners are reported to be still in the town.

Int'l Situation Tense: Kosygin

MOSCOW, Oct. 3, (AFP).—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin said yesterday that the only way to solve the Vietnamese problem was "a halt in the bombing or North Vietnam and recognition of the National Liberation Front programme for South Vietnam."

In a speech at Kichinev (Moldavia) reported by Tass, Kosygin claimed that potential aggressors now realised that, with the balance of world forces, "a direct clash with the social camp would lead to catastrophe." He asserted that "the forces of the socialist camp are invincible."

The Soviet Premier said the international situation remained "tense" and urged his people "to remain vigilant and strengthen the country's defences." He said the two main international tasks for the USSR were to stop the war in Vietnam and to ease tension in Europe.

Kosygin spoke as the order of Lenin was being handed over to the town of Kichinev.

Laotian PM Calls For Bombing End

BANGKOK, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—Laotian Prime Minister, Prince Souvanna Phouma, has called on the United States to stop bombing North Vietnam.

Prince Souvanna told reporters Sunday at Don Maung airport on arrival from Vientiane "the United States ought to stop bombing North Vietnam as otherwise the war in Vietnam might easily become the fuse setting alight the third world war."

The Laotian leader, who was on his way to the United States, on an official visit said he would inform President Johnson of Laotian views on this subject and also hold consultations with U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

Asked whether there was any guarantee that the communists would stop their "aggression" in Southeast Asia if the U.S. halted bombing North Vietnam, Prince Souvanna Phouma said "nobody knows what the future holds."

The Prime Minister said that the Japanese prime minister, Eisaku Sato in talks with him during a visit to Laos over the weekend had expressed deep concern over Vietnam and both Japan and Laos were agreed that ways must be found to bring peace to the region.

"The responsibility to preserve and restore them," he says, "is also great."

Tucci in accepting the award last night pledged his Institute's co-operation in restoring the Bamian and Hadda monuments. He praised the precision of the work of Afghan archaeologists who carried out Hadda excavations and said that "as these finds belong not to Afghanistan alone but to the world, our Institute is prepared to give a hand in preserving them."

"There should be joint, large scale cooperation and multilateral efforts to restore and preserve the Bamian monuments," Tucci said.

"We are prepared to do our part," Tucci added as we are doing in Iran in the restoration of Persepolis."

(Contd. on page 4)



Dr. Mohammad Anas presents the Medal to Prof. Tucci.



THE KABUL TIMES

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BRITAIN AND THE EEC

The British Labour government seems to be fighting on two fronts to get the United Kingdom into the European Common Market. Opposition on the home front which was not very noticeable before seems to be assuming greater momentum. For the next two days the annual Labour Party congress in Scarborough will be discussing this issue together with the economic policy of the labour government.

While the executive board of the party has already prepared a resolution supporting British membership in the EEC, some prominent party members, notably former Trade Minister Douglas Jay and Transport Worker's Union President Frank Cousins are lobbying against British entry into the Common Market.

Perhaps the opposition is gaining strength on the basis of the latest statement made by the chief British Common Market negotiator Lord Chalfont before the consultative assembly of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg this week. His assertion that "Britain will not take no for an answer" in her bid to enter Europe may have interpreted by opponents to EEC entry as meaning that Mr. Wilson's government is ready to make far reaching concessions including those that will undermine the interests of the Commonwealth countries and the prestige of sterling as the international reserve currency. One of the problems mentioned in the EEC commission report on the difficulties of raising Common Market membership was the special status of sterling which Britain would have to give up if she sincerely wanted to join the EEC. Clearly the general thinking in Britain cannot accept this price as an entrance fee for both economic and sentimental reasons. France who has had the most reservations

Food For Thought

A drum sounds sweetly from afar.

—Afghan Proverb

against British entry into the EEC is likely to capitalise on the commission's report which urges that a study be made of the problems involved in enlarging the market. The Treaty of Rome which led to the creation of the Common Market envisages not only economic but also political unity of Western Europe. Britain is not the only country who wants to join the EEC. There are others, notably Denmark. In an effort to ban or prolong British entry France may well emphasise in the EEC ministerial meeting in Brussels later this month that a hasty enlargement of the community will inhibit progress towards political unity and integration of Europe.

The joint agricultural policy which has been adopted by the six is another problem that may be raised in the forthcoming Brussels meeting. Not only will there be enormous paperwork involved in reassessing the share that each member state must pay to implement this policy, but Britain herself may find it difficult to pay her share of the cost. Another reason which has hitherto prevented Britain from joining the EEC has been her special ties with the United States. And to all these previous problems a growing home opposition is now being added.

It remains to be seen how well the British Prime Minister and the Labour Party executive board can do in Scarborough and what sort of a mandate they will get from the party's extreme right and left wings, who are joining hands in criticising the Labour government policies. The going may well be rough in Brussels for Britain who has pledged that she will "not take no for an answer." As things stand, prospects for an early British entry seem as remote as ever.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Haywood* in an editorial welcomed the convening of the seminar for the provincial education directors which recently opened. After discussing in detail the role of advanced education in the national economic and cultural life the editorial said that by holding such seminars and parleys the country's educational policies can be streamlined, educational programmes can be coordinated and the specific problems of every region can be scrutinised and remedies sought.

Such gatherings, it said are also useful in as much as they make it possible for participants to get acquainted with each other's experiences and also learn about the modern trends in education.

Today's *Isiah* carried an editorial on the latest developments in Nigeria. Nigeria, one of the most populous nation in Africa is in the throes of a raging civil war it said. After giving background information about the country's modern history and how the civil war started, it said personal ambitions seems to have an important share in creating chaos in the country.

After pointing out the dangers of such ambitions, the editorial expressed the hope that Nigerian leaders will realise that the present situation is in the interest of no one. It hoped that they would unite their ranks to fight the manifold problems of a newly independent nation which among other things is speaking in 250 different dialects instead of fighting one another in a futile attempt to gain personal power and glory.

Yesterday's *Anis* carried an editorial criticising the policy of the Kabul Bus Company for renting its buses to private drivers on a contract basis.

So long as the contractors deposit the required sum of money in the company's account at the end of each month it makes no difference what happens to the citizens who use public transport facilities.

This, said the editorial, is something that ought to be stopped. Recently the paper also published a number of letters to the editor complaining about the bus drivers who play dirty games on the public.

like sardine cans, conductors are very rude to the passengers. The buses are stopped anywhere along the route, they never follow a fixed schedule.

All this is due to the fact that bus company has contracted away the public interests and has found an easy way to make money.

The same issue of the paper also

carried a letter to the editor complaining about the low quality of bread that is dished out by town bakeries.

Often the bread is half baked and contains sand, dust and other foreign elements. The letter expressed the hope that the municipal authorities would take note of the situation.



The *New York Times* called on U.S. President Johnson to order an immediate halt to the bombing of North Vietnam.

In an editorial headlined "A Risk Worth Taking" the newspaper said: "In his San Antonio speech this weekend President Johnson has come to the very edge of a declaration of United States willingness to halt the bombing of North Vietnam without any specific advance commitments by Hanoi.

"We believe that the logic of all the military, diplomatic and domestic considerations that have brought the President to this point should impel him to go the rest of the way towards ordering a cessation of the bombing now."

The *New York Times* said the risks of taking the necessary first step of a bombing pause were less than those of continued escalation.

"A bombing halt offers most hope of movement on both sides to cut down the scale of conflict and of casualties," it added.

Sovietskaya Rossiya of Moscow writes Soviet youth organisations maintain friendly contacts with 1,300 youth and student organisations in 120 countries.

They send books, medicine, sports gear, study aids, film-projectors, musical instruments and other items to their counterparts in countries which have recently thrown off colonialist shackles, the paper says.

Young Soviet specialists work in many countries in Asia and Africa. Groups of Soviet students helped to build Les Quadhias village in Algeria, it adds.

"Last year a building team of Soviet youngsters helped Mongolian comrades to design and build a children's park.

This year, thousands of foreign youngsters will visit the USSR and see for themselves what the Soviet young people are like.

A Franco-Soviet youth camp near Moscow will be visited by more than 1,500 young Frenchmen.

In Ivov there has been a Soviet-Czechoslovak youth festival of friendship.

In Karelia about 300 young Finns took part in a meeting devoted to the 50th anniversary of the USSR.

The third friendship festival of Soviet and Japanese youth will take place.

"The way of constructive effort" is the path that many of the world's young people are choosing, in the view of an editorial writer for the *Christian Science Monitor*.

As for the others, the *Monitor's* editorial said, some will choose to drop out of society and its thorny problems, either caught up in the trivia of their own personal lives or in conscious rejection of a world considered beyond the hope of redemption. A few will choose the way of revolution, impatiently demanding a vast and speedy overturning of the existing order.

Israel's Domestic Affairs Deteriorating

The situation in the Middle East continues to remain in the centre of attention of the anxious international public. The UN General Assembly is discussing the tension in this region of the world, the echo of cannonade is heard from the banks of the Suez canal.

The speeches in New York and the shots in the Suez are supplemented by propaganda cannonade in Tel Aviv. The aim of propagandistic batteries of Israel is quite definite: to justify their aggressive action, to make the world get accustomed to the thought that the captured territories of the Arab countries will remain occupied for a long time, to prove that if a pug-dog barks at an elephant he must be really strong.

Let us see what Israel's statesmen are saying today. Foreign Minister A. Eban: "My country will not cede the territory occupied in the June war."

Prime Minister L. Eshkol: "...you will not find a better natural border between Israel and the UAR than the Suez canal."

Minister of Labour I. Allon: "Israel will show very and very strong persistence" in the question of new borders and will insist on their demarcation in accordance with its needs in the sphere of defence." And so on and so forth. We do not even mention the most impudent statements of Dayan, the leader of the Israeli, "ultras."

This impudence knows no borders, so to say, or to be more precise, this is impudence which wants to establish new borders. The Israeli rulers are raising up their hand against international principles, are insulting the United Nations.

What is behind this many-sided impudence? First of all, the Tel Aviv puppets feel the support of "powerful uncles." These "uncles" sit in government studies of some countries and in mansions of big international monopolies.

The Tel Aviv leaders think that with such strong support they can allow themselves much, even too much. But if the impudence of the Tel Aviv leaders does not know limits, peoples' patience have them. One should not forget about it!

In our opinion, there is also another explanation for hysterical impudence displayed by Tel Aviv. Its leaders hope that victorious claims and revanchist cries will drown the loud problems that are arising in the internal life of Israel.

Many serious observers and even Israeli leaders themselves admit that the war, far from solving deep contradictions and difficulties in the country, has sharpened them even more and caused new ones.

The preparation for the war

and full mobilisation of all resources and forces on the eve of the aggression itself and in days of the battles have undermined the country's economy very much.

The capture of large territories with numerous population has created additional difficulties. According to one of the Israeli newspapers: "We have put in our mouth more than we can swallow."

The living standards in Israel is low. Unemployment, poverty and class clashes remain unchanged. The plan for artificial injection, immigration of young Jews from all over the world to the country, has failed.

Contradictions also among the ruling circles, a split in the government, the military, between the Ben Gurion-Dayan group and the Eshkol-Rabin group are reaching a dangerous point. Many political observers wonder who will come to and who will remain in power in Israel? As for changes, nobody doubts them.

The situation in the Arab east is difficult and dangerous. The tension in this region of the world remains high. Many western observers are trying, though in vain, to bring home to public opinion of their countries that "an insurmountable Middle East deadlock" has arisen. But there is a way out, and it is very simple: occupiers must leave.

(APN)

Eritreans Struggle To End Ethiopian Rule

There is trouble in Ethiopia. Tribesmen in the rugged hill country of Eritrea, who were incorporated into Ethiopia in 1963, are demanding independence for their province which borders the Red Sea Coast, opposite the Yemen.

Eritrea used to be an Italian colony, until Mussolini's fascists were thrown out during World War II, and the country was occupied temporarily by Britain under a United Nations mandate.

From 1952 until 1963, Eritrea was loosely linked to Ethiopia under a federal system of government that provided a measure of autonomy for the Eritreans.

When Haile Selassie decided to incorporate Eritrea into Ethiopia as another province, the Moslems were furious, as they feared they would be discriminated against by the Ethiopian government, which recognises the Coptic version of Christianity as the state religion.

Eritrea is valued highly by the land-locked Ethiopians, for Eritrea's Red Sea coastline gives Ethiopia access to the sea at Massawa, the old Italian seaport and also at Assab, a newer port, recently completed by the Yugoslavs.

At the latter port a Soviet-built oil refinery is now in production to supply the needs of the Ethiopians, not only for transportation but also as fuel in a country lacking any coal and adequate timber.

Active opposition to Ethiopian rule has increased in recent months and now a large part of the Ethiopian Army is engaged in combating Eritrean rebels in the rugged mountain country leading to the Sudan border.

It was in this same territory that many of the fiercest battles were fought by allied troops when they ousted the Italians from Ethiopia in the 1941 campaign to restore Haile Selassie to his throne in Addis Ababa.

Ethiopia has suspected that Sudan has been giving assistance to the Eritrean rebels, and Haile Selassie visited Khartoum early this year to try and put a stop to this underground aid.

His visit resulted in an agreement by which the Sudan undertook not to aid the Eritrean rebels, while on its part Ethiopia agreed to give up shelter to rebels from the Southern Sudan.

Now diplomacy has again smoothed over that breach, but the warlike Beni Amer tribe, living on both sides of the wild border country, owe allegiance to no one but their own chief, and they continue to keep the Ethiopian troops on the hop. Main object of the intensive border patrols by the Ethiopians is to prevent any more weapons being smuggled across to help the Eritrean rebels.

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)

Moon's Rock Like Earth, Surveyor V Proves

The moon's plains have rock material that is much like ordinary rock on earth, America's Surveyor V spacecraft has discovered.

Surveyor Five also found out — The basalt-like rocks on the moon contains the same chemical elements in the same abundance as basalt rock on earth.

(Basalt, once called "the mother rock of earth," characterises the Columbia river plateau in the United States, the Deccan trap of India, the Great Plateau of Brazil and many other places.)

The remarkable similarity supports the theory that the moon was torn out of the earth in the early history of the solar system. But the finding is not inconsistent with theories that the moon was born of solar debris or was once part of a double planet and was captured by earth's gravity.

The moon's geologic and chemical evolution changing its face markedly over eons of time likely parallels that of earth.

Scientists Friday reported these preliminary findings from the first on-site chemical analysis of the moon carried out by Surveyor Five.

One scientist called the chemical the first ever of another celestial body, among

the greatest scientific achievements of the civilisation of man.

Another said it "ranks as one of the greatest achievements of all time."

Surveyor Five landed gently on the moon's Sea of Tranquility on September 10. The chemical analysis was conducted during the next two weeks of lunar daylight as part of a series of tasks that included televising 18,000 photographs to earth.

The pictures were the sharpest ever returned. They amounted to more than the combined total from two previous U.S. Surveyor craft.

The chemical analysis was conducted with an instrument that bombarded the surface of the lunar floor with alpha rays and recorded the backscatter.

The reflection patterns, relayed to earth, were matched up with known patterns of chemical elements. Backscatter patterns vary for each element because atomic structure of elements differs.

Scientists cautioned that findings are strictly preliminary and tentative because the Surveyor machine surveyed only two tiny patches in the Sea of Tranquility.

However, they said, other overwhelming evidence from previous studies showing lunar plains to be similar supports the motion that lunar basalt rock is widespread.

Specifically, Surveyor Five found lunar rock contains three per cent carbon, 58 per cent oxygen, two per cent sodium, three per cent manganese, 65 per cent aluminium, 18.5 per cent silicon, and 13.5 per cent sulfur and nickel. All the remaining heavy elements above iron comprised less than 0.5 per cent.

The kinds and amounts of elements present matches almost perfectly earth's basalt rock.

Dr. Homes Newell, associate administrator of NASA and the agency's chief scientist, said: "We got everything we asked and more from Surveyor" before the tripod craft shut down for the two-week lunar night September 24.

The machine performed "flawlessly" from the moment of launch, the most accurate in U.S. rocket history, he said, and the "whole mission was exceedingly successful."

Dr. Anthony Turkevich, lunar expert of the University of Chicago, outlined results of the chemical survey. The university built the chemistry experiment in collaboration with the Atomic Energy Commission's Argonne national laboratory.

(U.S. SOURCES)

Spain's Ifni Enclave In Morocco

Ifni is a small Spanish enclave on the Atlantic coast of Morocco. It is surrounded by Moroccan territory and is claimed by Morocco.

Although Spain and Morocco have fairly cordial diplomatic relations, the border between Morocco and Ifni is closed, and a journey between the capital, Sidi Ifni, and the nearest Moroccan towns a few miles away has to be made by air via

La Palms in the Canary Islands, also Spanish, and Casablanca.

Ifni is very small indeed. It consists almost entirely of desert, and it has no economic or strategic value whatever. Why then does Spain keep it?

Ten years ago, the new army of independent Morocco tried to take Ifni from Spain by force. Without much difficulty Spanish soldiers were able to defend Sidi Ifni and the

area immediately surrounding it. But 90% of the territory was literally indefensible and was taken by the Moroccans. They still occupy it. Spain's colonial policies are by no means as unmovable as Portugal's. The Spanish have shown a ready willingness to comprise with the rising forces of African nationalism.

In Ifni, the indigenous population (Contd. on page 4)

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Business Review Of The Week

By A Staff Writer

The interview with Minister of Commerce Dr. Noor Ali about the international industrial fair in Kabul on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the regaining of independence of Afghanistan was the major business news item this week.

One of the crucial problems which the ministry has to handle is providing accommodations to pavilion organisers. Although the number of pavilions is not yet determined, Afghanistan's friendship with most nations of the world gives hope that most countries invited to participate in the 50th Jashen will do so.

It was about ten years ago that Afghanistan held its first international exposition in Kabul. Most countries with which Afghanistan then had diplomatic ties participated. Some of the outstanding pavilions were those of the United States of America, the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, and India.

The commodities on show then were interesting. For instance, the Chinese pavilion offered some very good displays of arts and crafts in that country. Valuable ivory was included in the display.

The U.S. pavilion was largely devoted to agriculture. The incubators were of particular interest.

The machinery and equipment at the Soviet Union's pavilion offered a good opportunity to view the industrial growth of our northern neighbour.

That fair offered Afghan businessmen many good ideas for capital investment. The country was then in its first year of its First Five Year Plan. The international industrial exposition was a timely event.

Now that the country has made much greater progress, we can see the impact of that fair clearly. This leads us to the conclusion that next year's international exposition will help celebrate Afghanistan's national day on a much larger scale, and will also introduce many new ideas to our businessmen.

In this context, the role of the Third Five Year Plan in the development of the private sector becomes important. The Ministry of Commerce has prepared a 98-item list of investment opportunities for Afghan businessmen. The capital needed for investment in any of these projects is small and the gov-

ernment has announced special tax and customs advantages to promote interest in them.

The international industrial exposition next year will also avail Afghan businessmen the opportunity to have a close look at the machinery on display. Since normally heavy machinery is not displayed, the private sector will be able to concentrate on smaller and less expensive machinery.

The Ministry of Commerce has already announced that goods aimed at capital production will be on display. The fair will thus acquire a special character, since consumer goods will be de-emphasised.

The Ministry of Commerce must now begin to work out solutions to the many important provisions needed for the expanded festivities. Construction of the international hotel in Bagh Bala began early last month. The 250-bed hotel, with facilities for conferences, sports, recreation, and dining, is expected to be completed in 1968.

Will it not be possible to expedite construction so that the hotel may be completed before the Jashen influx. Round the clock work, with the incentive of extra pay, might make this possible. This would be a large part of the answer to the ministry's current worries about inadequate accommodations.

The committee responsible for making arrangements for next year's celebrations should entrust a special body with the task of finding and training interpreters for the pavilions. They must be well-informed about the country as well as fluent in many languages.

Malaysian Rubber Conference Opens

KUALA LUMPUR, Oct. 3. (Reuter).—Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak yesterday urged an all-embracing international commodity agreement on rubber to stabilise prices, keep developing countries healthy and maintain world security.

He told 55 delegates here from Asian and African countries, representing 85 per cent of the world natural rubber production, that "genuine international economic cooperation is becoming a sheer necessity if problems of this kind are to be solved."

Tun Razak called on synthetic producers, whom he was sure wished to end the present "rat race," to join natural producers in planning production with due regard to demand.

He was opening a three-day conference called by Malaysia at which Thailand, Indonesia, Ceylon, South Vietnam, Singapore, Liberia and an observer from Burma were present. Representatives from Cambodia are also expected.

Malaysia decided to convene the conference last month in the face of falling prices and in the hope of reaching a common front a dealing with the problem.

Because of the short notice not all countries were able to send representatives. But those not here including Brazil, have expressed their support for the objectives of the conference.

Apart from the desire for an international commodity agreement, which now appears to be backed by the Economic Commission of Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) which has said it would sponsor consultations, Malaysia is also expected to seek support for an international rubber fund to help stabilise the market in the meantime.

At present Malaysia is buying in the market to help maintain confidence but she would clearly like to share the burden among those countries who are sharing the increased prices since Malaysia took unilateral action last month.

Tun Razak told delegates yesterday that Malaysia was seeking united action, not with the objective of making a profit—but merely to make life bearable and pleasant for all our people who are so dependent on rubber for their existence.

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Oct. 3.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani per unit of foreign currency:

Buying	Selling
Af. 74.50 (per U.S. dollar)	Af. 75.00
Af. 208.60 (per pound sterling)	Af. 210.00
Af. 1862.50 (per hundred DM)	Af. 1870.22
Af. 1508.00 (per hundred French francs)	Af. 1518.22
Af. 1734.57 (per hundred Swiss francs)	Af. 1748.22



Karakul Quality, Internat'l Prices Are Up, Reja Says

By A Staff Writer

This year's karakul pelt export proceeds are expected to be as much as \$2 million higher than last year, Abdul Ghafour Reja, president of the Afghan Karakul Institute said.

The two-year-old organisation is a non-profit group formed to improve sorting and packing of karakul and to advise karakul breeders on production, feeding and other matters related to the karakul industry.

Some 1.5 million pelts will be exported this year of which 500,000 have already been despatched. Most of the pelts exported were sold at the London and New York auctions, Reja said.

Some 10,000 golden brown pelts, of which a small number were exported last year that brought prices of up to \$30 a piece will be exported this year, he added.

The quality of karakul produced in Afghanistan has improved due to efforts of the Karakul Institute, Reja said. Specialists from the institute are working in the pelt-producing provinces as well as in Kabul, which is the packing and sorting centre. This year's pelts have a much better gloss, are lighter and finer, and should compete very favourably with those of other karakul producers, Reja said.

The outlook for the future is even better, he thinks. Prices are better than the last year reversing the previous downward trends.

As we sell more at higher prices, we get a bigger commission, said Reja. And since we are not here to make a profit, we will be able to render better services to exporters and karakul breeders.

EEC: Revival Of Economic Activity Expected In 1968

Preliminary forecasts for 1968 suggest that economic activity in the Common Market will pick up appreciably next year. The Commission of the European Economic Community considers it likely that economic activity in almost all of the six member countries will move strongly upward again in 1968, though for the remainder of 1967 the pace is likely to remain modest.

In its latest report on the economic situation, the EEC Commission expects that the economic upswing now getting under way in the Federal Republic of Germany will stimulate industrial production throughout the Six. With the exception of Italy, where the rapid rate of economic growth continued unabated, all West Germany's EEC partners, and the Benelux countries in particular, have in the last 19 months been feeling the effects of the economic stagnation in West Germany. Despite this, however, it is expected in Brussels that the GNP of the Community for the full year 1967 will be up 3.5 per cent—the same rise as had already been forecast.

As far as external trade is concerned, imports to the Community from other industrial countries dropped slightly in the first months of 1967, while those from developing countries showed a further increase. Total imports from non-member countries, valued at \$7,609 million, were 5 per cent down in the first quarter of 1968. At the same time exports from the Community were valued at \$7,855 million, that is to say 4.6 per cent more than in the previous quarter and 11 per cent more than in the period January-March 1966.

(SEP)

Products of Spinzar ceramic plant. Business Briefs

ANDKHOI, Oct. 3, (Bakhtar).—More than 13,000 tons of salt have been mined from the Andkhai salt mines. The mines are located in Shaikhan village of Daulatabad. The salt earned between Af. 6.5 and 7 million.

MAHMOOD RAQI, Oct. 3, Bakhtar).—The Gulbahar Textile Factory has raised production by 387,280 metres during the month of Sunbula. The total production this month was 2,902,236 metres.

BOST, Oct. 3, (Bakhtar).—The Helmand Valley Authority has distributed seventy rams that have good quality wool to sheep herders. More rams will be distributed later in an effort to increase the quality of wool.

Trade Boom After Kennedy Round

Trade figures compiled by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) indicate that the developing nations have been very successful in increasing their exports of manufactured goods in recent years. Exports of manufactured goods from the developing nations to the OECD countries (Japan and the industrial countries of Western Europe and North America) more than doubled between 1956 and 1965; from 1960 to 1965, the annual rate of increase was almost 16 per cent.

As impressive as the rates of increase may be, the total contribution of manufactured exports to the trade earnings of the developing nations remains modest. About 85 per cent of the export earnings of these countries still comes from non-manufactured goods, and for some countries a single primary commodity may account for up to 80 per cent of all foreign exchange earnings.

The tariff reductions negotiated in the Kennedy Round should make it easier for developing nations to expand their exports of manufactured goods still further. U.S. officials estimate that U.S. concessions in the Kennedy Round will affect exports from the developing nations that in 1964 had a value of \$903 million. Duties on \$326 million worth of this trade were eliminated completely, and for at least \$45 million of this amount, the tariff reduction does not have to be spread out over the normal four-year period. The U.S. concessions covered 84 per cent of the 1,376 different tariff classification items the developing nations listed as of particular interest to them.

Other nations in the GATT negotiations also made tariff reductions benefiting the developing nations, and they were probably of comparable magnitude. Nevertheless, many people in the industrialised nations realise that something more will be needed if the developing nations are to increase their total export earnings at an acceptable rate.

(U.S. SOURCES)

Japan Cuts Pig Iron Imports

Japan's steel making industry has decided to reduce imports of pig iron and scrap steel during the next six-month period beginning October 1 to help Japan's balance of payments position.

A spokesman for the Japan Iron and Steel Federation said last week the presidents of nine major steel mills, at a meeting last week, reached this decision following an agreement to revise the crude steel production plan for this financial year (April to March) from the present 65 million tons to 63 million tons.

The volume of the scrap steel and pig iron imports was yet to be determined, but local industry sources expected that imports might be slashed by 1.3 million tons in pig iron and 1.6 million tons in scrap steel.

Spinzar Ceramic Plant Opens Shop Here

By Our Own Reporter

Established in 1953, the Kunduz Ceramic Plant has undergone considerable expansion since then. At the start, the plant's production was confined to tile products and the number of employees was very small.

In 1954, the Spinzar Company in Kunduz decided to expand and develop the Ceramic Plant. It purchased and installed a well-equipped plant to produce ceramic articles. Complete facilities were imported from Japan and other efforts were

made to establish a modern ceramic plant.

A number of Japanese experts were employed to organise the plant and train Afghans in the field. Recently, a Czechoslovakian expert was also employed particularly to carry out the training programme for girls and boys of Kunduz which includes ceramic, mosaic and painting technique instruction.



Afghan officials watching the commerce library recently opened in the U.S. embassy.

How Many Hours Of Work To Buy A TV Set In FRG?

What can you buy for a West German mark these days? Or, more tellingly, can a wage-earner in West Germany buy more or less with one hour of work than his colleague elsewhere in Europe, or in the United States?

The general answer (which includes some significant exceptions): in terms of hours one must spend at the work-bench or the office-desk to pay for it, food is relatively expensive in the Federal Republic of Germany. But manufactured goods are relatively cheap.

If one considers various commodities together, it develops that the West German or West Berlin worker can acquire most—not all—manufactured things with less time on the job than his fellow-worker in France, Belgium, Holland or Italy can.

On the other hand, nearly everything costs more in terms of working time in West Germany than it does in the United States.

The current economic recession has not done much to change the West German employee's advantage over his European neighbours in the buying power of time spent at work, and the longer range trend, over the past few years, in West Germany has been to make most goods gradually cheaper in terms of working time.

Here are some typical comparisons, worked out by the Institute of West German Industry in Cologne. For a man's business suit, the average West German worker—or foreigner working in West Germany, of course—needs to put in 32 hours and 58 minutes on the job. But a comparable Belgian worker must "pay" for a similar suit with fully 63 hours and 39 minutes of working time.

A Frenchman could buy the suit with 59 hours and 49 minutes, an

Italian with 78 hours and 17 minutes, a Dutchman 33 hours, a Swede 29 hours and 38 minutes, an American 21 hours and 17 minutes.

In other words, the suit is cheaper in terms of working time in the U.S.A. and Sweden, but more expensive in half a dozen other industrial lands, than in West Germany. And a television set? It costs the average West German or West Berliner 102 hours and 21 minutes on the job. Here a West German is better off than a Swede, who must work 156 hours and 15 minutes for a comparable T.V. set. A Belgian needs still more working time: 222 hours and 37 minutes; a Frenchman 293 hours and 20 minutes; an Italian 214 hours and 34 minutes; a worker in the Netherlands 122 hours and 45 minutes.

The television set costs a typical American worker only 50 hours and 24 minutes on the job. Food prices, as said are higher in West Germany than in most other West European lands. But most manufactured items reflect the same trend as do the two examples given above: They usually cost less working time in the Federal Republic of Germany than in most comparable European lands—and usually more working time than in America.

Then there is also a consoling side to the economic recession in West Germany: At least it has tended to keep prices down, while they have been rising in many other countries.

(FRG SOURCES)

The ceramic plant makes 35 different kinds of ceramic products, including small statues, four kinds of teapot, two kinds of cups, flower pots, vases, jugs etc.

All raw materials for the ceramic plant are locally available. Studies by foreign and local experts show that the best quality raw materials for the ceramic goods are available in Taloquan, Panjsher, Haji Gak and Bamian. Further surveys are being made to find better quality raw materials.

The main sales outlets for the products of the Ceramic Plant of the Spinzar Co. is in Kunduz. However, some flower pots and other ornamental articles are sold in Kabul. Recently, a new sales shop was opened near the Spinzar Hotel. Some products of the Plant are available in shops where Spinzar vegetable oil is sold. The Spinzar Co. plans to continue its sales expansion. The soap plant of the Spinzar Company operates alongside the ceramic plant. It produces all kinds of toilet and laundry soaps. The output of this plant does not meet demand but the company is expanding this plant as well.

The Spinzar Company provides a large quantity of vegetable oil. It hopes to make the country self-sufficient in this product.

New Device To Remove Oil From Water Surface

Challenged by the constant pollution of Norwegian fjords by ships' oil leaks, a Norwegian manufacturer, Trygve Thune, has developed an apparatus for removing oil from the water surface. Demonstrating his invention in the Oslo fjord to an international audience, including representatives of the Soviet trade mission in the Norwegian capital, Thune convinced Oslo harbour officials that his barge efficiently separated the oil cover from the water surface, discharging the oil into tanks.

Oil on the water surface is concentrated by Thune's so-called "T-T" oil boom which forms a fence or wall kept in vertical position. The oil concentrated in the boom is then drawn into the barge by means of a paddle wheel for separation from the surface water. Perforation of the separator's bottom allows the water to pass back into the sea while the light-weight oil fills the room above the water surface so that it can pass over the edge of the walls into another compartment from where it is pumped into a tanker barge.

The capacity of Thune's water surface cleaning device is the removal of ten tons of oil an hour but there are no obstacles to building bigger units with greater capacities.

BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

Home Briefs

KABUL, Oct. 3.—The U.S. Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) in Afghanistan has presented 1,000 metres of fire hose to the Kabul Fire Department.

Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak, Governor and care-taker mayor of Kabul accepted 300 metres of 2 1/2 inch hose and 200 metres of 1 1/2 inch hose valued at \$10,400 with thanks.

CHAGHCHARAN, Oct. 3. (Bakhtar)—Work on the road linking Chaghcharan with Herat is progressing with the help of the people. The eight metre wide, 195 kilometers road runs along the Hari Rud river. The new road will cut the distance between Herat and Ghor provinces by 60 kilometers.

ASADABAD, Oct. 3. (Bakhtar)—Dr. V. Hanka, deputy minister of education of Czechoslovakia, visited the Omrakhan Lycee and Chaoui in the Kunar province. He later returned to Jalalabad. He was accompanied by representatives of the Education Ministry.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

KABUL, Oct. 3 (Bakhtar)—Enayattullah Kargar, director of the technical schools of the Education Ministry, who had gone to the United States under the USAID programme to observe technical schools there, returned home yesterday.

KABUL, Oct. 3 (Bakhtar)—Khairullah Azizi, Mohammad Sarwar, Abdul Rasoul and Mohammad Tahir, technicians at Radio Afghanistan left Kabul yesterday for the Federal Republic of Germany for further studies under FRG government scholarships.

KABUL, Oct. 3 (Bakhtar)—Mohammad Ebrahim Kandahari, president of the Government Press, who had gone to Tehran to attend a conference at the invitation of the Iran National Bank returned to Kabul yesterday. During his one week stay he also visited cultural departments in Shiraz, Isfahan and Meshed.

Sen Predicts Major Food Crisis

ROME, Oct. 3 (DPA)—The world will one day face a major food crisis because the growth rate of food production in developing countries has fallen behind the rate of population increase.

This is the opinion of Binjay Sen, director-general of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) who yesterday addressed the third International Catholic Rural Congress here.

Sen said that at any given point of time there had to be a balance between population and food supply or there would be a breakdown. "It is this thought which must have led Pope Paul to envisage measures for population stabilisation as a responsibility of both individual parents and public authorities," Sen said.

He added that this "far-seeing and courageous pronouncement" would help save millions of human lives in future from famine, pestilence and death.

Dr. Sen said the FAO had urged voluntary groups of different persuasions to help improve the lot of the poor countries.

Weather Forecast

Skies in the central and northern regions of the country will be mainly overcast with occasional showers. Yesterday North Salang had 1 mm rain. Yesterday's warmest region was Kandahar with a high of 33 C, 91 F. North Salang was the coldest spot with a low of -1 C, 30 F. The temperature in Kabul at 1 p.m. was 20 C, 68 F.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Temperature (C/F). Rows include Kabul, Herat, Mazare Sharif, Jalalabad, and Ghazni.



ARIANA CINEMA At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. English comedy film. THERE WAS A CROOKED MAN Starring Norman Wisdom BARK CINEMA At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m. French cinemascope film. LE MASQUE DE FER Starring Jean Marais

World News In Brief

PARIS, Oct. 3. (DPA)—The French National Assembly reconvened here yesterday after its summer recess.

Main items on its agenda is the draft budget for 1968.

The public is watching the session with great attention because the left-wing opposition will most likely table another no confidence motion, to topple the government of Georges Pompidou immediately after the meeting is opened.

TOKYO, Oct. 3. (Reuter)—The most extensive exhibition on the life and work of Beethoven, sponsored by the Japanese ministries of foreign and educational affairs has opened here.

The exhibition which runs for 30 days, includes about 200 manuscripts and letters written by the composer, personal articles and a replica of the piano he used.

Articles for the exhibition were made available by organizations, museums, libraries and individuals in Austria and West Germany.

TOKYO, Oct. 3. (DPA)—The counsellor of the Japanese embassy in Pakistan, Kietaro Hiro-naga, has been appointed consul-general in Karachi under a diplomatic reshuffle announced in Tokyo yesterday, Jiji Press reported.

Shigeru Vosano, ambassador to Italy and concurrently to Tunisia and Malta, and the ambassadors to Greece, Wataru Okuma, Czechoslovakia, the Vatican, Seishiro Ogawa and to Singapore, Tsuneaki Ueda, were recalled.

HARTFORD, Connecticut, Oct. 3. (Reuter)—About 50 prisoners smashed cell windows and burned their bedding at the county jail here Sunday night in protest against prison conditions.

It was the second disturbance in a month by the men, all serving sentences for or awaiting trial for serious offences.

By yesterday morning wardens had restored order and the men were housed by pairs in cells in a wing of the 1,000 man prison.

Food Plan

(Contd. from page 1) "We will choose the site which has the best land," Seraj said. CARE-Medico has agreed to provide farming equipment. Improved wheat and vegetable seed will be distributed by both CARE-Medico and the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

Seraj also said that the city intends to can sufficient amounts of vegetables for use in winter. This will be the first canning operation in Kabul.

The usual method of preserving vegetables such as potatoes, turnips and onions in Kabul is to dig wells and store them there. Vegetable storekeepers also preserve these stocks underground taking them up as needed.

CARE-Medico is a non-governmental, non-sectarian, and nonprofit service of CARE Inc. which provides medical and surgical care to developing countries by sending over doctors, nurses and laboratory technicians.

It is a growing worldwide organization supported by voluntary contributions with branches in Latin America, Africa and Asia.

Hemophilia Cure Reported Found

CHICAGO, Oct. 3. (Reuter)—A Harvard University surgeon said yesterday that the University's medical team had discovered a possible cure for hemophilia, the hereditary bleeding disease.

Dr. John C. Norman told reporters of the discovery after the American College Surgeons had been told that the key to the possible cure lay in the spleen, a small organ in the upper left sector of the stomach. Hemophilia, which has afflicted most of the royal families of Europe, is suffered only by males.

It is inherited from the female side of the family and leads to an inability of the sufferers blood to clot. Even a bruise can be fatal.

Dr. Norman said experiments on pigs had shown that an anti-hemophilic factor was synthesised in the spleen.

The transplanting of a hemophilic would supply the patient with the factor and allow his blood to clot normally.

Dr. Norman reported that his team planned further experiments by transplanting spleen from normal dogs to hemophilic dogs.

SAIGON, Oct. 3. (DPA)—South Vietnam national assembly yesterday declared valid the presidential elections of September 3 of this year, in a secret ballot, with 58 votes for "valid and 43 for "invalid."

There were four abstentions, one vote "undecided," and 11 members of the national assembly were not present.

The speaker of the house, Phan Phac Suu, who had turned out third in the September elections, refused to announce the result officially and resigned.

FRANKFURT, Oct. 3. (DPA)—Another 40 members of the West German development service left here for Afghanistan, Thailand, Kenya, Uganda, Zambia and Ecuador yesterday.

The development service is the West German counterpart of the U.S. "peace corps." The young people—their average 25 years of age—will serve as trained nurses, social workers, teachers farmer and craftsmen. They will stay at their posts for two years.

LONDON, Oct. 3. (Reuter)—Former Labour prime minister Earl Attlee, critically ill in hospital for nearly two weeks, is showing improvement, a hospital spokesman said last night.

The 84-year-old statesman entered the Westminster hospital on September 8 with what was then described as minor complaint, but 12 days later his condition suddenly deteriorated.

Girl Fights Two Months For Survival But No Help Comes

REDDING, California, Oct. 3. (Reuter)—A 16-year-old girl and her mother fought for two months to stay alive in the freezing wreckage of their plane which crashed near a snow-capped mountain peak last March, the girl's diary disclosed last night.

"Today is my 16th birthday. I wanted to be rescued today," she scribbled in the makeshift diary on the back of an airman's guide.

That was on April 30. But rescue never came for Carla Corbus or for her mother, Phyllis. Their remains were found near the plane yesterday.

Search parties have found no trace of her stepfather, Alvin Owen, a 59-year-old hotel owner from Portland, Oregon, who left the plane six days after it crashed on March 11 to seek help.

On May 4, just four days after the entry about her birthday, Carla made her last entry in the diary: "today is a bright and drippy, drippy day...We are completely soaked."

A deer hunter discovered the wreckage of the single engine plane about 4,000 feet up the side of Bully Chest mountain, about 35 miles west of here.

Search parties had been concentrating their hunt for the missing plane miles further north.

The diary listed their injuries, but gave no details of how they managed to keep alive for two months.

Archeologist

(Contd. from page 1) Tucci was born in Macerata, Italy just before the turn of the century and was educated in the universities of Rome and Florence.

Dr. Mohammad Anas praised Tucci's dedication to his work and his love for Afghanistan.

"This love," he said, "was not diminished even by automobile accident on one of his trips from Ghazni to Kabul in which Prof Tucci ended up with many broken ribs.

Prof. Tucci has rendered valuable service in shedding light on the history of Ghazni 1,000 years ago—the era of the Ghaznavids during which Ghazni was the greatest Islamic centre in Middle East and East Asia.

"The 150 million Moslems in India and Pakistan owe gratitude to Sultan Mahmood of Ghazni and Prof. Tucci is doing much to bring this history to light," said Dr. Anas. "We are sure the stream of pilgrims and tourists to Ghazni will increase when they can see the historical monuments of the past."

Dr. Anas presented the medal to Prof. Tucci at a function held in Kabul Hotel which was attended by Information and Culture Minister Abdul Raouf Benawa, Italian ambassador Antonio Senfelice de Montiforte and scholars.

Tucci and the ambassador thanked His Majesty for his kindness and expressed their gratitude for His Majesty's encouragement.

FRG Hopes To Normalise Ties With Arab States

BON, Oct. 3. (DPA)—West German government quarters harbour "justified hopes" that most of the Arab nations will have normalised diplomatic relations with Bonn before next spring.

These hopes were based on the impressions gained by Development Affairs Minister Hans Juergen Wischniewski when he visited Tunisia last week, it was learned from his entourage.

Wischniewski had detailed talks with President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia and the Arab League information ministers during their meeting in Bizerta.

The sources said it was not Tunisia alone that expected the resumption of diplomatic ties between Bonn and most of the Arab states, severed since May 1965.

All Arab states were aware of the readiness of West Germany to help ease social distress in the Arab countries by granting development aid for specific projects.

Moreover, the Arab nations were more realistic in their assessment of the political situation.

The source said the Arab information ministers in their conversation with Wischniewski did not criticise the Bonn government for its establishment of diplomatic links with Israel.

US To Have Artificial Cloud

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3. (DPA)—A green-violet cloud, several hundred kilometres wide, will appear over the east coast of the United States this week.

It will be one of two Barium vapour clouds to be shot into the upper atmosphere with a Nike-Tomahawk rocket by the National Aeronautic and Space Agency (NASA) to measure the degree of jamming of radio signals which will pass the cloud, and the electric fields and wind movements in the atmosphere.

The rocket will let out the barium vapour in altitudes of 75, 115 and 140 miles, and a radio transmitter it will carry, is to radio back signals that have it pass through the artificial cloud.

According to NASA, the clouds will first be of green colour with red dots and later change to violet.

They will extend along the earth's magnetic field over a distance of several hundred kilometres and be visible for one hour.

The rocket will be launched at the Wallops Island launching station, Virginia.

The exact launching date depends on weather conditions this week.

Thailand Cuts Entry Formalities

BANGKOK, Oct. 3. (Reuter)—The Thai government has asked the immigration and customs departments to cut the entry formalities which are causing inconvenience to tourists arriving and leaving Thailand.

The government's order came after its tourist organisation of Thailand had complained that it took as long as 18 to 43 minutes for a tourist arriving at Don Muang airport here to be cleared by immigration and customs.

The complaint said this was too long compared to neighbouring countries and was affecting the tourist trade.

EXHIBITION CONTEMPORARY YUGOSLAVIA GRAPHICS

from October 3-9 in the Municipal Hall Kabul. At 10-12 a.m. and 2-4 p.m. Admission free.

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NOTICE Under the provisions of articles 38 and 40 of the Constitution all individuals and entities are obliged to pay their taxes at specific times.

If any individual or entity fails to comply with this notice he will be liable for payment of surcharge fee. Those who have not paid their taxes, should promptly contact the Income Tax Department of the Ministry of Finance.

ENCLAVE IN MOROCCO

(Contd. from page 2) to Spain. They would, in short, be allowed to follow its own Koranic law, and both Spanish and Arabic are taught in the schools. Spain appears to see no obstacle in principle to negotiating with Morocco.

Why then does she hang on in Ifni? The answer is two-fold. First, there is the matter of face-saving. Morocco occupies Spanish territory in Ifni illegally. This is an insult to Spanish sovereignty and Spanish pride. Spain is not averse to negotiations between free and equal partners; but she is not prepared to negotiate under duress. If the Moroccans want to talk about the future of Ifni, let them restore to Spain her legal frontiers first.

The second reason is much more concrete. Morocco also lays claim to the two Spanish Mediterranean cities of Ceuta and Melilla. Though these are enclaves in Morocco too, and therefore technically in Africa, they are genuinely Spanish; that is, their populations are made up mainly of Spaniards, they are traditionally Spanish, and, apart from a hazy geographical desire to round off her territory, Morocco has no concern there.

Yet because of the Moroccan claims, Spanish rule in Ceuta and Melilla in the decade of the wind of change looks tenuous; what Spain needs is a solemn Moroccan renunciation of these claims and an equally solemn acceptance of the fact that Ceuta and Melilla are genuinely part of Spain. Such recognitions would be extremely valuable.

Sputnik Studies Solar Radiation

MOSCOW, Oct. 3. (Reuter)—Soviet space scientists revealed yesterday Soviet Sputnik launched last June had already collected enough information to help towards the establishment of an early-warning system on solar radiation for cosmonauts.

The Sputnik, Cosmos-166, which went into an elliptical orbit on June 16, was aimed primarily at studying radiation from the sun and sun flares.

Scientists have known for some time solar radiation could prove a dangerous hazard for spacemen once they begin manned flights well outside the protection of the earth's magnetic field.

US, UK Arms Deal Ban May Affect Troop Stationing

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3. (Reuter)—The Johnson administration reported Monday to be "pulling out all stops" to get Congress to kill a damaging amendment which could wreck existing and future Anglo-American arms deals.

Officials disclosed that the U.S. State and Defence departments had written to select members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, advising them that the restriction would also undermine NATO and affect the stationing of U.S. troops in Britain.

Known as "the gross amendment," the stricture was tagged on to the House version of the Foreign Aid Bill by Congressman H.R. Gross, an Iowa Republican who has consistently attacked Britain, during a marathon night session in August.

Today conferees from the House and the Senate meet again to consider this amendment and other differences in the aid authorisations passed by the two chambers. The House approved \$2,600 million.

Guinea Women Get New Deal

ABIDJAN, Oct. 3. (Reuter)—The practice of older men marrying very young girls is to be abolished in Guinea.

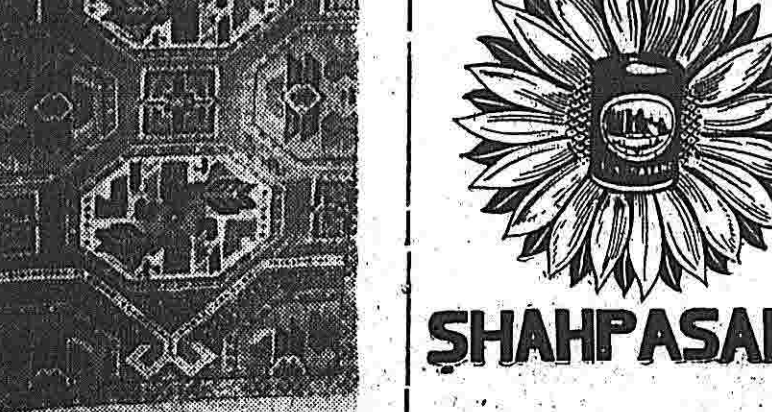
The ruling Guinea Democratic Party decided at its 8th congress in Conakry, the Guinea capital, that from now on there will be a limit of 20 years on the difference in ages between married couples.

The decision was one of a series taken to give the women of Guinea a new deal. Among the others: Abolition of polygamy—another fairly widespread practice in most parts of West Africa—and the setting up of a national women's committee.

The congress, marking the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the party, also decided to launch a campaign against "such backward practices as superstition, charlatanism and alcoholism."

As part of its internal housecleaning, the congress—the country's main annual policy-making gathering—agreed to a suggestion from party leader and head of state President Sekou Toure to seize the "dishonestly acquired" property of senior administrative and political officials.

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