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Bakhtar News Agency

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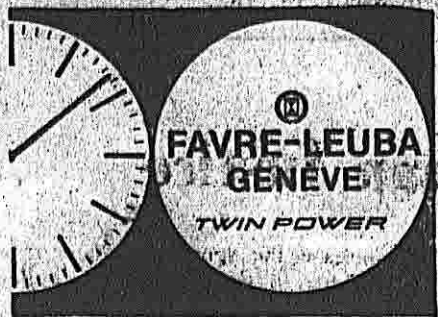
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THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER
DELIGHT



VOL. VI, NO. 164

KABUL, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1967 (MIZAN 19, 1346 S.H.)

Price Af. 3

MAIWANDWAL RESIGNS

Yaftali Acting Premier; Maiwandwal Flies To US

Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal and his Cabinet have resigned, an announcement from the Royal Secretariat said.

His Majesty the King has accepted the resignation, the announcement added.

The minister of planning in the outgoing cabinet, Abdullah Yaftali, has been appointed acting Prime Minister till a new person is entrusted with the task of forming the new government.

Following is the text of the decree issued by the Royal Secretariat:

In an audience with His Majesty the King at Gulkhana Palace at 11:00 yesterday morning, Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal tendered his resignation for reasons of health and the need for immediate and sustained medical treatment.

His Majesty the King with expressions of appreciation for Prime Minister Maiwandwal and his government's services accepted the resignation in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution. In accordance with Article 89 of the Constitution a new Prime Minister will be designated by His Majesty the King in the near future to form a new government.

In accordance with the provisions of article 91 of the Constitution the resigning government continues until the new government is formed.

The last paragraph of Article 91 of the Constitution provides for the outgoing government to continue in office pending the formation of a new government.

Because Maiwandwal is going abroad for medical treatment, under the Royal Decree, number 6:32, dated yesterday Abdullah Yaftali, minister of planning has been instructed to serve as acting Prime Minister until a new government is formed. Maiwandwal left Kabul at 8 a.m. this morning for the United States for further treatment.

He was seen off at the airport by presidents of the Wolesi Jirgah and Meshrano Jirgah, the acting Prime Minister, members of the cabinet, high ranking civil and military officials, the U.S. ambassador, members of the diplomatic corps and friends. Mrs. Maiwandwal is accompanying him to America.

His Majesty's special plane of the Afghan Air Force took Maiwandwal to Beirut.

The Kabul Times wishes Maiwandwal a full and speedy recovery.

Mrs. Gandhi, Tito Begin Talks

BELGRADE, Oct. 12, (DPA).—Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito yesterday began talks on the Middle East conflict, Vietnam, Yugoslav-Egyptian cooperation and other questions.

They met with only a few advisers present. Mrs. Gandhi, who is touring Eastern Europe, arrived in Belgrade from Warsaw yesterday afternoon.

It is Mrs. Gandhi's second meeting with Tito. She had her first meeting with him at Tito's summer residence on Brioni island in July 1966.

She arrived in Belgrade from Warsaw Wednesday morning. India and Poland Wednesday morning urged that the United States stop bombing North Vietnam unconditionally in a communique issued at the end of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit.

WhiteHouse Rejects Import Quotas

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12, (Reuters).—The White House yesterday proposed legislation that would place import quotas on a wide variety of major commodities and wipe out most of the gains achieved by the Kennedy Round tariff-cutting negotiations in Geneva.

But it did not express its views directly, presumably to avoid giving offence to Senator Everett M. Dirksen, the republican leader in the senate and a close friend of President Johnson, who announced Tuesday, he would sponsor the protectionist trade move.

UNICEF TO SELL GREETING CARDS

Special to the Kabul Times
A campaign to sell greeting cards printed and issued by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) will be launched on October 14 in Kabul.

Gordon Carter, regional director of UNICEF, will come from New Delhi to open the sale with the ambassadors of Iran, Iraq, Italy and Pakistan.

A reception will be held at the residence of Pakistan Ambassador Gen. Mohammad Yousof.

UNICEF greeting cards, sold all over the world, make up for ten per cent of the total UNICEF revenue of over \$35 million.

These cards which will be freely available in Afghanistan (at a cost of Af. 1.75 for ten) are designed by some of the most eminent artists of the world.

A voluntary women's committee, formed recently will assist UNICEF in the sale of these cards.

Former KU Head At Ed Meeting

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia, Oct. 12.—More than anything else, the just-concluded International Conference on the World Crisis in Education was a healthy sign that people are becoming aware of the great problems many nations face in providing good education, said Thursday Etemadi, former Rector of Kabul University.

The conference, which ended October 9, was held here at the invitation of President Johnson and attracted leading educators from 52 countries.

Etemadi said he thought developing nations everywhere shared the same basic problems in education.

Viet Cong Change Name To People's Army

HANOI, Oct. 12, (AFP).—South Vietnam's Armed Forces of Liberation have now become South Vietnam's People's Armed Forces Liberation.

The new title was announced for the first time at the second congress of "heroes, elite fighters and valiant fighters" held recently in a zone of South Vietnam controlled by the National Liberation Front.

Nguyen Huu Tho, president of the Liberation Front, used the new expression in a speech he



Maiwandwal tenders his resignation to His Majesty the King.

Algiers Meeting Hits Snag Over S. Korea, S. Vietnam

ALGIERS, Oct. 2, (Reuters).—The Latin American group of states yesterday decided to boycott a conference of developing countries until the position of the delegations of South Vietnam and South Korea was cleared up, a group spokesman said.

The two delegations—whose governments are not recognised by Algeria—had arrived in Algiers, but were not present when Algerian President Houari Boumedienne opened the conference Tuesday night.

Usually well-informed sources said the South Koreans and South Vietnamese, invited as members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), were being held "for their own protection" at an Algerian government guest house.

Late last night, the threat of an arms walkout of the Latin Americans hung over the meeting, of the "group of 77" developing countries which attended the first United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Geneva in 1964.

The aim of the meeting is to try to harmonise the economic and trade policies of the third world developing countries before the next

SAIGON, Oct. 12, (Reuters).—American Infantrymen grouping their way through underground tunnels 30 miles east of Saigon have captured one of the biggest Viet Cong arms caches of the war, it was reported here yesterday.

Among at least 675 weapons discovered in five tunnel complexes in the jungles of Phuoc Tuy province were 400 unwrapped, pinpoint accurate Soviet sniper rifles.

delivered to the congress. Documents awarding the title of "hero" to various NLF fighters were published after the congress ended. They carried the new expression.

NLF circles here say the addition of the adjective "people's" better express the participation of the whole South Vietnamese people in the war and stresses that the armed forces of the NLF are those of an entire people.

For while it is likely that the old and new titles will be used concurrently, but little by little

UNCTAD meeting in New Delhi next February.

The Algiers meeting opened Tuesday night—and almost immediately bumped into difficulties.

Yesterday the Latin American group decided to boycott the rest of the two week meeting until the position of the two delegations was cleared up. Discussions were held throughout yesterday.

Last night, the South Vietnamese flew out of the country. The UNCTAD Secretary-General, Raoul Plebisch, told a press briefing the South Vietnamese themselves decided to leave.

He said that so far no decision had been taken as to whether the South Koreans would or would not be present at today's session of the conference at a seaside resort near Algiers.

Socialist International May Send Mission To S., N. Viet

ZURICH, Oct. 12, (AFP).—The Socialist International may send information missions to both South and North Vietnam, if a proposal made Wednesday by Italian Deputy Premier Pietro Nenni is taken up.

Nenni's proposal was well received by delegates to the International conference here, and seems to have every chance of being adopted, according to reliable conference sources.

A proposal moved by Jules Moch (France) calling for an immediate end to U.S. bombing of North Vietnam followed by a halt

the new one will supersede the old.

Among the fighters thus honoured and who attended the congress was the famous Doan Van Chia.

A militiaman of a province west of Saigon, he is said to have "tamed wasps and hornets and taught them to fight the enemy."

He is also said to have improvised various kinds of ancient traps, pointed stakes and animal traps, and to have perfected the reutilisation of unexploded bombs for use again against the enemy.

Health Forces Decision; HM Thanked For Support

Text of the letter of resignation tendered by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal to His Majesty the King.

In the name of God, the Merciful. To His Majesty the King.

In obedience to Your Majesty's command, at about this time two years ago I took over the onerous and delicate task of government at the opening stage of democracy in Afghanistan.

During my term of office as Prime Minister Your Majesty's guidance gave me the courage to expend the last ounce of my energy and strength upon serving the country; to strive to promote ideals of democracy and progress and not to lose sight of the goal and the task to be done.

In deference to Your Majesty's benevolence, I have endeavoured, by pursuing consistently the values upon which the existence and greatness of our country are founded, to move ahead.

During this time it has come to a pass that my health will not allow me to comply with conditions demanding urgency and speedy action to deal with our national problems.

Your Majesty is aware that in recent years the condition of my health has demanded a number of operations. And at this stage, the physicians have persistently advised me to prevent a sudden recurrence of the symptoms by resorting to immediate and comprehensive medical treatment.

With the help of God Almighty, in submission to His Will, and in order to prevent a major interruption in the executive affairs of our country, I wish to tender my resignation as head of the government in accordance with the Paragraph Eleven, Article nine of the Constitution with the hope that this request will be granted.

I beg leave to offer my gratitude for the encouragement extended and kindness shown by Your Majesty to me and my colleagues during my term of office.

I wish to assure Your Majesty that upon resuming my health I will be ready to resume my service to my country and to pursue the lofty goals set forth by Your Majesty.

Now as I submit this petition to Your Majesty I relinquish the post of the Prime Minister with poignant feelings and hope, a blend of sorrow and joy for a hopeful future for the country.

I offer sincere thanks on behalf of my colleagues and myself to Your Majesty whose advice has always

guided the servants of this country.

By offering my resignation and that of my cabinet, I pray to God that under Your Majesty's benign rule our beloved Afghanistan and her noble people may enjoy the blessings of peace, prosperity and progress.

May Almighty God preserve Afghanistan's independence and prosperity and may He grant success to the youth, patriots and progressive elements in the country. Your Majesty's servant.

Negre Presents Credentials

KABUL, Oct. 12.—Andre Negre, the new French ambassador presented his credentials to His Majesty the King this morning. Later, accompanied by the chief of the protocol department of the Foreign Ministry, Mohammad Amin Etemadi, he laid a wreath at the mausoleum of the late King Mohammad Nader Shah.

Andre Negre was born in 1912 in South-west France. He was educated in Lycee Montaigne at Bordeaux. He graduated in Law and Political Sciences from university of Paris.

Later he spent three terms at University College of Oxford.

He entered the French Diplomatic and Consular Service in 1937. He was appointed in China in the same year posted mostly at Chungking, the then war capital.

From there he answered General de Gaulle's call in the summer of 1940 and served during the war in London, the Near East, mostly Egypt, and Moscow.

For the last twenty years, Negre has spent half his time at the Quai d'Orsay and half his time abroad, serving in Sweden, Syria and Morocco.

His last appointment was as head of a technical Department in Paris. He became a minister in 1952.

Negre married while in Egypt in 1944. Madame Negre was born Arlette Fumaroli, from a French resident family in Alexandria.

They have four children, three grown-up boys: Vincent, Martin and Louis. The first two married this year. Fourth child is a girl, Catherine, born in 1954.

Madame Negre started to study Arabic at the Ecole des langues Orientales in Paris four years ago and carried on at the Sorbonne.

Negre is keen on all sports, being a good tennis player and a very poor golfer. He has brought with him his racket and golf bag and also sport guns and a saddle.

British Prepare For Aden Exit

ADEN, Oct. 12, (AFP).—The 27,000-ton British commando carrier "Bulwark" anchored two miles off shore here before dawn yesterday and within a few hours landed 700 officers and men of the 42 Commando, Royal Marines.

These are the crack troops picked to cover the British withdrawal from Aden on or before January 9 against a possible flare-up of extremist nationalist violence. They will also be the last to leave.

The regiment's immediate task is to take over security duties from the prince of Wales' Own Regiment of Yorkshire at Steamer Point and Tawahi on October 16, after which the Yorkshiremen will leave for England.

Following independence the new troops will form part of a task force patrolling the Red Sea, ready to rescue remaining Europeans if necessary.

JALALABAD, Oct. 12, (Bakhtar).—A man team from the World Health Organisation arrived here to cooperate with the Nangarhar Medical College in curricula drafting, provision and production of reading materials, and preparation of development plans for the college.

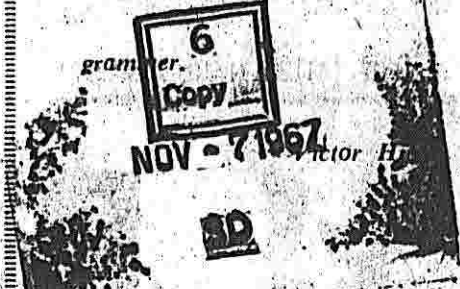


THE KABUL TIMES

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Food For Thought

Everything bows to success, even



THE "ALGIERS CHARTER"

Club des Pins in Algiers yesterday was the scene of an important gathering of representatives from some 85 developing countries from Asia, Africa and Latin America. The delegates during the next two weeks will be planning a common strategy for the forthcoming second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which will be held this February in New Delhi.

The general idea of UNCTAD as well as the present conference in Algiers is of course to bridge the gap between the "have" and the "have not" nations—a gap which is constantly widening. All available statistics show that the rich countries are getting richer and the poor ones poorer as a result of unfavourable trade conditions and a lack of capital and technical skills in the developing countries.

The developed nations equipped with technical skills and trained manpower and capital funds can manipulate the world markets for raw materials to suit their own interests. Developing nations as the main exporters of raw materials are constantly suffering from this as well as the growing competition from synthetic goods. The present conference in Algiers is expected to come out with a joint statement which may well be called the "Algiers Charter" which will be submitted to the industrial countries of both the East and West at the forthcoming UNCTAD meeting.

Countries participating in the Algiers conference may have different regional interests and points of emphasis may vary in their proposals. However, they cannot help but agree that they represent underdeveloped and poor countries, that they all face similar problems in developing their countries and that economical

ly speaking, the world is indivisible.

It is on this last point that the attention of the industrial should be focussed more than ever before. The widening gap in the economic status and well being of the "have" and "have not" nations is now harming the poor nations but in the long run it will affect the advanced countries themselves. The industrial nations should be interested in closing this gap by the same logic that prompts them to curb the outbreak of epidemics in various parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America. They cooperate in curbing epidemics for fear that they may spread to their own countries.

It is only too obvious that the vast economic machinery set up in the advanced countries for producing industrial goods will not be able to function unless they are ensured of suitable markets outside their own countries. How can the developing nations guarantee such a market if the market for their own raw materials is shrinking in the world?

The world cannot deny the urgent need to stabilise the world market for raw material. Moreover, the power buyer countries have to cause sharp fluctuations in prices should be diminished. The need to diversify economies of the developing countries is not any the less urgent. The developing countries should be able to export semi-processed goods. They should receive grants and loans with fair interest rates and favourable repayment procedures. It is hoped that participants in the Algiers conference will be able to come up with concrete, strong and convincing proposals in order to make the deliberation of the forthcoming UNCTAD meeting more productive.

The Supreme Court And Afghan Justice

By Shafie Rahel
PART IV

As I mentioned in my earlier article, the Afghan Constitution contains safety clauses which ensure and preserve the independence of the judiciary.

These safety clauses are contained primarily in Title Seven of the Constitution.

Article 97 says that the judiciary is an independent organ of the state. Article 93 says that the judiciary consists of a Supreme Court and other courts and that under no circumstances shall a law exclude any thing within its sphere from the jurisdiction of the judiciary.

According to article 98 the judiciary is able to set up the courts it needs. The new ordinance of the Supreme Court, which was promulgated this week, outlines the nature of the courts which may be established.

In addition to the ordinary courts, a number of new courts will be established in Afghanistan. The Supreme Court is authorised now to establish a juvenile court. The Supreme Court must now prepare its charter of organisation which includes the establishment of a court in each province.

The ordinance apparently can not

exclude or limit the power of the Supreme Court in respect to the formation of new courts when it finds it essential. For instance, the Supreme Court could in the future establish a mobile court for Koochis. It could establish district courts, which may be termed high courts, in a particular area covering several provinces to decide matters there on the spot.

The judiciary could also establish special clearance courts to handle all old cases lying in the files and archives. Such a court could handle all the cases undischarged prior to the establishment of the Supreme Court and the new judiciary.

This means that the Supreme Court as the decisive authority in judicial matters has full authority without the interference from any source to organise and reorganise its affairs as it wants to.

The chief justice of the Supreme Court and its judges may also assume the presidency and chairmanship of other courts.

The new ordinance outlines the extra duties which the members of the Supreme Court should handle

to increase the sphere of their responsibility so that they may collectively get acquainted with the whole range of activity of the judiciary.

In addition, they will directly issue their instructions to other courts of law as chairmen or presidents of the board.

The method of appointing the judges is the strongest guarantee of the court's independence. According to Article 99 the judges are appointed by the King on the recommendation of the chief justice.

The chief justice and other judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by His Majesty, but other judges are appointed by His Majesty on the recommendation of the chief justice.

Transfers, promotions, calling to account and recommendations for retirement of the judges are within the competence of the Supreme Court.

According to Article 99 when a Judge commits an offence the Supreme Court considers the case and after hearing the defence of the judge can recommend his dismissal to the King. Upon His Majesty's approval he will be dismissed.

Japan Concerned About Fate Of US Bases

For the first time since Japan's defeat in the Pacific war the population of the country seems to be gradually realising the need for squarely tackling the security problem, both for Japan itself and its immediate vicinity.

The latest popular thinking 22 years after the end of World War II, contrasts sharply with an emotional abhorrence the post-war Japanese have had of anything related to war, not to speak of nuclear weapons.

Ironically enough, this change is largely connected with the ever growing desire for an early return of the Okinawa islands group now held under U.S. administration as the biggest military stronghold in the Far East.

Political observers in Tokyo believe that the Japanese have become aware that the return of the islands will be hardly materialised unless Japan puts forward a concrete plan as regards the security in this part of the world.

Japanese ambassador to Washington Takeshi Shimoda, now back in Tokyo for consultations, has recently stated that although the U.S. fully understands Japan's national sentiment over Okinawa, it must consider the military value of the islands group in fulfilling its obligations to other countries by maintaining security in the Far East.

Shimoda's remarks, these observers say, must have come home to the mind of many Japanese people who are completely indifferent to the nations defence and would adamantly refuse that the nation's self-defence forces, now numbering 250,000 and equipped with all sorts of up to date conventional weapons, he called an army.

Okinawa, with a total of 2,389 sq. km. and a population of 80,000 fell into the hand of the U.S. following bloody battles towards the end of the war.

In the 1951 San Francisco Peace Treaty, Japan agreed that the U.S. rule Okinawa as well as the Bonin islands ending a proposal to be made by the latter to the UN to place them under its trusteeship system.

The late U.S. Secretary of State, John F. Dulles, later acknowledged Japan's "residential" sovereignty over the islands.

But, Washington has thus far adamantly rejected Japanese pleas for Okinawa's restitution on grounds of "persistent dangers in the security of the Far East."

Today the U.S. military installations on Okinawa, taking nearly 10 per cent of the island's total space include one of the biggest air bases in Asia and anti-air and presumably, medium-range nuclear missile bases.

Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato, during his brief visit to Okinawa in August 1965 as the first prime minister from the homeland since the war's end, declared that Japan's post-war

era would never terminate before the reversion of the islands. Japanese public opinion has appeared further fanned up in the recent months, during which Sato repeatedly expressed his determination to seek an early return of the islands, or at least a definite U.S. timetable for it.

The Prime Minister is scheduled to visit Washington in mid-November primarily to negotiate over Okinawa and other matters related to the maintenance of peace and security in the Far East.

On the other hand, Japan Socialist Party Chairman, Seiichi Matsumoto also reportedly plans to lead an official party mission to Washington in January for exchange of candid views with U.S. leaders on Okinawa, Vietnam, China and other issues concerning this part of the world.

Political observers tend to regard the JSP move as indicating a possible formation of a "national consensus" in Japan over the defence of the country and peace in the Far East, over which the nation has remained split for many years.

They point out that the biggest opposition force in Japan, thus far "only posing pacifist and holding idealistic views against reality," has been diametrically opposed to any attempt by the government to deal with military or security matters.

(DPA)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Today's Irish carried an editorial entitled "Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia".

It said October 13, 1937 is of special importance in the history of relations between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia because it was on this day that representatives of the two countries, one lying in the heart of Europe, sat down together in Paris and decided to sign a treaty of friendship in the light of which fruitful mutual cooperation could take place.

In 1949 the Czechoslovak government sent its minister plenipotentiary to Kabul and a few months later Afghanistan opened its diplomatic representation in Prague said the paper.

Following the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries relations between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia have been constantly improving and expanding.

Giving some examples of the joint cooperation between the two countries, the editorial mentioned the agreement for the exchange of goods and payments, the agreement under which Czechoslovakia will cooperate in making capital fund available to Afghanistan and the construction and operation of the Jabal Seraj Cement Factory.

Similarly an air transport agreement has been signed between the two countries. In conclusion the editorial said Afghanistan is in the process of implementing its Third Five Year Plan and is looking forward to even greater participation of the friendly countries including Czechoslovakia in its implementation.

Both yesterday's *Heywood* and *Anis* carried editorial welcoming the decision by the Ministry of Public Health to launch a seminar for public health officers on the latest medical developments and practices.

Heywood stressed the importance of popularising medicine throughout country. It said unfortunately in spite of efforts already made by the Public Health Ministry the medical standards of the nation fall far short of the minimum requirements and expectations.

The role of trained doctors and nurses is of paramount importance

in the advancement of modern medicine, it said.

Although the Ministry of Public Health and other health institutions have sent quite a number of physicians to receive advanced training and although a number of eminent professors and physicians visit this country to give lectures and confer-

ences, the holding of seminars such as the one opened here in Kabul is necessary.

Participants of the seminar in addition to gaining new knowledge will be able to share their experiences and exchange views on common problems of public health in various parts of the country.

Pravda fired a broadside at Governor Ronald Reagan of California—a film star with a hawk's profile.

The attack by the Soviet communist party newspaper of the former actor who is a possible Republican candidate for the presidency was an apparent curtainraiser for the 1968 U.S. election year.

A 1,500 word article by commentator B. Orekhov surveyed the governor's career in Hollywood and hinted that his favourite role as the guy-who-didn't-get-the-girl could be repeated in his political career.

Orekhov said Reagan spent the war as an army captain making propaganda films in Hollywood.

"Perhaps it is because he never smelt gunpowder himself, apart from on film sets, that the governor loves militant speeches," the Soviet journalist commented.

Reagan's militancy was not difficult to explain, said *Pravda*, "California now occupies first place in the United States in arms production."

"The greedy gaze of the Californian magnates is directed westward over the ocean. The financial bosses of San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego dream about Asian markets. They need the U.S. to entrench itself in Southeast Asia."

Orekhov declared that "conservatism of the most right-wing variety" had become the base of governor Reagan's political views, and said he was staking on the confusion in the Republican party to gain the presidential nomination.

"His tirades clearly show that their author has no intention of conceding to anyone the extreme

right wing place in the ranks of the American political hawks."

Iraq has rejected a British note protesting the granting of exploration rights to the Iraq National Oil Company (INOC) in areas formerly granted to the London-based Iraq Petroleum Company, the newspaper *Al Shaab* said.

Al-Shaab, quoting a reliable source, said the Iraqi government had rejected the note categorically as it "contravenes international law and conventions."

Iran's industrial output will make an annual gain of 13-15 per cent under the draft fourth five-year development plan to be started in March, 1968, the newspaper *Bur* writes. Fifty-five percent of capital investments in such key industries as iron and steel, engineering, chemical and tractor-building will come from the state, it says.

About 200 billion rials are to be allocated for agriculture, it concludes.

The *New York Times* said in its Monday edition Portuguese authorities are becoming increasingly concerned about a clandestine revolutionary organisation seeking to overthrow the regime of Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar.

The *Times* said the organisation is made up of armed forces officers and former military men and is said to have carried out "two successful and highly professional commando actions".

The *Times* said a suspect in the bank robbery, Ignacio Palma, will go on trial Monday in Paris on a request by the Lisbon government for his extradition to Portugal.

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Money Minting Has Long History

ORIGINALLY THE VALUE OF GOODS WAS EXPRESSED FOR EXAMPLE IN TERMS OF SKINS, FISH, CEREALS, AND SO ON.

UNTIL MAN REALIZED THAT IT WOULD BE EASIER TO MEASURE TRADE VALUE BY ORNAMENTS OR PRECIOUS METAL.

THUS GOLD AND SILVER WERE INTRODUCED AS BARTER TRANS ACTIONS. COINS WERE STRUCK FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE 7TH CENTURY B.C. IN LYDIA, BUT ATHENS SOON DOMINATED THE MONEY MARKET.

A GOLD FORE-HEAD ORNAMENT AND TWO BRACELETS (GENESIS 24:22)

IN ANCIENT ROME PEOPLE PAID WITH GATHUE (PECUNIA = MONEY, PECUS = CATTLE). LATER ON PIECES OF COPPER (AES) OF DEFINITE WEIGHTS WERE USED, ON WHICH SOMETIMES A COW WAS DEPICTED.

TETRADRACHM (SYRACUSE, 5TH CENTURY B.C.) WITH ILLUSTRATION OF A QUADRIGA. LATER ON THE ROMAN EMPERORS INTRODUCED COINS WITH THEIR EFFIGY AND LEGENDS. (BRONZE BESTESTY OF 100 YEARS)

CHARLEMAGNE INTRODUCED THE SILVER DENARIUS (OR PENNY) AS AN ALMOST UNIVERSAL COIN, WHICH MAINTAINED ITSELF DURING 500 YEARS.

FOR THE FABRICATION OF COINS CAST BARS ARE ROLLED INTO SHEETS. FROM THESE COIN-FLANS ARE PUNCHED WHICH IF SILVER, ARE BROUGHT TO WHITE HEAT. FINALLY THE COINING PRESS USING STEEL STRIKES THE FLANS INTO COINS.

IN 289 B.C. MINTMASTERS WERE APPOINTED.

300 B.C.

32. effigy

33. mintmasters

34. appointed

35. bronze

36. janus

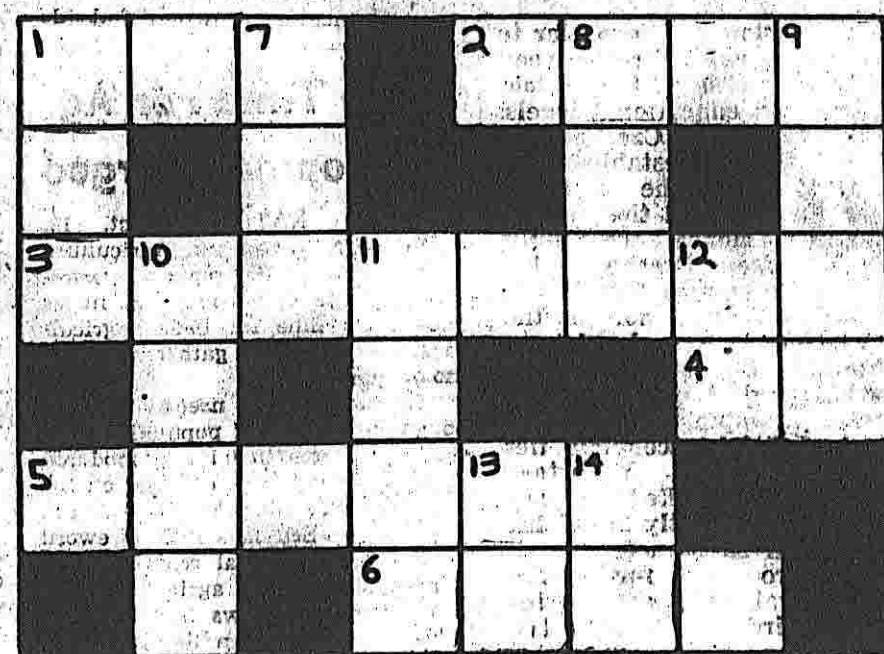
37. charlemagne

38. fabrication

39. castbars

40. sheet

41. coin-flans



This crossword was composed by Ghulam Ghaus Farid, 11 B student at Ghazi.

ACROSS:

1. Something that writes with ink.
2. A heavy instrument made of steel for pressing clothes.
3. When people dance the Atane Meli they wear the Afghan—dress.
4. Would you please lend—your pen.
5. The Arctic is at the top of the world. Antarctica is at the
6. Please —the window. We need some fresh air.

DOWN:

1. A small piece of sharp metal for fastening things.
7. There are —many elephants in Afghanistan.
8. You must —hard to win a race.
9. An important river in Africa which was an early cradle of civilisation.
10. The smallest organised unit of matter.
11. Divide two—eight and the answer is four.

12. Is noon—or p.m.?
13. Fifteenth and sixteenth letters of the alphabet.

1. instrument

آله

2. to press

فشار دادن

3. to lend

قرض کردن

4. fresh

تازه

5. to fasten

بسته کردن

6. race

تیز

7. cradle

کهنواره

8. civilisation

تمدنیت

9. to organise

تشکیل دادن

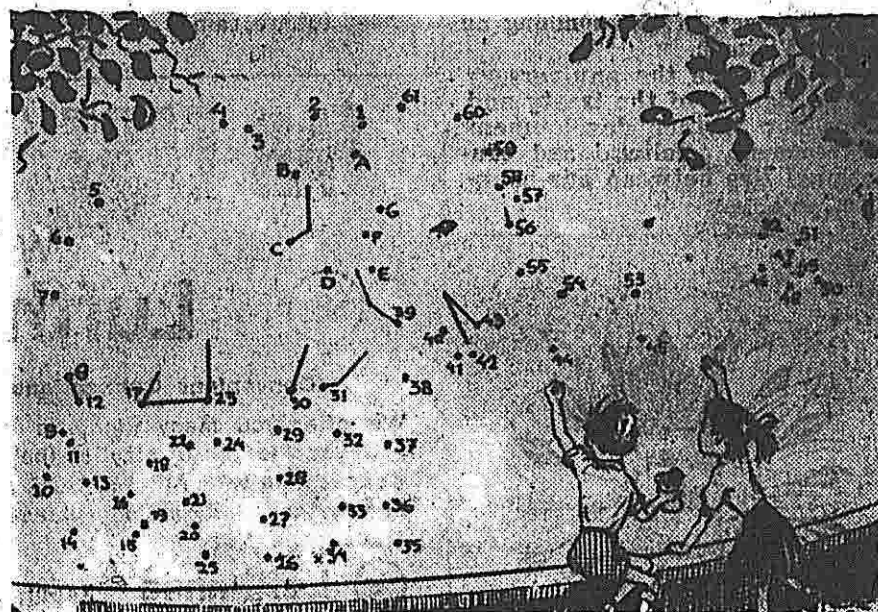
10. unit of matter

واحد ماده

11. alphabet

الفبا

Follow Lines For An Animal In Zoo



There are all sorts of animals to be seen at the Kabul Zoo. You can find out which one this is, if you follow the dotted numbers. When you reach 61, go back to 1. Then from A to G.

ALLIGATOR BRINGS LUCK

Read this story carefully. Find the meaning of the words yourselves.

I bought an egg from my dairy one day. But as I wasn't really hungry, I put the egg in the fridge. The egg looked a bit funny when I bought it. It seemed a bit oversized. Imagine my surprise next day when I opened the fridge and instead of my egg found two halves of its shell, and a tiny lizard beside it. After deliberations I decided to keep it. The alligator began to grow.

I made a nest for it beneath my bed, and when it wanted to swim I filled the bath. We grew attached to each other.

When I returned home after work the alligator used to wait for me at the door and wagged its tail. Latter on I began to take it for walks leading it on a leash.

One day I decided to take it to my office. I was sorry for the poor reptile that he had to be left alone at home for so many hours.

I travelled very comfortably in the tramcar, for even the conductress was absent.

But in the office panic broke out. Only when I said that there

was nothing to be afraid of as it was a very decent alligator, the panic died down a bit. While I worked the reptile lay down by my desk and dozed. At noon I was summoned by the boss. When with a fluttering heart I sat down across from him, he began...

—My good man!!! What... Here he broke off and went pale.

—What would you say to a small rise... say five hundred Afghani.

I lost my speech. I was so impressed.

—But what am I saying?—the boss corrected himself—I wanted to say a thousand!

—Well, really, Sir, I don't know what to say. Thank you very much, Sir...

—I've just learned that our institution has received accommodation for one person at the seaside for July. I think you need it most.

It was only then that I noticed that my alligator had crawled in after me, and gazing at our director twiddled its front paws.

That was the beginning of a complete change in my life. I regularly received bonuses, paid leave, and what is most interesting—I used to be sent on attractive duty trips.

Soon I was promoted and transferred to the ministry. Even my bitterest enemies bowed to me from afar. I bought a car, started building a villa.

But one day my alligator died. And everything changed again. The enemies became bitter, friends cut me in the street, the inland revenue department became interested in my income. People began to say that I was finished.

One day I received a parcel. I opened the box and tears of happiness came into my eyes. A small coiled boa constrictor was reposing on the bottom of the box.

Young James Watt, son of a Greenock, Scotland, shipwright watched the lid of the kettle dance as the water boiled on the fire. How, he wondered, might steam pressure be used? That, so the legend says, is how the great inventor-to-be first pondered on the power of steam.



Poor Watt (1736-1819) was a weak child, too frail even to attend school regularly. So he learned his elementary lessons in reading, writing and arithmetic, from his father and mother at home in the evenings. He shone at mathematics, in which he was given private tuition.

Though shy, he was a determined boy and, wanting to be a mathematical instrument maker, he set out, aged 19, to ride across Scotland to Edinburgh on horseback to get a job. He had two pounds in his pocket and some food in a pack. That is all—and he could not find a job.

What should he do? Return home? Not James Watt. He and a friend rode on the nearly 400 miles to London, where James had been assured he could learn his craft. It was a hard ride but his hopes were high when he saw the houses and the church spires of London ahead.

Instead Of Wheat Watermelon Grows

Mohammad Jafar Assani, student of the 12 D of Habibia High School has contributed the following story.

Almost two hundred years ago there was a man living in Afghanistan named Parwhat Akah. He was born in Karabag, Ghazni and was a nomad. He owned a camel and a donkey. With these he carried his tent and other things which he needed.

He was an honest, simple man. In the winter he took his family to Pakistan and in the summer he returned to Karabag for six months.

One day Parwhat saw a man sowing seed. "What are you doing?" he asked the farmer. "I want to grow wheat," he answered.

So Parwhat thought that if he too sowed wheat before he took his family to Pakistan he would have flour when he came back the next summer.

When he came back the next year he saw nothing that looked like wheat. There was only one thing on the ground. It was big and looked like a ball. He thought maybe the wheat had eaten this thing and become a big bump.

Parwhat found another man and asked him what it was. "It's a watermelon," he said. "You can eat it."

"But how could it grow here where I planted wheat?" he asked. "When you sowed the wheat there were some watermelon

seeds in with the wheat seed."

was the answer.

1. nomad

کوچی

2. to own

مالک شدن

3. tent

خیمه

4. to sow

کشت کردن

5. flour

آرد

6. ball

توپ

7. bump

کلوله

8. watermelon

تربوز

1. shipwright

کشتی ساز

2. lid

سر بوش

3. kettle

جای جوش

4. boil

جوش

5. steam pressure

تیز بخار

6. inventor to be

مخترع آینده

7. pondered

تفکر کردن

8. frail

کم زور

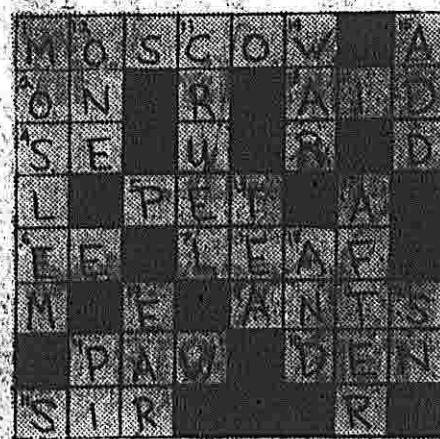
9. regularly

منظم

10. private tuition

درس خانگی

Answer To Last Week's Puzzle



Editorial

Tomorrow marks the 30th anniversary of the Afghan-Czechoslovakian Friendship Treaty signed by His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi and the then ambassador of Czechoslovakia to France in Paris.

The occasion is a reminder to us of the growing ties between the two nations at economic, cultural and educational levels.

Long before the Czechoslovakian legation was established in Kabul in 1949, the Baghlan Sugar Factory and the Kabul Slaughter House were built with help from Czechoslovakia as were the cement factories in Puli Khumri, and Ghor and the fruit factory in Kandahar later.

The recently completed Pule Charkhi project near Kabul is another example of Czechoslovakia's fruitful economic ties with this country. Marastoon and the Afghan Red Crescent Society are currently benefiting from Czech assistance.

Hopes are high for greater Czechoslovakian participation in the Third Five Year Plan. The Afghan trade delegation now on a visit to Europe will hold talks with the official authorities in Prague on the expansion of trade and commercial ties and Czech participation in the Third Five Year Plan.

Next year is the fiftieth anniversary of Afghan independence. Czechoslovakia has been invited to take part in the international industrial and agricultural exposition in Kabul. We hope that Czechoslovakia will participate in the exposition as she did in the 1956 international fair here.

With the visit of Dr. Vladislav Hanka, deputy minister of education of Czechoslovakia to Afghanistan recently we may expect better relations in education.

Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia have much in common. Both are landlocked countries. Both have the same population. Both attained their independence at the same time. And both adhere to the policy of peaceful coexistence.

Although the two countries have different social and political systems, they have similar stands on many international issues such as the Middle East and stoppage of the bombing on North Vietnam.

We welcome the anniversary of the signing of the treaty and hope for further development of economic, cultural and educational ties between our countries.



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Weather Forecast

Skies in the central regions will be partly cloudy. Yesterday Bost had a high of 31 C, 88 F. North Salang was coldest with a low of -4 C, 39 F.

Wind speed was clocked at 10 knots per hour (5 mph) yesterday in Kabul.

The temperature in Kabul at 10 a.m. in Kabul was 15 C, 59 F. Yesterday's temperatures:

| | | |
|----------|------|------|
| Kabul | 20 C | 3 C |
| | 68 F | 37 F |
| Kandahar | 28 C | 8 C |
| | 82 F | 46 F |
| Herat | 26 C | 7 C |
| | 79 F | 44 F |
| Ghazni | 19 C | 0 C |
| | 66 F | 32 F |



ARIANA CINEMA
At 2, 5, 7 and 9 p.m. American cinemascopes film dubbed in Farsi.
QUO VADIS
Sunday 7 p.m. show in English
PARK CINEMA
At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m. dub-
QUO VADIS

Suharto Announces New Cabinet Composition

JAKARTA, Oct. 12, (AFP)—Acting President General Suharto last night announced the new composition of the Indonesian cabinet, headed by him and two state ministers instead of a powerful presidium of five.

Two presidium ministers, Sultan Hamegku Buwono and Id-

ham Chalid, were appointed state ministers for the respective posts of financial, economic and industrial affairs and for peoples welfare.

Most ministers were already in the cabinet, among them foreign Minister Adam Malik, so far presidium minister. The 21 ministers in the new setup will have more rights than formerly as they will be allowed to request the treatment of issues in the weekly routine meetings of groups of ministers.

General Suharto said the reasons for the reshuffle were to bring the cabinet more in line with the constitution and to intensify the implementation of the government programme.

More plenary cabinet meetings will be held once in three months.

General Suharto himself took the portfolio of defence and security, the only military cabinet seat in the new setup. The commanders of the army, navy, airforce and police have cabinet ranks with non-military portfolios.

Ministers who will not return in the new composition are: Sinaro (education), Sjaifuddin Zuhri (religion), Harjosudirjo (estates), and Bratanata (mining). Trade Minister Major General Azhari and the Basic Industries Minister Major Jusuf will change portfolios.

More Time For Agricultural Development Urged

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 12, (DPA)—UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) reported yesterday that the developing countries need more time for their "agricultural revolution" to gather sufficient momentum.

"The time that is needed must be bought by means of population control on the one hand and food aid from the developed countries on the other," FAO Director General Bin Jay Ranjan Sen says in a foreword to the FAO's annual report on the state of food and agriculture.

The report shows a modest recovery in 1966 from the 1965 decline in food production that was caused by two bad crop seasons.

Sen noted that an increase of at least seven per cent in food production in developing countries is needed to put their output on the 1964 per capita level.

Parana Floods Kill 21 Argentinians

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 12, (Reuters)—At least 21 people have been drowned and hundreds of others reported missing in the worst floods ever to hit the Buenos Aires area.

Refugees squatted sadly in suburban cinemas, fire brigade headquarters and clubs and on rice tracks as troops, civic police and rural guards were called in to help the massive evacuation operation.

The Parana river, which rises in Brazil and empties into the river plate near Buenos Aires, overflowed its banks after torrential rain began falling on Sunday afternoon.

The local weather bureau predicted more rain.

US Firm On NATO Commitments

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12, (AFP)—The U.S. State Department last night categorically re-affirmed that the United States would respect its NATO undertakings.

It denied a New York press report that the U.S. could not supply, for the time being, one of the combat divisions to be seconded to NATO in the event of war.

"Contrary to news paper comments," the department said, "the U.S. will not be 'one division short' of its commitment to reinforce NATO during much of 1968."

It added that the exact time when U.S. reinforcements were at NATO's disposal was classified information of obvious importance and not for public discussion.

Home Briefs

TALUQAN, Oct. 12, (Bakhtar)—Eng. Samiuddin, director general of the irrigation department in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation accompanied by irrigation engineers arrived here to survey possible threats from flooding to canal headworks in the province.

BAGHLAN, Oct. 12, (Bakhtar)—Extension of transmission lines from Pule Khumri's Ghor power plant to Kunduz city is 58 per cent completed. The project will be completed in three months, Eng. Mohammad Yar Nouri, head of the project said.

MAIMANA, Oct. 12, (Bakhtar)—Fariab Governor Sayed Mohammad Kasim laid the foundation stones for a middle school in Belcheragh and Darzab Woleswalis, and the annex for Obaid Jozani in Maimana.

KABUL, Oct. 12, (Bakhtar)—A two man Tennis team, Omar Sera and Salahuddin Ghazi, returned from Iran yesterday. They were invited by the Iranian National Federation of Tennis Players.

TIRIN, Oct. 12, (Bakhtar)—Work on an annex to the Tirin hospital is 80 per cent complete. The annex will hold 50 beds it is being built on a two and a half acre site.

Kabul, Oct. 12, (Bakhtar) Dr. Ahmad Shah Jalal, president of the vocational education department in the Ministry of Education returned here yesterday from the Federal Republic of Germany.

He headed the Afghan delegation at the vocational seminar on vocational schools. The participants also visited the vocational training centres.

Members of the delegation were Mozammel Nalan, principal of the Art and Crafts School of Kabul, and Saleh Mohammad Amin, principal of Khost Mechanical School.

KISSING BANNED

MIAMI, Oct. 12, (Reuters)—The Florida Board of Health warned teenagers yesterday not to kiss too much or face feeling miserable.

A puzzling ailment known as mononucleosis will strike young people between 14 and 19 years from now until next May, acting like influenza with a high fever, sore throat, loss of appetite and swollen lymph glands.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB
Every Thursday- 8:30 p.m. to 2:30 a.m. Informal Dinner Dance.

World News In Brief

MOSCOW, Oct. 12, (AFP)—The Soviet Union Wednesday launched a new earth satellite, the news agency Tass reported. It said the new satellite, Cosmos 181, would continue the space research programme first announced on March 16, 1962.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12, (DPA)—The United States is not interested in mediating between the Nigerian federal government and the rebels, U.S. officials said here Wednesday.

KUALA LUMPUR, Oct. 12, (AFP)—The Malaysian cabinet Wednesday decided to exchange diplomatic representation with the Soviet Union at ambassadorial level.

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 12, (DPA)—West Germany Wednesday contributed \$500,000 to the UN peacekeeping action on Cyprus for the period from June to December this year, bringing Bonn's share since the action was started in March 1964 to \$8.5 m. The Security Council in June had prolonged the action by another six months.

KARACHI, Oct. 12, (DPA)—General Griappa a former chief of staff of the Indian army flew into Karachi Wednesday morning unannounced and immediately proceeded to Rawalpindi to see his old acquaintance President Ayub Khan.

KARACHI, Oct. 12, (AFP)—Pakistan Wednesday officially accused India of violating the Kashmir ceasefire demarcation line by penetrating 200 yards into the Pakistani side on Monday.

TOKYO, Oct. 12, (AFP)—The International Union of Official Travel Organisations (IUOTO) yesterday decided to turn itself into an inter-government body as "the starting point" for more active international tourist promotion.

The new president of the union, Mexico's Tourist Minister Augustin Salva, said the decision was "extremely significant."

Over 300 delegates from 166 nations took part at the 20th general assembly here which ended Wednesday after 10 days discussions on tourism promotion.

NEEDED

250 reams of No. 306 English Gestetner Paper.
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| Tokyo | dep | | | | |
| | arr | | | | |

* following day SAT
A= One hour earlier

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