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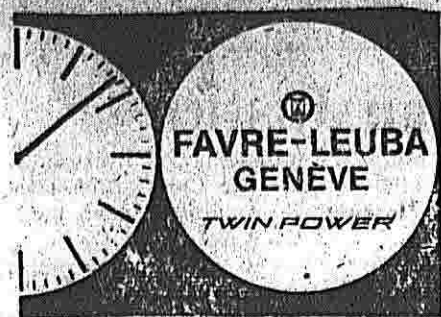
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# THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER  
DELIGHT



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## FLOS, NLF AGREE TO FORM INTERIM GOVERNMENT

CAIRO, October 14, (Reuters).—South Arabia's two rival nationalist groups are reported to have agreed here to cooperate and form an interim government.

FLOS (the Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen) and the NLF (the National Liberation Front) reached the accord at their second meeting Thursday night, a delegation source said.

Delegates from the two parties to report back to other leaders began formal talks Wednesday after a delay of several days to agree on joint negotiations with Britain about a government for South Arabia which is due to become independent by next January 9.

Both sides were due to meet again yesterday, the source said. But FLOS representative Hussein of Bawazir is leaving Cairo.

### UNICEF Director Visits Kabul

By A Staff Writer  
Gordon Carter, the newly appointed regional director of UNICEF arrived today at noon from UNICEF regional headquarters in New Delhi. He was received at the airport by Dr. A. R. Hakim, deputy minister of public health; F. Joffe, UNICEF representative and other officials.

During his nine day stay in Afghanistan Carter will follow a tight programme of meetings with officials of various ministries and visit some northern and eastern provinces.

In his talks subjects related to UNICEF cooperation with the government, endeavours to improve living conditions of children and youth, especially in rural areas of Afghanistan, will be discussed. Carter will also discuss closer cooperation between UNICEF and the Ministries of Planning, Education, Public Health and the Interior in planning development projects for children and youth. These projects are part of the Third Five Year Development Plan of Afghanistan.

Carter will visit Baghlan, and the eastern provinces of Nangarhar, Kunar and Nooristan to observe the progress of projects assisted by UNICEF. These include basic health services such as health centres, mother and child welfare, safe water supply schemes and malaria eradication programme.

UNICEF is also assisting in the development of education through the Teacher Educators Academy in Kabul and teacher training colleges in Kandahar, Mazare Sharif, Jalalabad, Herat, Gardez and Charikar.

He will hold a press conference on Thursday afternoon.

### Formularie To Be Enlarged

KABUL, Oct. 14, (Bakhtar).—In a meeting held in the General Medicine Depot the implementation of the National Formularie was studied. Members of the National Formularie consisting of professors in the College of Medicine and Pharmacy, experts from the Ministries of National Defence and Public Health and Minister of Public Health Miss Kubra Noorzai attended the meeting.

It was agreed that the formularie has been successfully implemented during the past year. Decisions were adopted at the meeting for the expansion of the formularie.

The Minister hoped that all the public health institutes in the country would help in the implementation of the Formularie.

### DEPARTURES

KABUL, Oct. 14, (Bakhtar).—Amir Shah, Khwaja Qutboddin, Mrs. Farouqa Eneyat Gauhari, Abdul Fagir Rastagar, Ahmad Hasan Quraishi and Alef Shah Jedran, teachers in the Education College of Kabul University, left Kabul Thursday for Beirut.

They will study various phases of education under USAID programmes.

Miss. Nazifa Shams and Miss Nouria Wardak, graduates of the Malalai Lycee, left Kabul for Paris for further studies in literature under French government scholarships.

### Royal Audience

KABUL, Oct. 14, (Bakhtar).—The following were received in audience by His Majesty the King during the week that ended Thursday, October 12:

The acting Prime Minister Abdullah Yafali; the president of the Wolosi Jirgah Dr. Abdul Zahir; the president of the Meshrano Jirgah senator Abdul Hadi Dawi; the Minister without Portfolio Dr. Mohammad Anas; the Minister of Interior Engineer Ahmadullah; the Minister of Education Dr. Mohammad Osman Anvari; the Minister of Information and Culture Abdul Raouf Benawa; the Minister of Public Health Miss Kubra Noorzai; the Minister of Justice Dr. Mohammad Hesar Taraki; the Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry Osman Sidki; the governor of Kabul and the caretaker mayor of the city Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak; the secretary general of the Red Crescent Society Dr. Abdul Samad Hamed; the advisor of the Foreign Ministry Mohammad Musa Shafiq; the Commander of Gendarmarie and Police Lt. General Mohammad Naim Nasari; the governor of Parwan, Dr. Khalil Ahmad Abawi; the governor of Kapisa, Abdul Majid Jabarkhail; the president of the Spenzar company, Ghulam Sarwar Nasher; and Ahmad Raouf Roshan, a graduate in public health from Idaho University in the United States.

His Majesty also received family members of the late Lt. General Mahmoud Abawi and consoling them. His Majesty also received Prof. Georges Redard who is the director of linguistic Atlas of Afghanistan and Iran which is supervised by the International Congress of Orientalists.

## Ankrah Says Use Of Force Will Settle Rhodesian Crisis

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, (AFP).—Ghanaian head of state Lt. General Joseph Ankrah said Friday that only the use of force would solve the Rhodesian crisis.

### Afghanistan, Czech Govts. Exchange Goodwill Messages

KABUL, Oct. 14, (Bakhtar).—Congratulatory and goodwill telegrams have been exchanged between the governments of Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia on the 30th anniversary of the signing of treaty of friendship between the two countries. The messages expressed hope for the further expansion of cordial ties between the two nations.

The treaty was signed on October 13, 1937 in Paris by HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi and the then minister plenipotentiary of Czechoslovakia in Paris Stefan Osusky.

The Czechoslovakian Prime Minister, Jozef Lenart, and his Foreign Minister, Václav David, have exchanged congratulatory messages with Abdullah Yafali and the Foreign Minister Noor Ahmad Elmadani on the occasion.

### Canada, Pak. Sign Loan Agreement

OTTAWA, Oct. 14, (AFP).—Paul Martin, secretary of state for external affairs and Mirza Sikander Ali Baig, Pakistan high commissioner to Canada, yesterday signed two development loan agreements providing Pakistan with a total of \$11,000,000 worth of development loan.

One development loan for \$5,000,000 will be used to purchase four million dollars of fertilizer and one million dollars of sulphur, the latter to be used to make fertilizer in Pakistan.

The other development loan for six million dollars provided for purchases of the following commodities: copper \$2,900,000 aluminium \$1,600,000 asbestos \$600,000 wood pulp \$700,000 and sulphur \$200,000.

The fertilizer loan is the first large allocation made to Pakistan in this field by the external aid office, and is in line with the increased emphasis on agricultural production which is a major feature of Canada's aid programme for 1967-68.

### ADB Team Leaves

KABUL, Oct. 14, (Bakhtar).—The agricultural survey team of the Asian Development Bank left Kabul for Pakistan Thursday. During its two week stay the team studied rice, cotton and sugar beet plantations in Afghanistan.

## Sato, Holt Call For More Aid To Developing Nations

SYDNEY, Oct. 14 (DPA).—Prime Ministers Eisaku Sato of Japan and Harold Holt of Australia in a joint communique issued Friday emphasized the need for developed countries to assist developing Asian nations in their efforts to achieve faster rates of economic growth.

Affirming that economic development in Asian countries was the basis of their political stability, the prime ministers stressed the importance of cooperation for the prosperity of the Asian and Pacific region, "Jiji" press reported.

They agreed, the communique said, to continue their efforts to support the various activities of such organizations as the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), the Colombo plan, the Asian Development Bank, and the Asia-Pacific Council (ASPAC).

On Vietnam, the communique said the situation in that country was of deep concern to both countries.

The two prime ministers, it went on, discussed ways and means of bringing about an early and just settlement of the conflict. In this connection the two leaders had reaffirmed that the maintenance of peace and stability in Asia was the common aspiration of their two countries.

Referring to the role of the United Nations, the communique stated the prime ministers affirmed their resolve to strengthen further their support of the UN so as to enable this organization to contribute more effectively to the maintenance of peace, and expressed their hope that in the field of disarmament, a nonproliferation treaty of nuclear weapons will be concluded at an early date in such a form to enable as many countries as possible to join the treaty.

### US, Japan Conclude Missile Agreement

TOKYO, Oct. 14, (AFP).—Japan and the United States Friday concluded an agreement in Tokyo for the production of ground-to-air Nike-Hercules and Hawk missiles in Japan.

Foreign Minister Takeo Miki exchanged official notes on this matter with UN Charge d'Affaires David L. Osborn.

In accordance with the arrangements made yesterday Japan is to share the expenses of development of the missiles to the amount of 2,700 million yen (\$750,000), while blueprints and technical data are to be supplied to Japan by the U.S. Defence Department.

Japan pledges to safeguard various technical secrets connected with the missiles.

The Defence Agency will shortly decide on the master contractor for building the missiles at home. The 1967-71 third defence buildup programme calls for the organisation of two Hawk and two Nike-Hercules missile battalions plus one training unit.

### USSR To Give Big Loan For India's 4th 5 Year Plan

MOSCOW, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union will give India 500 million roubles (200 million sterling) in aid during India's fourth-five year plan, according to a tentative agreement announced here.

Indian Minister of Industrial Development Fakhruddin Ahmed said the arrangement had been worked out in principle during his eight-day visit to the Soviet Union.

The signing of the agreement which covers Soviet cooperation in engineering projects, is expected later, Ahmed said.

Soviet aided projects in India are now reported to involve 1,225,360,000 roubles (about 486 million sterling).

The biggest engineering projects now being built in India with Soviet assistance are at Ranchi and Hardwar.

## Portugal Claims To Have Built Multi-Racial Society

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 14, (Reuters).—Portugal contended Friday that it had built a multi-racial society which could hold some lessons for a world which had not yet solved this kind of problem.

Senhor Bonifacio de Miranda, the Portuguese delegate, rejected "categorically and emphatically" a series of criticisms and allegations made about Portugal during the course of the General Assembly's world affairs debate which came to an end yesterday.

Portugal was neither embarrassed nor disturbed by the allegations. "The remarks are so far removed from the truth that they give the impression of being made for rhetorical effect," he said.

In the first intervention by Portugal in this Assembly this year,

the Lisbon government did not make any major policy statement. Senhor de Miranda said the statements were made to maintain an artificial climate of antagonism against Portugal.

He did not name any countries but many delegates from Africa and Asia and from communist countries have attacked Portugal for its policies in its African territories which Portugal considers as "overseas provinces."

The representative of Congo (Kinshasa) who spoke just before Senhor de Miranda described the Portuguese attitude as "archaic."

Senhor de Miranda said an offer for Secretary-General U Thant to visit the African "provinces" remained open. U Thant could see for himself if Portugal was threatening the peace of the alleged African nations.

## BEA Plane Crash Kills 66 Persons Aboard

NICOSIA, Oct. 14, (AFP).—All crewmen on the London-Nicosia run.

Turkish scout planes reported seeing bodies wearing life preservers, an indication that the passengers were well warned of an impending crash landing.

Airport sources here theorised that the plane may have crashed following an engine explosion of after getting into an air pocket.

BEA planes fly the route to Nicosia as a result of an agreement with Cyprus Airways.

DPA said the airliner exploded when it hit the Mediterranean Sea and not in the air, according

to Dimitrios Alexandrou, captain of the Greek destroyer "Navarino" which carried out search operations in the area.

He based his opinion on the fact that most of the 66 bodies of passengers and crew had been found more or less in one small area and not widely dispersed.

A port official and a fisherman on Castoriso said they had seen the Comet airliner on fire before it disappeared from view behind mountains.

But experts of the British European Airways Company said that they had not found any signs of burns in the wreckage.

## ADB Asks Canada For More Help

OTTAWA, Oct. 14, (Reuters).—Takeshi Watanabe, President of the Asian Development Bank, Thursday asked Canada for more help as the bank prepares to open for business.

Watanabe, of Japan, told a press conference here some of the poorer members would not be able to afford payments on loans and he hoped the bank could open a "soft" window for assistance on easier terms.

As one of 15 donor countries in the organisation, Canada so far has pledged \$25 million towards the "hard" commercial-type loans it will extend to underdeveloped Asian nations.

Watanabe said he was very encouraged by the positive attitude of the Canadian government toward an extra contribution for this purpose.

Watanabe made Canada his last stop in a round the world tour of the bank's member countries. He held talks here with Finance Minister Mitchell Sharp; Maurice Strong, director-general of the external aid office, and Louis R. Smits, governor of the Bank of Canada.

## US Losses Heavy In Violent Fighting

SAIGON, Oct. 14, (AFP).—One thousand three hundred and ninety-four Viet Cong and 408 Americans were killed in some of the most violent fighting of the Vietnamese war in three just-ended operations, the U.S. command announced Thursday.

Another 1,053 Americans were wounded in one of the operations. Greenley, was in the province of Kontum, in the central highlands, which was begun by the 173rd U.S. airborne brigade. The fighting, which went on for nearly four months, began on June 17 in the mountains south-south-west or Dak To. The heaviest fighting occurred on June 22. That day American losses—76 killed and 34 wounded—were heavier than those of the North Vietnamese.

The second operation, Francis Marion, had been going on since April 6 in the Pleiku area of the central highlands. Finally, operation Kenmore was launched on September 30 by two Australian regiments in Phuoc Tuy province, east-southeast of Saigon, where the Australians found large reserve stocks of rice.

## Mrs. Gandhi Leaves Belgrade For Sofia

BELGRADE, Oct. 14, (Reuters).—Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi left here by air Friday for Sofia after a two-day official visit during which she discussed with Yugoslav leaders the current international problems and bilateral Indian-Yugoslav cooperation.

President Tito headed a party of high Yugoslav officials who were at Belgrade's Surcin airport to see Mrs. Gandhi off.

A joint communique on the visit said President Tito briefed his guest on Yugoslav moves in relation to the Middle East crisis.

Mrs. Gandhi stated her government's views on the Middle East question and informed Marshal Tito on the situation at the Sino-Sikkim border, scene of recent clashes between Chinese and Indian troops.

The talks were attended by Yugoslav secretary of state for foreign affairs Marko Nizicki and his Indian opposition number Swaran Singh reported on the activities of the UN delegations of their respective governments for a settlement of Middle East problems.

## War Protestor Burns Herself

SAN DIEGO, California, Oct. 14, (Reuters).—A 36-year-old Buddhist woman burned herself to death here yesterday in what relatives said was a protest against the war in Vietnam.

Police said Miss Hiroko Hayashi, a Japanese-American, poured petrol over herself and lit it with a match in an alley behind her home.

A neighbour's screams attracted the victim's sister, Kay, who tried vainly to extinguish the flames with a garden hose.

Miss Hayashi, who was a member of the San Diego Buddhist Church, died within an hour in a hospital. Her sister told investigators she was opposed to the war in Vietnam and immolated herself in protest against it.





## THE KABUL TIMES

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### MRS. GANDHI'S FRUITFUL VISIT

The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, is currently on a selected tour of some countries with which India has special ties in so far as the world's hottest issues, the Vietnam war and the Middle East, are concerned. India is a member of the International Control Commission in Indo-China together with Poland and Canada.

Mrs. Gandhi's recent visit to Poland and talks with Polish leaders have undoubtedly brought Indian-Polish thinking closer on the intricate job which the two have to perform in troubled Southeast Asia.

From Poland she went to Yugoslavia to talk to President Tito, who has been active during the past months to bring a peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem. After visiting the Arab countries which fell victim to June 5th Israeli aggression, the Yugoslav leader came out with a five point peace plan. Although the plan has not as yet received the approval of either side, President Tito has not given up hope. He still thinks his plan will provide a starting point for bringing peace to the Middle East. Although the joint communique issued in Belgrade at the end of Mrs. Gandhi's visit does not refer to a specific accord reached on the Middle East problem, the fact that she will be visiting Cairo on the last leg of her trip gives rise to hope that she may be able to play a useful role in bringing the gap which may exist between Arab and Yugoslav thinking on

### Food For Thought

Fool me once, shame on you, fool

me twice, shame on me.

—Chinese Proverb

the issue. Mrs. Gandhi's present tour can also be viewed as an attempt to further strengthen and develop the special ties existing between Yugoslavia, India and the UAR as nonaligned countries.

One of the incidental outcomes of the Indian Prime Minister's tour seems to be the rather handsome promise of assistance by the Soviet Union for India's third five year plan. Although the preliminary negotiations for this aid must have been carried out in advance of Mrs. Gandhi's brief stopover in Moscow on her way to Poland, the fact that agreement on the aid was announced shortly after her meeting with Soviet leaders show that her short stay in Moscow was timely and fruitful. At the present stage it is difficult to make an assessment of the usefulness of Mrs. Gandhi's visits to various capitals of the world. On the conclusion of visits to Cairo and talks with UAR and possibly other Arab leaders it will become known how far the trip was useful in solving the Middle East crisis, which is becoming more and more entangled as the aggressive plans of Israel are put into execution.

All in all, one cannot deny the fact that as leader of one of the most populous nations of the world, the Indian Prime Minister has undertaken her present trip with good intentions. Any attempt to bring peace and solve outstanding problems of the world through negotiations deserves appreciation and support.

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Thursday's *Anti* carried an editorial on the 30th anniversary of the Afghan-Czechoslovak treaty of friendship. The editorial expressed satisfaction that following the signing of the treaty and later on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two, friendly ties and fruitful cooperation between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia have been developing steadily. The editorial expressed the hope that these ties and cooperation will further develop and expand during the coming years.

The paper also carried an illustrated article showing some scenes of Czechoslovakia and detailing the technical aspects of cooperation between the two countries.

In another editorial the paper stressed the need for further endeavours to publicise Afghanistan to the world outside. Although a number of books and pamphlets have already been published on various aspects of life and history in Afghanistan, yet we feel, the editorial said, that there is room for further endeavours in this respect.

It called on the Ministry of Information and Culture to allocate additional funds for this purpose. Today's *Isht* in its editorial touches on the gravity of the Vietnam question. This year all speeches given by delegates in the United Nations General Assembly and specialised committees of the world body put special emphasis on the question of Vietnam, it said. This was not so in previous years. A few days ago the United States government, it said, claimed that it is ready to meet anyone anywhere to discuss ways and means of bringing a peaceful settlement to the thorny Vietnam issue.

The editorial expressed the hope that this call and willingness should be coupled with steps to unconditionally stop the bombing of North Vietnam, since this has been recognised almost universally as the most important prerequisite to any successful peace talks. Commenting on suggestions made by some quarters that the Vietnam issue should be taken to the United Nations Security Council, the editorial said that so long as the interested parties themselves, show goodwill and the intention for a peaceful solution, the holding of a council is not likely to

produce any useful results.

The same issue of the paper carried an article by Chamhailly on the role of the Supreme Court and the judiciary in organising our national life.

Thursday's *Heywood*, in its editorial, praised the Municipal Corporation for its activities in modernising the city of Kabul. One of the latest developments is that all the ugly high walls hiding gardens and parks

in the city are being removed. This is a trend which should be continued at all costs. There are still many high walls concealing beautiful buildings and gardens in the city; many of these high walls can easily be replaced with fences or concrete slabs. The editorial urged the citizens to cooperate with the municipality in this respect by not hindering the corporation's demolition plans.

## World Press

An intensifying anti-American mood among South Vietnamese students, civil servants and editorial writers is troubling United States officials, the *International Herald Tribune* reports from Saigon.

The mood is underscored by furious anti-American articles in Saigon newspapers that are closely allied to the Thieu-Ky government. There have also been an increasing number of placards at recent student and Buddhist demonstrations that term the presidential elections here a fraud "plotted by the Americans, who intentionally sow trouble in this country," the paper said.

UAR has rejected "feelers" extended by a group of unnamed countries to reopen the Suez Canal for international navigation, provided Israeli troops withdraw 25 kilometres east of the waterway, the semi official Egyptian newspaper *Al-Ahram* said.

The paper said the UAR had stated that the reopening of the Suez Canal was unthinkable unless Israel agrees to withdraw to positions of prior to June fifth and to clear the water way from several sunken vessels.

The newspaper did not reveal which countries had approached UAR about the reopening of the canal, but informed sources here said the approach was believed to be connected with the visit of Dingle Foot, unofficial British envoy.

The Hanoi daily *Nhan Dan* said that the current visit to southeast

Asian countries by Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato was aimed at drawing a number of countries in the region to "serve more efficiently the U.S. aggressive war in Vietnam."

The newspaper in a commentary quoted by the North Vietnam news agency said: "Sato's visit to Southeast Asia is an important link in the external activities of the Japanese government in 1967 which are aimed at serving both the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese monopoly capitalists."

"Sato plans to draw a number of Southeast Asian countries into serving more efficiently the U.S. aggressive war in Vietnam and to set up an aggressive military alliance in Asia and the Pacific headed by the U.S."

Former Congo Premier Moise Tshombe told two Belgians jailed with him in Algeria he thought the Central Intelligence Agency was involved in his kidnapping.

Signal and Hamburg were both passengers on the hijacked plane in which Tshombe was taken to Algeria last June.

They also alleged they had been grossly mistreated by Algerian police, but added they thought the Algerian authorities were unaware of this.

The two Belgians said they were frequently punched and kicked and told they would be judged by a people's court and sentenced to death. They were never allowed to see Belgian officials on their own and thus could not complain about bad treatment.

## The Supreme Court And Afghan Justice

By Shafie Rahel

PART V

The Afghan Constitution also adopts several measures to guarantee and safeguard the independence of the Judiciary in financial matters. In general, two main approaches are adopted to see that the judges are not affected or lured by financial matters:

First, the general clauses of the Constitution in respect to the budget of the Judiciary and the salary of the judges: Secondly, "occupational clauses" or clauses referring to the occupation the judges can have, during their term of office and after retirement.

The last two paragraphs of article 99 reads: "Suitable salaries for judges are fixed by law. Judges can not engage in other occupations during their tenure of office."

Although the term suitable is vague, and one can not guess at this stage how much it will be, adequate to guarantee a good livelihood for the judges. The judges, like the members of the Parliament can not engage in other occupations during their term of office mainly to avoid any misgivings about them.

According to article 105, the Chief Justice and the judges of the Supreme Court shall, after their tenure of office enjoy for the rest of their lives all the financial privileges granted them while in office. The Chief Justice and the judges of the Supreme Court, according to the same article after termination of their services can not become Prime Minister and members of the government, members of the Shura or government officials.

Thus, the Constitution guarantees a full career to the judges. It is a lifetime job. The judges will, on the one hand, feel completely independent and free in exercising their duties, on the other will not serve with the hope for a promotion at the end of their term of office.

It may be asked whether the judges could hold offices, after the termination of their service, resembling that of a judge? Could a judge, for instance, be appointed as the chairman of the "Civil Service Commission of Afghanistan?" Could they be appointed, and will it be permitted by the Constitution, to become the chairman of the Election Commission, another high state post requiring the services in the calibre of a judge?

In the Afghan Constitution, there is nothing said against the appointment of judges to such a post. The posts the judges can not hold after termination of their service are clearly outlined. His Majesty, to my opinion, could appoint all the judges of the Supreme Court to such functions as I named. They could also be appointed, by the Head of the State to head special investigation commissions. Such commissions are temporary but may take a long time to study and deliver recommendations either to the government or the Parliament. In England and India, the services of judges are sought for investigation purposes.

Since the method of removing the judges of the Supreme Court on the

ground of misconduct or treason is rather tedious, the Constitution also lays special conditions for their appointment.

There are two main reasons for such nonleniency: Those who reach the age of 35 are mature, their record of service known, and are yet young to work hard. According to clause 2 article 105 they must be eligible for election to the Shura in accordance with the provisions of article 46. In other words the judges must be Afghan nationals at least for ten years, should have not been punished by a court of law, and must have knowledge of jurisprudence.

The first Supreme Court of Afghanistan which will be officially inaugurated by His Majesty the King tomorrow will have great tasks to perform. For one thing, it will have to review and study the whole structure of Judiciary in the country.

So far the judiciary in the country has been functioning on the old and demoded concept of being a part of the administration. Although during the past one year it has acquired some independency, the court is still not a modern organisation.

The administration and the Parliament in Afghanistan have become living national institutions. But the Judiciary, in its modern form, will have to be yet established.

As I said new courts of law, with due consideration to requirements of the time will have to be established. It is here that the task of the members of the Supreme Court is a great and national one.

## Pakistan, Algeria's Council Entry Important

The entry of Algeria and Pakistan to the United Nations Security Council on January, next year will give the UN's most important body a somewhat new political importance.

Observers point out that in view of the prolonged Middle East crisis, the two new members will ensure the Arab states, which were not represented in the Security Council this year, two reliable pro-Arab votes.

Moreover, Algeria belongs to the radical Africans, who during the special UN General Assembly session in July clashed with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko for allegedly going too far in seeking a compromise to the Middle East problem.

Though Algeria's radical stand in the Middle East question has become somewhat tempered in recent weeks, in all other world political questions, Algeria appears to be moved from the Moscow to the Peking camp.

Pakistan, which replaces Japan in the Security Council is as a large Muslim country a decisive friend of the Arabs.

As regards its general political direction, Pakistan has augment-

ed its approach to Peking in recent years with improved relations with the Soviet Union, to improve its position in the Kashmir issue.

In 1968, the disputants on the Indian subcontinent, India and Pakistan, will both hold seats in the Security Council.

Cyprus has the possibility to compete against Pakistan as a candidate, but has little chance to succeed in obtaining a Security Council seat.

Of the African countries, Senegal will be chosen for the Africans south of the Sahara and the French Africans.

Although, Senegal is under a certain French influence, she is expected to adopt a pro-U.S. stand in important world political questions.

The Latin American seat, vacated by the departure of Argentina, will be occupied by Paraguay.

The second communist seat along with the Soviet Union, which Bulgaria held for two years, will be taken over during the 1968-69 period by Hungary.

This is considered by observers as no political change.

Leaving the Security Council at the end of this year are Mali, whose radicalism will be offset by Algeria, if not increased, Nigeria, which lost its considerable influence in the Security Council through its domestic crisis, Argentina, which distinguished itself by skillful diplomatic negotiations in critical situations, Japan, which maintained a careful but solid standpoint with the United States, and Bulgaria, which during the heat of the Middle East debate even sought to outdo the Soviet Union.

The following 15 countries will be the new Security Council members from January first, 1968:

The five permanent members—United States, Soviet Union, Britain, France, Taiwan. The members who began a two-year mandate at the beginning of this year, Ethiopia, Brazil, Denmark, India, Canada, and the probable new members—Algeria, Pakistan, Paraguay and Senegal, with one seat still open. (DPA)

## Rhodesian Interference In Zambia Increasing

Zambia's policy since the Rhodesian Unilateral Declaration of Independence nearly two years ago has been twofold. Firstly, together with Britain it reduced its exports from and payments to Rhodesia in the hope that sanctions would bring the rebel regime to its knees.

Secondly, alternative routes to the sea had to be found for Zambia exports, both to bypass Rhodesia Railway and to enable its own plans for economic development to continue.

What success have these two policies had, and what have been the results for Zambia?

Since the beginning of British colonial rule, Zambia has always been closely linked with Southern Rhodesia, both politically and economically.

During the period of Federation in the 1950's Zambia (then Northern Rhodesia) was drawn even further into interdependence with the South.

By the time of UDI (Unilateral Declaration of Independence) Zambia was heavily dependent on the South for transport, fuel, communications and the sale of manufactured goods.

The area most affected was the Zambian copperbelt, near the Rhodesian border. The copper industry had previously received all its coal from the Wankie coalfield in Rhodesia; and although by the end of 1966 this supply was not cut off the Zambian government wanted to avoid dependence on Rhodesia in an emergency.

By November 1966 the copper industry was receiving 8,000 tons of coal against average annual needs of 66,000 tons, and it carried only one month's stocks. The oil airlift by the RAF ended in November 1966, and Zambia was now dependent on supplies coming by road, which in the rainy season made deliveries very uncertain. At the time the alternative routes carried 31,000 tons

of copper out of a total requirement of 60,000 tons. They brought in 16,000 tons of oil 3,000 tons of coal, and 10,000 tons of general merchandise against the Rhodesia Railway supply of 100,000 tons of coal and merchandise.

However, measures were being taken to ease the situation. Coal began to come from Zambia's Nkandabwe coalfield, though it was of poor quality, and from the bigger and better quality Sinka-dobo coalfield.

An oil pipeline from Dar-es-Salaam to Ndola was planned, though this would not be ready until September 1968. Next, the Zambian rail link with the port of Lobito in Angola was to be raised to capacity; 1,100 wagons and 26 locomotives have been ordered. Finally, the roads to the east were being surfaced in order to carry increased traffic.

All these measures took some time to become effective. But intense world interest in Zambia and Rhodesia, together with Zambia's potential wealth, attracted investors.

As early as January 1967 Italian contractors were ready to build the Kafue Dam, Zambia's answer to dependence on the Kariba Dam, in theory jointly owned, but actually sited in Rhodesia.

Talks were opened with Britain to discuss a £13.85 million offer of aid, the final agreement being signed on February 1. On January 20 a Zambian-Tanzanian agreement was finally made to build the oil pipeline from Dar-es-Salaam to Ndola.

On February 7 President Kaunda agreed to participate in voluntary sanctions, though he publicly voiced his doubts as to their effect. The government had to take action against inflation in the Zambian economy.

It also had to cope with the chaos that the railway system had got into: 48 out of the 84 locomotives had broken down, with

the result that goods were accumulating rapidly at depots. But by March 2 it was announced that the copper output was to increase production to 90 per cent of normal production, and petrol rationing was also considerably eased.

In April, in spite of the World Bank's refusal of a loan, the Zambian government announced that it would go ahead with the building of the Kafue Dam. By the beginning of May between 60 and 70 offers had been made by individual contractors to construct the dam, which Zambia was desperately anxious to start in order to reduce the country's dependence on Kariba for power.

Meanwhile, Zambian imports from Rhodesia were reduced by one third and exports to Rhodesia by one half. (As a result Zambia's trade with Great Britain and South Africa increased sharply.)

By June, Zambia's losses in the past 18 months were calculated to be about £11 million in copper revenues. About £2.5 million of the total was the result of heavier transport costs, and £1 million for higher fuel costs; £2 million had been spent in buying two Hercules transport planes for oil airlifts, and £5 million went on linking reserve generating power at Victoria Falls to a grid to reduce dependence on electricity from Kariba.

The losses were heavy, but Rhodesia's UDI forced Zambia to take long-term economic measures in order to reduce dependence on Rhodesia, which under less pressure it might never have done. Some ambitious projects are not even started for instance the plan for the "Tanzam" railway which Zambia favours and which China has offered to build.

To Zambia, the only safe lifeline to black Africa and beyond is through Tanzania, and a railway would give Zambia a tremendous psychological as well as

(Contd. on page 4)

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## Kargha To End Water Shortage

By A Staff Writer

With the population of Kabul increasing and industry rising a water shortage has been felt in recent years. Originally the only source of water was Paghman; Share Nau is still supplied water from this source.

The inadequate water supply made it necessary to dig some deep wells in Allauddin to supply the other parts of the city.

The water from these wells is pumped to a reservoir on Koh-e Asmai from where it is distributed through a network of pipes built three years ago to Karte Seh, Karte Char, Deh Buri Kote Sangi Jamal Maina. Facilities like fire and emergencies were taken into consideration.

The population of Kabul is around half a million. The maximum daily consumption per person is put at 160 litres (40 gallons) as cited in a Kabul Municipality report.

The daily consumption of water is 48,000 cubic metres per day. The present intake from the four Allauddin wells is 10,000 cubic metres and in the near future the five new wells in Afshar will add another 15,000 cubic metres.

A fifth well is planned to be dug in Allauddin which will have a capacity of 2,500 cubic metres. These wells and the water from Paghman will not meet the target sighted by the report.

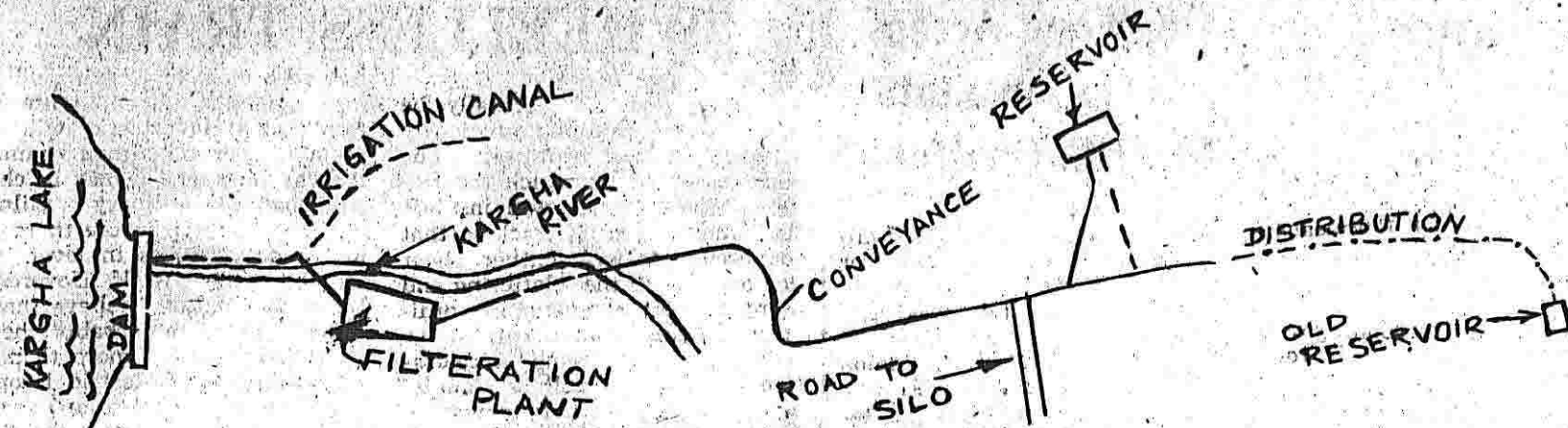
To meet the need, the Municipality carried a preliminary survey on the possibilities of using Kargha dam waters ten kilometres west of Kabul. Until now its waters have been used for irrigation but with proper purification facilities the report says that this water can be used for drinking.

The present canal running down the foothills from Kargha to Kabul provides water for the gardens and vines of Baghe Bala and the Ministry of Agriculture experimental farm just out of Kabul on the north road.

Since the source of Kargha water is the Paghman river in springtime, floods make the water muddy. Because of this regular chemical treatment is necessary during springtime.

The water will be treated with sulphate and aluminium. A filtration and sedimentation plant nine kilometres from Kabul will eliminate sand, vegetable and animal microbes. The water will then be piped to a reservoir near Baghe Bala.

Forty thousand cubic metres of Kargha water goes for irrigation. In the future half of this will be used for Kabul.



A rough conception of the plan to use Kargha water for Kabul.

## Tracing Migration Routes

An expedition across 5,000 miles that Indonesian traders travelled of the Indian Ocean, using traditional methods of navigation, is being planned by Anthony Christie, secretary of the Royal Anthropological Institute, London, to trace Indonesian migration routes to Madagascar and East Africa more than a thousand years ago.

He announced the scheme at the end of a week's conference surveying ancient links between Africa and the Orient. The conference, attended by more than thirty people from a dozen countries, discussed at length the mysteries of Indonesian occupation of Madagascar. The fact that it happened is indisputable—the linguistic and cultural evidence cannot be challenged. Nobody can say for sure however, when the migration took place. Estimates vary from 500 B.C. to A.D. 1500.

Also in doubt is whether the Indonesian boats travelled straight across the Indian Ocean, a journey in a series of island "hops" by way of Ceylon the Maldives, and the Seychelles.

Christie says: "My theory is that the occupiers of Madagascar were Indonesian slaves who rebelled and took control of a ship somewhere in Southeast Asia. This would explain how they had women with them to start a permanent colony in Madagascar."

A boat which hit the Equatorial current across the Indian Ocean would be carried towards East Africa. "Given reasonable luck," he said "my hypothetical boatload of slaves could have reached Madagascar."

He believes that the Indonesian occupation took place about A.D. 400. But in the present state of knowledge this can be no more than speculation.

Christie will make a concession to modernity during the voyage by using a glass fibre boat. But he will be employing the time-honoured Indonesian outrigger techniques found also around Madagascar and up the East African coast. He intends to sail first from Indonesia to the Maldiv Islands, then if all goes well he will try a nonstop ocean crossing.

A variety of conflicting hypotheses about Oriental sea voyages, to Africa in the first millennium were put forward at the Nairobi conference. Dr Hubert Deschamps, of the University of Paris, contended the point where they are in regular service in every continent, and the giant 800-passenger SR-N4 is about to begin operation in Britain. With the Hovertrain, the air-cushion vehicle branches out along a wholly new line of development which may in the course of time become even more important. Like the present Hovercraft it is likely to go into use in all kinds of countries throughout the world, but for quite different reasons.

The present air-cushion Hovercraft needs no track to run on and is, in fact, usually amphibious and can run across land or water. Its advantages are that it is much faster than any ship, needs no depth of water nor a harbour and can run right up a beach and on to the land to deliver cargo or passengers and take on a fresh load.

In contrast, the Hovertrain is not amphibious, but is designed to run over a prepared track laid on land. For this reason it can only follow a previously chosen route, as do trains of today. But it will be much lighter and smaller than existing trains—although, of course, the passenger accommodation will not be smaller—and should open up a completely new realm of speed for overland travel. Even the first test vehicles may exceed 300 mph, and 400 mph seems quite practicable when more experience has been gained.

Ordinary railway track is familiar to everyone: two steel rails laid side-by-side to carry the wheels of the train. The track for the Hovertrain will be quite different and much simpler; it will basically be just a ribbon of concrete, like a low but thick wall. The Hovertrain will ride along the top of the wall and will have side panels extending down each side of the wall to stop it from sliding off sideways. The track will be as level and straight as possible, because at the tremendous speeds the Hovertrain will

reach even a gentle curve would seem severe.

Instead of wheels, the Hovertrain will be supported by "air pads." Each pad will be a flat surface about as large as a small dining table, connected by a flexible pipe to a supply of compressed air generated by a compressor at the rear of the Hovertrain.

With the air switched off, the pad will rest firmly on the track and will be very difficult to push along. But as soon as the supply of air is turned on the pad will lift just clear of the track—about a quarter of an inch away—so that no part of the pad will actually touch the track at all.

There is then scarcely any resistance to movement of the pad along the track. The complete Hovertrain may rest on four such pads on top of the track, and it may also be guided by four other pads arranged upright inside the side panels to act against the vertical sides of the walls. Each pad will be much lighter than the heavy bogies and wheels used in today's trains, and will occupy very little space. In fact the passenger-carrying Hovertrain will be rather similar in size to the body of a present-day carriage, without the underframe and bogies. It will be made of light alloys based on aluminium, and reinforced plastics mouldings will be used for many of the major portions to achieve high strength and stiffness, a smooth finish and minimum weight.

Careful attention will be paid to shaping the whole vehicle to offer minimum air resistance, not only because streamlining will increase speed and cut power consumption but also because it is necessary to reduce noise heard by the passengers.

What will drive the Hovertrain along? Even running on silent, frictionless air pads the Hovertrain will need great propulsion power to overcome the considerable air drag at speeds comparable with those of today's airliners. One way of driving the new

## Planting And Harvesting Crops In One Day

Earth colonies on the moon in future years are expected to grow food crops to maturity in one lunar day.

Dr. W.F. Libby, director of the Institute of Geophysics and Planetary Physics at the University of California, discussed future agriculture on the moon in a lecture to American experts.

A moon garden, to raise food for men stationed there, will require oxygen, carbon dioxide and water. Assuming that a small atomic reactor can supply the oxygen and that organic matter is present to supply carbon dioxide and water, plants could be grown in a greenhouse heated by sunlight.

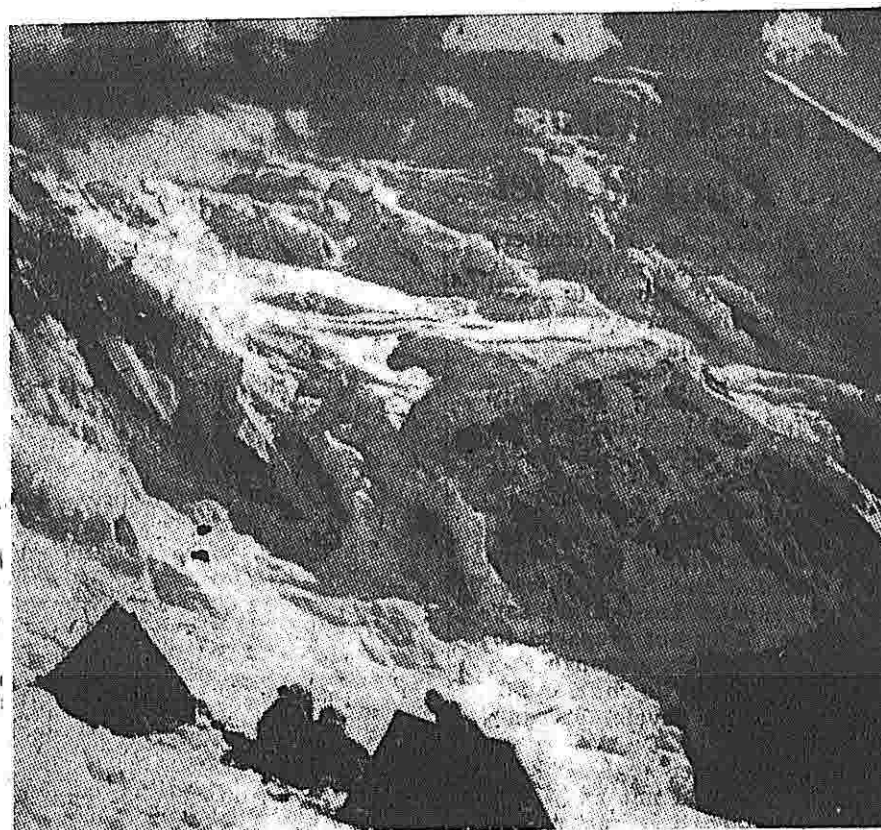
However, since the lunar day is two weeks long and the lunar night is very cold, it looks like the crops would have to grow to

maturity in that one day and harvested in the evening, he added.

"I've talked to quite a few botanists about this problem and there aren't too many plants that like this treatment but there are some. This is an area of research which we should push to see if the moon base is a reasonable idea. There is no doubt that we could raise animals if we could get green feed for them."

"The real central problem of food on the moon probably is the moon garden, although we urgently need a firm answer to the question of whether there is organic matter there because of course you can't raise food on the moon unless there is carbon. We bet there is, but we should know as soon as the first samples are back."

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)



At 5,000 metres on top of the Pamir range.

## WHEELLESS TRAINS TO RUN AT 400 MPH

## A FINE LOOK

### AT LIGHT

We do not know enough about light, according to Arthur Tarrant, a lecturer at the University of Surrey. He has been studying the energy distribution of daylight from ultra-violet to infra-red, on the roof of a building near Putney Bridge in London and a country site near Saffron Walden in Essex.

Tarrant is interested in checking the international standards of daylight energy, which are used for such things as colour matching and calculating the effect of areas of glass in buildings on conditions inside them. The existing international standards are based on American, Canadian and British work to obtain the average distribution of daylight energy. Tarrant has been looking at the whole spectrum of frequencies from 3000 to 8000 angstrom units at intervals of 10 units—a far smaller interval than has been used before. He says that, from his results, it appears that the standards are not completely accurate, especially in the ultra-violet range.

In London and in Essex, the technique used is the same. Light from the sky is introduced into a monochromator which isolates a narrow band of frequencies. They are led into a photomultiplier and its output recorded. To give a reference signal another monochromator is used, pointing at the same place, but looking at the middle of the spectrum. Both instruments point at a sheet of white Vitrolite, mounted at 45 degrees to the vertical and facing either north or south. The first monochromator steadily scans the frequencies and at each 10 angstroms interval a mark is made on the curve drawn by the recorder. All the energy distribution data are calculated by computer.

(Contd. on page 4)



## Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

Commenting on the news that last year Afghanistan exported about A£ 1.5 billion worth of carpets and karakul pelts abroad, Nangarhar, published in eastern Afghanistan, in an editorial has said that since these two items, at present, are amongst our main export items, further efforts ought to be exerted to increase these exports. The newspaper has said that while Afghan carpets and karakul have had a firm place in American and European markets for many years, the picture changes as more and more countries improve their own products for sales abroad. Yet very little had been done to improve the quality of our carpets or to improve the stock of karakul sheep or adopt modern methods of sorting of pelts.

Nangarhar says that about two years ago a karakul research Institute was established in Afghanistan and recently the Ministry of Commerce helped forming another organisation to promote carpet trade. These institutions should not be only nominal organisations but it is essential that they should actively engage in improving the quality of these two products and promote their sales abroad. In improving the quality of the product or increasing their production it is imperative that concrete and effective plans should be drawn in order to be in constant touch with the producers. Providing various kinds of incentives to the producers will be an effective means of making them improve the quality of their products or increase its volume.

In the case of karakul sheep, one of the main problems in recent years has been the issue of pastures, says the newspaper. Little has been done to save these pastures, concentrated in northern Afghanistan, from draughts or other natural causes. Pastures are also being turned to cultivated land. It should be the task of organisations such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation or the Agricultural Bank to seek ways and methods to save our pastures.

Sana'i, published in Ghazni, central Afghanistan, in its editorial has said that the public, is more than anxious to see that the standard of living is raised and that development schemes are undertaken in all parts of the country.

Nevertheless the citizens should know that the State cannot do this without funds. The only logical source for this should be direct taxation, such as taxes on land and other kinds of property. In our country the major part of state revenues come from indirect taxation such taxes on imports.

The people here, the paper says, either decline from paying taxes, or resort to many tricks to pay as little as possible.

Recently the Ministry of Finance which is in charge of tax collection has resorted to advertising which induces the people to pay on time. Paying taxes to the State is not a modern development. The holy religion of Islam too, has urged its followers to pay taxes to the State so that the State may in turn be able to launch plans and programmes for the welfare of its people. In the Constitution, payment of taxes is among the duties of all Afghan citizens. It is our earnest hope, the paper concludes, that our people will feel the importance of this issue and help their country—in this respect.

Ittefaq Islam, published in Herat in western Afghanistan, in an editorial, has said that small industrial plants set in most prisons in the country have not only helped the prisoners to learn useful crafts and induce them to become useful members of society after they leave the prison, but their products are helping the economy of the country as well. The newspaper has hoped that in all provinces such institutions will be established.

The paper says that the women's and men's sections of the Herat prison are run in a very orderly manner and the efforts of those in charge of the affairs of these two sections are worthy of every praise. The carpets woven in the prison have attractive designs and good quality.

Waranga, of the southern province of Pakthia, in one of its editorials has welcomed the speeches delivered to their constituencies by the senators and deputies of the Parliament during the recess of that body. The newspaper says that the deputies and elected senators have the duty to talk to the voters about what they are doing in the parliament for their welfare and progress. It is a matter of happiness that a large number of our representatives speak of the unity of thought and action between the government and Parliament in the fulfilment of greater national tasks.

The newspaper has added that Afghanistan now possesses a free elected parliament and while this parliament has the right to criticise and scrutinise the activities of the government, its members should support those plans of the government which are truly benefiting the people and interpret them to the public and urge the support of the people for their fulfilment.



## Rohdesian Interference

(2) and many people, an economic boost. Western experts have advised against the economic viability of the railway, but President Kaunda would rather have a Tanzanian railway built with Chinese aid than no railway at all.

The psychological effects of UDI on Zambia have been great. In the first place, Kaunda voiced his doubts about the effectiveness of voluntary sanctions, and expressed his regret at the apparent over-eagerness of the British government to hold talks with the Smith regime.

Zambian disillusionment with Britain's inability to deal with the rebel regime has become progressively deeper. It has turned into a belief that this inability is coloured by racialism, a belief strengthened by the use of phrases such as "our kinsmen and brothers" about the Rhodesians by certain British conservative leaders.

Zambian feeling on the subject reached a climax with the notorious remark of their High Commissioner in London, Ali Simbule, that Britain under Wilson was "a humbled toothless bulldog, wagging its tail in front of Ian Smith and fearing him like hell." Even stronger statements have been made by Zambia's Foreign Minister Kapwepwe.

The results of this disillusionment have been twofold. First, race relations in Zambia have deteriorated—much to President Kaunda's concern. In October 1966 an overtly racial riot at Kitwe, in the copperbelt, ended in the death of a white woman. The copperbelt, with its 50,000 white community, became explosive. The highly paid, skilled whites cannot be unconscious of the fact that the copper industry depends on them; on the other hand they are sensitive to the fact that they are hired to work in a country to which most of them do not belong.

Many of them make no secret of their support for Rhodesia. Incidents such as the Kitwe riot,

and the arrest in April this year of five Europeans by security forces depressed European moral considerably. However, when in May a public tribunal showed that at least some of the arrested Europeans had been involved in passing information to Rhodesia, and unearthed a Rhodesian spy ring, confidence in the Zambian government was at least partly restored.

The second result of the failure to bring down the Smith regime has been the rapidly increasing number of infiltrators into Rhodesia, many of them probably through Zambia. The Zambian government has stated that it gives no support to such guerrillas, though it almost certainly sympathises with them.

The growing guerrilla activity in Rhodesia has strained relations with Britain still further. Zambia did not welcome a stiff British note asking for assurances that Zambia was "not affording support to armed incursions into Rhodesia," and was alarmed by the use of South African police in Rhodesia against guerrillas—over which Britain protested to South Africa.

But Zambia has also been alarmed by the dropping of Rhodesian leaflets over Zambian villages near the border and actual intimidation of villagers in the Zambesi valley by Rhodesian police. It seems unlikely that Zambia will ask Britain for air cover on this border, as it received in the first months after UDI.

But this pattern of uncertainty and bickering between Zambia and Britain over the Rhodesia question may be one of the more important consequences of the crisis.

(FWF)

## Triplets Refuse To Fight In Viet

SYDNEY, Oct. 14, (Reuter)—Three Sydney brothers—all triplets—have refused to register for army service. They say they would rather go to prison than Vietnam.

The 20-year-old university student brothers, Graham, Robert and David Mowbray, should have registered for national service on August 14.

But in a united protest against conscription they wrote to Labour and National Service Minister Leslie Dury saying they were not prepared to fight in Vietnam although they were willing to do humanitarian work in a developing country.

The minister replied saying they could not be granted an alternative form of service.

Graham Mowbray told reporters: "We shall not back down. If the government intends to prosecute us we shall not pay the fine. We are prepared to go to prison."

## SALAL FORMS

### NEW GOVERNMENT

ADEN, Oct. 14, (Reuter).—Yemen's Republican President, Marshal Abdullah Al Sallal, formed a new government last night with himself as prime minister and foreign minister as well as head of the state.

In the previous government, formed in September last year, Marshal Sallal was president and prime minister.

He had headed the Republican government in the Yemen since he led a partially successful military coup against the monarchy in September, 1962. Civil war has since raged in this southern Arabian territory between Republicans and Royalists.

## UK Won't Accept Association Status In EEC: Chalfont

ROME, Oct. 14, (DPA).—Lord Chalfont, British minister for European affairs, yesterday reaffirmed that Britain was not interested in associate membership of the European Common Market as suggested by France.

He told newsmen here after talks with Italian cabinet ministers that they had given full backing to the immediate start of negotiations on British entry as a full member of the community.

Lord Chalfont pointed out that his country had requested full membership under article 237 of the Treaty of Rome, and had thereby agreed to accept the EEC common farm policy, the common external tariffs and the customs union of the "six."

## White House Favours Results of Kennedy-Round

White House press Secretary George Christian told reporters that Senator Dirksen's plan did not have the administration's backing, and that the White House stood by and continued to favour the Kennedy-Round achievements.

However, under persistent questioning he refused to state specifically that the president opposed the Dirksen plan.

Political observers believed that the White House not condemning the proposed trade quotas outright reflected the president's desire to avoid a clash with Senator Dirksen and also a belief that they would not be approved in any case.

## Cambodia Warns US To Keep Out

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 14, (AFP).—Cambodia yesterday warned the United States not to make any move towards occupying the eastern Cambodian provinces.

Should American forces attempt any occupation, "Cambodia will not be content with a mere protest but will oppose the invaders with the infinite resources of a people's war," Cambodia's UN representative Huot Sambath told the General Assembly.

The diplomat strongly attacked "the American aggression in Vietnam" and the "American military escalation in Vietnam."

Further, he said, "maintaining the headquarters of the United Nations in a country that concerns itself with exterminating Asians in Vietnam and with violence towards its own Negro citizens is an anomaly that ought to be remedied."

Sambath emphasised his government's position of neutrality: "There are neither foreign troops nor bases on our soil," he said.

"Nor are there arms shipment across our territory," he continued, denying any justification for an eventual American intervention in the country.

"Have we ever threatened the security of the United States and the life of American families?" he asked.

Nonetheless, he charged, American planes have bombed Cambodian frontier villages.

And the United States has "encouraged its Thai proteges to mine our roads and railroads and even our farmland and to arm and finance the so-called 'free khmers' that have been placed along our borders to spread fear and death among their own countrymen," he continued.

## NEEDED

250 reams of No. 306 English Gestetner Paper.

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## NEEDED

Persons and departments interested in building the bodies of two buses for carrying 32 persons each should submit their application with model catalogues to the Polytechnic public service department before or on October 19, 1967.

## WHEELLESS TRAIN

Continued from page 3)

Comfort should actually be better than anything previously attained in land transport. The cushions of air on which the Hovertrain will glide will insulate the vehicle from its track so that the occupants will neither hear nor feel any of the clattering and bumping that accompanies ordinary travel over rail joints, points and junctions. Acceleration and braking will be completely smooth, yet very powerful, the braking being assisted by reversing the current flow in the flow in the electric coils of the electric coils of propulsion system.

To an observer standing near a Hovertrain a train passing would seem more like a bullet; there would be practically no noise to warn of its approach and it would be gone in a flash.

What will a Hovertrain cost? Detailed figures have not been worked out, and cannot be determined until the long test track

has been built in Britain and put into use. But it seems quite certain that a Hovertrain will cost no more per mile than ordinary railway lines, and it may be cheaper than an ordinary railway over easy terrain where there are no violent changes in level. As for the vehicle itself, Hovercraft Development Ltd. believe that it can be made remarkably cheaply. It may cost no more than an electric or diesel-electric locomotive, and when a standard design is in full production its light weight may enable it to be built for considerably less.

So, before another 20 years have passed, we may expect to see wheels trains gliding at speeds faster than most aeroplanes between cities in many parts of the world. And they will be found only in the greatest or richest countries.

(FWF)

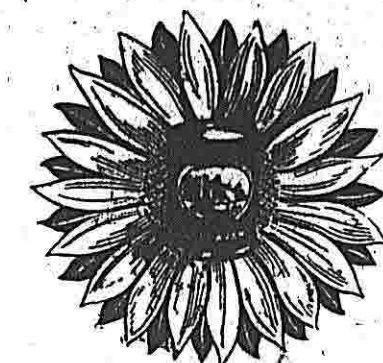
## US Alone Can Force Israel

### Vacate: Shukairy

BEIRUT, Oct. 14, (AFP).—The United States alone could force Israel to withdraw from Arab land," Ahmed Shukairy, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), said in an interview published yesterday.

He told the Lebanese weekly Al Hawadith that "the U.S. can do this not in its capacity as a member of the United Nations but as a mother state of Israel that provides it with arms, money and political support in international circles."

Shukairy said it was "regretful" that Arab states did not counter the U.S. "with decisive stands that would force it to respond to Arab demands."



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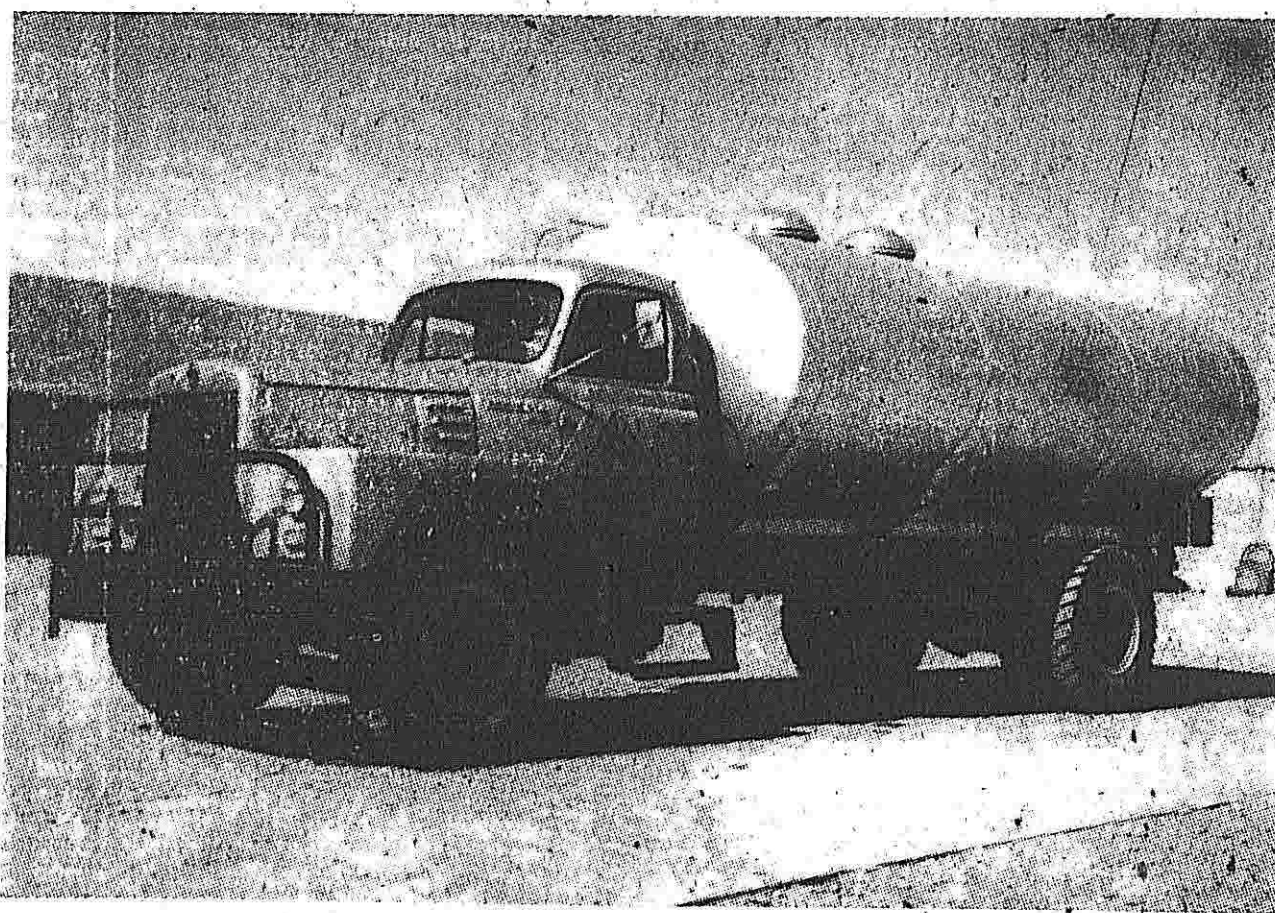
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## Weather Forecast

Skies in the central regions of the country will be partly cloudy. The rest of the country will have clear skies. Yesterday the warmest region of the country was Jalalabad with a high of 34 C, 93 F. The coldest spots were the North and South Salangs with a low of 3 C, 37 F.

The temperature in Kabul at 12:30 a.m. was 22 C, 72 F.

Yesterday's temperatures:		
Kabul	24 C	4 C
	75 F	39 F
Herat	31 C	9 C
	88 F	48 F
Gardez	19 C	5 C
	66 F	43 F
Sharak (Ghor)	18 C	3 C
	64 F	37 F
Ghazni	22 C	4 C
	72 F	39 F



## ARIANA CINEMA

At 2, 5, 7 and 9 p.m. American cinemascopic film dubbed in Farsi. **QUO VADIS**  
Sunday 7 p.m. show in English  
At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m. dub. in Farsi.  
**QUO VADIS**