

11-8-1967

Kabul Times (November 8, 1967, vol. 6, no. 184)

Bakhtar News Agency

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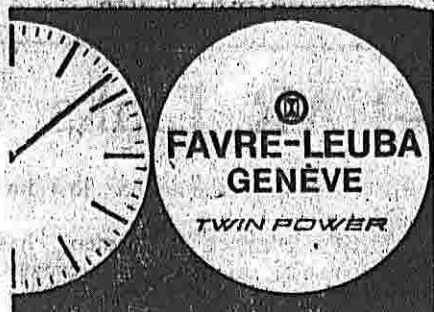
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THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER
DELIGHT



VOL. VI, NO. 184

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1967 (AQRAH 16, 1346 S.H.)

Price Af. 3

Hussein Believes Only U.S. Can Break UN Middle East Deadlock

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, (Reuter).—King Hussein of Jordan now believes only United States can break the United Nations deadlock over solving the Middle East crisis, informed sources said here yesterday.

But informed sources doubted the U.S. would agree to Arab demands that Israel should be urged to withdraw from captured territories as a prerequisite for direct peace negotiations between Jew and Arab.

AP adds that speaking before the National Press Club King Hussein promised to present a "new and positive approach" to the Middle East problem, Tuesday advised Israel "to offer some terms for us to consider."

He stressed that he was speaking "not in the name of Jordan alone, but in the name of the whole Arab nation."

Lasting peace, he said, is "our sole aim, not simply the settlement of the present difficulties."

"That is the message I bring you from the summit meeting in Khartoum, where the heads of the Arab states agreed to work together and singly to achieve a

permanent peace in the Arab world, peace among ourselves and peace with all our neighbours."

There can be no lasting peace in the area, Hussein warned, unless Israel offers what he called a satisfactory solution to the problem of Arab refugees.

The second problem to which Israel must give "long and careful consideration" is the return of territories occupied during the war last June, the king continued.

"Unless something is done now, the struggle between the Israelis and ourselves will go on until either the Arab world is subjugated by a Zionist empire, or until Arab might eventually destroys the state of Israel," he said.

At the outset of his speech Hussein acknowledged that he wants

Today Afghanistan Marks 34 Years Of His Majesty The King's Rule



His Majesty the King during whose reign Afghanistan has made great progress.



His Majesty the late King Mohammad Zahir Shah, founder of modern Afghanistan.

Senate Committees, Deputies Meet

KABUL, Nov. 8 (Bakhtar).—The Meshroho Jirgah's Committee on legislative and Legal Affairs yesterday met. The committee was presided over by Senator Mohammad Hashim Wasokht.

The Senate's committee on Budgetary and Financial Affairs discussed the country's Third Five Year Development Plan, which was presented by Senator Mohammad Omar.

The Wolesi Jirgah yesterday discussed the loan agreement for DM 260 million between Afghanistan and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The loan was previously discussed in Wolesi Jirgah's Committee on International Affairs where it was submitted for further study to the main session of the House.

Federal Forces Claim Control Of All Aden's Trouble Spots

ADEN, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—South Arabia's federal armed forces said yesterday they were in complete control of all Aden's main trouble spots and asked people who fled during the past four days of savage nationalist fighting to return to their homes.

"Everything is back to normal," the high command said in a statement issued hours after it announced that it was aligning itself with the National Liberation Front (NLF) against the Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (FLOSY).

The federal command did not say when fighting stopped in the main troubled areas—Sheikh Othman, Mansoura and Dar Saad village, across Aden state border with Lehej Sultanate—but Arab troops were sent in during the night to reinforce federal positions in Mansoura which were besieged by FLOSY forces.

More than 100 Arab were killed and 300 wounded in the past four days as FLOSY and NLF forces fought through back streets and alleys for supremacy on the eve of South Arabia's independence.

In the Crater Town area, for which British troops are still responsible—three British soldiers were slightly hurt when a grenade was thrown at the Argyle and Sutherland commanding officer Colonel Colin Mitchell.

In another incident, British troops shot dead an Arab seen running away after an attack on the house of an Arab police chief.

The 8,000-men federal army's backing for NLF drew swift reaction from FLOSY leaders in Cairo that their organisation would continue the armed struggle.

An AP despatch said the two rival Aden liberation movements broke off negotiations in Cairo yesterday.

Kahtan al Shaabi, leader of the NLF blamed FLOSY for the rift in Aden and said his organisation was "no longer in favour of negotiation," longer in favour of negotiations.

Shaabi said his side were returning to Aden in two days.

Shaabi said however his organisation would engage in further talks with FLOSY only in Aden and not elsewhere. He declined to say why.

"We are still interested in national unity and would deal with FLOSY again if they come back home with us. We will settle Adeni problems on Adeni soil," Shaabi said.

FLOSY leaders on the other hand accused the NLF of triggering the bloody fighting in Aden during the past few days.

Huge Military Parade Marks Soviet Regime's Half Century

MOSCOW, Nov. 8, (Tass).—Speaking on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution, Marshal of the Soviet Union Andrei Grechko, the minister of defence of the USSR, yesterday emphasised that the Soviet state is following a peaceful foreign policy. At the same time the CPSU does its utmost to raise still higher the defence potential of the country, to strengthen the combat preparedness of the army and the navy which

are now armed with the most up-to-date weaponry.

Reuter adds: In a huge Red Square military parade on display were guided missiles which USSR claims can deliver hydrogen bomb warheads to any point on earth.

A special feature of the giant show was a review of half a century of armed forces history, opened by a column of standard bearers clad in black leather jackets and leather caps—the typical attire of the commissars of the revolution and the civil war.

Cavalry troops raced across the square, their sabres bare and long lances in position.

In his address to the armed forces, the population and foreign delegations, Marshal Grechko launched a sharp attack against the United States, Israel and West Germany.

He accused Washington of "Cynical intervention" in the affairs of other countries, and lashed out at "Israeli aggressors" and West Germany's "military revanchists."

Observers noted the absence of any attack against the communist leaders in Peking, who stayed away from the Moscow celebrations.

According to DPA during the one-hour march-past in the Red Square, Soviet leaders, citizens and foreign guests saw the latest in Soviet armament, including anti-aircraft weapons consisting of self-propelled complexes with three missiles, which, according to the official Soviet version, are capable of hitting with precision air targets including those flying at minimum heights.

Wide attention was attracted by a rocket with a special war head.

According to an official announcement, one such missile was capable of destroying in the air a large group of enemy planes at a considerable distance from the target protected.

The latest-type submarine missiles shown to the public reportedly have a long range, a great power of nuclear charge and can reliably hit any targets.

FRG Accused Of Making Missiles

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 8, (DPA).—The Soviet Union, backed by Poland and Syria, on Monday accused South Africa and West Germany of cooperating in missile construction.

Speaking in the UN special political committee during the apartheid debate, Soviet delegate C.N. Kutakov claimed that a missile testing site near Pretoria was preparing for the launching of long-range missiles with active West German participation.

The West German government has categorically denied all similar charges raised by east-bloc countries in the past.

Poland's delegate Eugeniusz Wyzener said the West Germany cooperated with South Africa in the atomic energy and missile fields.

He also accused of military cooperation with Israel.

Syria's delegate Dia Fattal charged that West Germany was aiding South Africa in the manufacture of weapons, poison gas and ammunition.

End To "Senseless Viet Tragedy" Urged

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 8, (DPA).—King Mahendra on Nepal Monday called on all UN members to try and end the "senseless tragedy of Vietnam."

Addressing the UN General Assembly, King Mahendra also came out in favour of universal UN membership.

The absence from the organisation of such countries as West Germany, Vietnam, Korea, and People's China was proof of the innumerable unsolved problems in the world.

UN failure in the past to bring about a settlement of the Middle East conflict was apt to shake confidence in the world organisation as a peace instrument.

The big powers, who had set up their own security systems outside the United Nations, were less disillusioned by this development that the small countries, which had counted on UN effectiveness, the King charged.

He also strongly advocated an improvement of trading conditions between industrialised and developing countries as a sound basis for development aid.

UN Asked To Leave S. Korea

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 8 (AP).—Cambodia, Burundi, Albania and Hungary appealed to the 122-nation main political committee of the UN General Assembly Tuesday to support resolutions calling for withdrawal of the UN presence in South Korea.

The committee is considering proposals sponsored by several socialist and non-aligned countries for the withdrawal of all foreign troops and the dissolution of the UN commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea.

The four countries, the first speakers Tuesday on the annual Korean debate, said they felt the Korean question should be settled by Koreans.

Surveyor 6 Launched To Find Landing Site On Moon's Face

CAPE KENNEDY, Nov. 8. (Reuter).—The United States yesterday launched a surveyor satellite designed to take a closer look at a possible astronaut landing site right in the middle of the moon's face.

Surveyor 6, equipped with a television camera and a kit to make a chemical analysis of the lunar soil, was blasted off on its 65-hour journey at 0739 gmt atop a two-stage Atlas-Centaur rocket.

Its mission is to make a soft-landing in the rocky, crater-filled Sinus Medii (central bay) almost in the dead centre of the moon's visible surface.

Benjamin Milwitsky, surveyor programme manager, gives the spacecraft only a 47 per cent chance of a safe soft landing on the moon in this rough area.

"There is a significant increase in risk in this mission," he said before the launch. "It is much rougher than the sea of tranquil-

rocks present," said Milwitsky.



KABUL, Nov. 8, (Bakhtar).—The Soviet Ambassador in Kabul Konstantin Ivanovich Alexandrov last night gave a reception in the Soviet embassy to mark the 50th anniversary of the Soviet Union.

The reception was attended by HRH Prince Ahmad Shah, HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, HRH Sardar Abdul Wali, President of the Wolesi Jirgah Dr. Abdul Zaher, Acting Prime Minister Abdullah Yaffali, Supreme Court Chief Justice Abdul Hakim Ziaee, Court Minister Ali Mohammad, members of the cabinet, high ranking officials, chiefs of diplomatic missions with their wives. Above are Prince Ahmad Shah (left) and Ambassador Alexandrov (centre). Interpreter is on the right.



THE KABUL TIMES
Published every day except Friday and Afghan public holidays by the Kabul Times Publishing Agency

34 YEARS OF ENLIGHTENED RULE

Today Afghanistan celebrates an important occasion in her contemporary history. On this day 34 years ago His Majesty, the King acceded to the throne following the assassination of his father, His Majesty the Late King Mohammad Nader Shah. His Majesty the Late King, who saved Afghanistan from civil war and strife had just started his plans to reconstruct the country which had suffered heavily during the nine month rule of an outlaw when he was dastardly struck down. It was the nation's good luck that the Late King had left behind an able son who, at the unanimous wish of the people, carried on the crusade for the advancement of the country in the economic, social and political spheres of our national life.

His Majesty has been following in the foot steps of his father to promote education and public health and to raise the living standards of his people. Of special importance in His Majesty's reign is the last decade of enlightened rule. During this period the monarch decided that the nation was ready to undertake systematic development of its economy and so the First Five Year Plan was launched. Although the country faced many difficulties in getting skilled personnel to man the new projects and funds to finance them both the first and second Five Year Plans were successfully implemented.

As a result notable changes have been brought about in land and air transportation, agriculture, industry and education. We now have modern airports, all-weather highways and modern educational institutions. This process of development is being continued during the Third Five Year Plan which was launched earlier this year.

Food For Thought

Worry, the interest paid by those

who borrow trouble.

G. W. Lyon

His Majesty also initiated social and political reforms in the country which are equally important in our national life. The new Afghan Constitution, which came into being at the explicit wish of His Majesty, aims at the full realisation of a democratic form of government in Afghanistan. The final phase of the process of democratisation was realised recently when His Majesty inaugurated Afghanistan's first Supreme Court marking the completion of the process of separation of power into three branches of government.

The people of Afghanistan, who are traditionally monarchists, consider the king to be a symbol of national unity, and a reservoir of their hopes and aspirations. His Majesty has a special place in the hearts of his people because he has taken a direct and personal interest in their well-being. Royal visits to even the remotest parts of the country have now become a tradition. During these visits His Majesty obtains first hand information about the living conditions of the people and inspects progress of developmental projects. Thus the nation feels one with the sovereign as it forges ahead on the path of progress.

His Majesty's travels abroad and invitations to head of states from friendly countries to visit Afghanistan have done much to raise our international prestige and to foster friendship and understanding between us and the rest of the world. Now that we start another year of our national life under His Majesty's enlightened rule, we are confident that a bright future awaits us. We join the rest of our compatriots in praying for the long life of His Majesty the King.

Cautious Advances To Anglo-UAR Links

Harold Beeley, British Ambassador in Cairo from 1961-64, visited Cairo officially on October 15. Dingle Foot, the former Solicitor-General, was in Cairo for a few days from October 7, in an unofficial capacity, to have talks with Egyptian officials and with President Nasser. There has been much to talk about.

Relations between UAR and its former colonial power have never been easy, and diplomatic relations were last broken off in December 1965 over the Rhodesia question. But the Middle East war has happened since then, and various old differences between Britain and UAR have taken on a new look.

The Egyptians have long memories, and in the story of Anglo-UAR relations there is much to remember. The abrogation in 1951 of the Anglo-UAR treaty of 1936 and the seizing of power by President Nasser in 1952 followed 74 years of British military occupation of Egypt.

In 1954 a new Anglo-Egyptian treaty was negotiated, setting the scene for British withdrawal from bases in the Canal Zone. 1956 saw the nationalisation by Egypt of the Suez Canal and the subsequent Suez crisis. After Suez, in January 1957, Egypt abrogated the 1954 treaty and a process of 'Egyptianising' of business followed.

On the British side, Egyptian sterling accounts in the U.K. were blocked. After two years of patient negotiations an Anglo-Egyptian financial agreement was signed on March 1, 1959, settling many of the questions arising from the Suez affair.

This was followed in April 1959 by the freeing of British Oil companies in UAR. Diplomatic relations were slowly resumed over this period.

In 1961 Harold Beeley took over as Ambassador when full diplomatic relations were resumed. Diplomatic relations were broken off again by UAR in December 1965 following a resolution of the Organisation of African Unity at its meeting on Rhodesia. Since then contacts between British and the UAR governments have continued but have led to nothing.

George Brown has always been interested in reestablishing relations with UAR. He is an old personal friend of President Nasser. An attempt to improve matters in 1965 Cairo coincided with British suspension of the Aden constitution and the dismissal of the Aden Nationalist government.

Soon after the Six-Day war of June 1967, Egyptian allegations of British involvement in the war on the Israeli side did nothing to improve prospects of rapprochement.

Lately there have been signs of a shift of position. In July Mahmoud Riad, the UAR foreign minister, said the Rhodesia issue was no longer an insuperable obstacle to the resumption of diplomatic relations.

Moreover, Mohamed Haikal, editor of the newspaper 'Al-Ahram' who has often in the past acted as spokesman for President Nasser, has lately made a number of constructive and moderate proposals, among them that Britain and UAR might start talking for the first time in their history 'as equals'.

One main obstacle to Anglo-Egyptian friendship has been the question of South Arabia. Egyptians felt that Britain was granting a false independence by supporting the Federal leaders in Aden while refusing to talk to the Nationalists. Now that the Nationalists seem to be about to take power with British help

this particular dispute has lost importance.

UAR's presence in Yemen has been another cause for disagreement. The decision to remove UAR troops from Yemen following the agreement between President Nasser and King Faisal of Saudi Arabia has taken the sting out of this quarrel too.

The greatest potential source of friction is the situation in the Gulf, where not only do British troops remain on Arab soil, but Britain is building up its force to double the size of the force which was there before the Aden evacuation began.

One of the key issues here is the question of Egyptian support for national liberation movements in the Gulf. The 'Bahraini' National Liberation Front (NLF) announced in Cairo on October 6 that it would spare no effort to intensify the struggle against Britain, but the activities of the NLF in South Arabia have shown that revolution can still be a threat without the support of Nasser.

The Suez Canal is another question at issue. Britain's interest in the reopening of the Canal may well be more fully shared by UAR when the money lent by Saudi Arabia and Libya starts to run out.

The threat to British oil interests has been another cause of concern. The oil boycott, however, produced no noticeable effect on the economies of Britain and the West and pumping was resumed after the Arab summit conference in Khartoum at the end of August.

On good terms with France, UAR has not felt the need to be a friend of Britain during the last few years, but this position has changed.

(Contd. on page 4)

Broadcasting As Instrument Of Development

This is the second of a series of articles which Sabahuddin Kuskaki, President of Radio Afghanistan, is writing on the role of broadcasting in Afghanistan.

More than three years ago a case for television broadcasting in Afghanistan was discussed in this paper. The general consensus was that it was too early for us to bring in television. Although The Kabul Times advocated television broadcasting one writer considered the idea a "white elephant".

The general assembly of the Asian Broadcasting Union did not even discuss whether developing countries of Asia should have television. The assembly took it for granted. The ABU meeting at Singapore instead discussed how to further develop TV broadcasting especially in the spheres of education and agriculture.

It is therefore idle to discuss whether we should bring TV into Afghanistan. We should have television in our country because it has a tremendous potential for influencing public opinion.

To begin with television broadcasting in Afghanistan will not be simple. We have a rugged terrain and installing TV communication facilities

will be difficult, though not impossible.

At the same time television programming will be a costly venture. But it would definitely be worth it in educational and agricultural programming where the "double impact" advantage of television would make it a more effective medium of mass communication than radio.

In Afghanistan we have a shortage of teachers and we are in acute need of educational facilities. We also need supplementary education facilities and to promote agricultural extension programmes. For the 15,000 villages in the country we should have at least 7,000 farm extension officers. At present we have hardly more than 100 such officers throughout the country. And since for many years to come we will need such an extensive extension programme, imagine what a tremendous aid television can be to the development of agriculture.

The ABU meeting particularly stressed that the use of communications satellites will necessitate greater cooperation among countries in the same region in order to build receiving stations. Many Asian countries have already embarked upon

such regional cooperation.

AUB delegates also had meetings with members of the United Nations Visual Information Board with whom they discussed the possibilities of making low cost TV sets available. It is now hoped the United Nations will work on producing low cost television sets. Transistor TV has already been developed. All we need is inexpensive sets.

It will require a number of years before television becomes a true medium of mass communications even if we begin now. But we have to make a start if we are to capitalise on its great ability to make an impact on public opinion.

A start in television broadcasting should in no way suggest a de-emphasis in radio communication. Radio will still remain the most effective medium of mass communications in Afghanistan for years to come.

Some research work on building a television transmitting station in Kabul has already been conducted. If international organisations such as the United Nations or friendly countries assist in this important, we may be able to make rapid advances.

Japan-Cambodian Ties Critical Stage

The relations between Japan and Cambodia have reached a seemingly critical stage with the announced recall of the Cambodian ambassador in Tokyo to Phnom Penh over Japan's refusal to recognise Cambodia's territorial claims.

Foreign ministry circles in Japan, however, are not pessimistic and do not think that the recall of ambassador Prince Sisowath Matak threatened by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

They point out that the Cambodian embassy in Tokyo is not being closed, but will continue to function normally and that the Cambodian ambassador is returning to Tokyo. A spokesman for the Cambodian embassy told AFP the ambassador will be back in Tokyo, probably, in the early part of November.

Even though the recall of the

ambassador is regarded as part of Cambodia's retaliatory measures against Japan for refusing to recognise Cambodian territorial claims, these circles do not think that it heralds a "freezing" of relations between the two nations.

The same circle recall that the Cambodian government had set January, 1968, as the deadline for a final answer on the territorial question, threatening "freezing" of diplomatic relations if Japanese refuse its recognition of the present boundaries with Vietnam, Laos, and Thailand.

Cambodia had set a similar deadline for September earlier this year, but has extended it to January, 1968.

Foreign Minister Takao Miki announced earlier this week that newly appointed ambassador to

Cambodia Kenjiro Chikaraishi, who arrived recently in Phnom Penh, will explain to the Cambodian government on the question and try to thrash out the differences between the two sides.

At his meeting with Ambassador Matak, Miki was reported to have said the Japanese government was studying the matter seriously and to have hoped that the ambassador will return to Tokyo following his visit to Phnom Penh.

The strained relations between the two countries had resulted in the cancellation of Premier Eisaku Sato's visit to Cambodia on his second tour of Southeast Asia earlier this month. Cambodia had insisted that Japan recognised her territorial claims before the visit of Premier Sato.

Byelection Blow To Wilson Popularity

Britain's Labour government reeled Saturday under three humiliating by-election blows that showed a massive slump in its popularity.

It fought off a challenge from Conservative candidate Winston Churchill, junior, grandson of Britain's wartime leader, but saw two other normally-safe seats fall.

Any prestige gained in foiling by a slender 5-7 votes, Churchill's bid to capture Gorton, Manchester, was overshadowed by disastrous losses—to a Scottish nationalist at Hamilton and to an opposition Conservative at Leicester.

At Hamilton—a safe Labour seat since World War I 38-year-old lawyer Mrs. Winifred Ewig swept to victory on a "home rule for Scotland" platform bolstered by discontent at unemployment figures well above the national average.

Her easy victory in this industrial town in the centre of a dying coalfield is only the second by a Scottish nationalist in a parliamentary election.

The party president, Dr. Robert McIntyre, captured the neighbouring constituency of Motherwell in a by-election in 1945 but was unseated at the general election three months later.

At Leicester, self-styled wealthiest city in Britain, conservative solicitor Tom Boorman produced a 16 per cent swing from the government to demolish the 5,000 majority gained by former Commonwealth secretary Bowden in the 1966 general election.

British newspapers delivered sombre verdicts on the government's electoral performances widely headlined as a disaster.

The influential Times said in an

editorial that Prime Minister Harold Wilson's administration "is facing a crisis of confidence in its ability to govern."

"Only by a reconstruction can Wilson give his administration the credibility it now lacks."

Saturday's results were the most damaging to Wilson since his Labour government won a landslide general election victory 18 months ago.

Since then, Labour have lost six seats in by-elections. There are a further three by-elections pending where the government might again defend the tough austerity measures which have antagonised voters.

Wilson has staked the government's longterm future on a predicted economic revival before the next general election which is to be held by 1971.

(Reuters)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

The 16th of Aqrab is an important date in the history of modern Afghanistan, said the daily *Ishah* in its editorial today.

On this day 34 years ago the people of Afghanistan considered His Majesty Mohammad Zaher Shah worthy of the Afghan throne and the loyal Afghan nation chose him to be their king, following the assassination of his father.

This was a historic decision on the part of the Afghan nation, because, following the dastardly assassination of His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nader Shah, the country's enemies tried to promote their own interests and set the country back several decades.

But His Majesty, acting on the wish of the nation, accepted this great responsibility and immediately began to restore order and tranquility while taking steps to improve the country's economic conditions and social well being.

Of particular importance is His Majesty's decision during recent years to popularise democracy in the country. The promulgation of the new Constitution, at the explicit wish of His Majesty is an important document aimed at regulating Afghan national life along democratic lines.

Only this year His Majesty inaugurated the Supreme Court of Afghanistan in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

Today Afghanistan is taking vigorous steps in raising the living standards of its people under the wise guidance of His Majesty. The editorial expressed the hope for the long life and prosperity of the country under his rule.

yesterday's *Heywood* and *Anis*, too, carried editorials and news about the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution.

Both papers also published photos of His Majesty the King with the Soviet President, Nikolai Podgorny when the latter paid a friendly visit to Afghanistan earlier this year.

Photos of the founder of the Soviet Union V.I. Lenin and other Soviet leaders also appeared on these pages. *Anis* carried another editorial

welcoming the news about the export of gas from Afghanistan to the Soviet Union on an experimental basis.

After giving facts and figures about the quantity of gas available and the number of wells dug so far the editorial said that the practical exploitation of our gas deposits was

as an example of fruitful cooperation between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

The editorial also expressed the hope that efforts to launch a chemical fertiliser plant and a thermoelectric power station, too, will be crowned with success as soon as possible.



The Iraqi press Monday reported the military coup in the Yemen for the first time, but it did not mention the country's guest, deposed Yemeni President Abdullah al-Sallal.

Marshal Sallal was in Baghdad enroute to the Soviet 50th anniversary celebrations when news of the coup came.

The Iraqi press made no mention of the coup all day Sunday, although the main ceremonies planned for the end of the Marshal's visit were cancelled. Marshal Sallal spent the day reading press and diplomatic reports and listening to radio Sanaa for news of the coup.

Although the press gave no indication of the former president's future plans it was understood he had informed Moscow he had cancelled his visit.

News reportedly was conveyed to Moscow by the Marshal's son, Al Sallal, who is Yemeni ambassador there and is in Iraq for his father's visit.

In Damascus, the radio and press quoted news agency dispatches on the coup but avoided all commentary.

Indications around White House are that the most intimate advice on Vietnam now reaching U.S. President Johnson includes some proposals for tactical policy adjustments but none for any basic change in course, the *International Herald Tribune* reported.

Some of Johnson's most trusted counselors, in and out of government, were said to be urging changes that range from a pause in the bombing of North Vietnam to the mining of Haiphong harbour, the *Tribune* said.

bune said.

It quoted Washington officials as saying that the President was weighing these ideas with varying degrees of interest.

But in his talks with the highest and closest officials, with new deal friends, Texas companions and old senate colleagues, the President was said to be hearing no profound dissent of either a hawkish or doveish nature.

The UAR government declared its neutrality in the inner political affairs of Yemen following the weekend coup that ousted Yemeni President Abdullah al-Sallal.

The semi-official Cairo newspaper *Al-Ahram* reported that the United Arab Republic was following events in Yemen with interest but the coup d'etat had been a "purely internal Yemeni affair."

The UAR military presence in Yemen had been to support the Yemeni republic against "imperialist aggression."

But the withdrawal of British troops from Aden made the presence of UAR troops in Yemen superfluous, the newspaper said.

Pravda, The Red Star and other Soviet newspapers print the first foreign comments on Leonid Brezhnev's report. "The tremendous principled importance of the report is emphasised everywhere abroad," says *Pravda*.

"Many reports from enterprises on labour achievements are reaching these days the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Soviet government."

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number 23043, 24028, 20026

Editorial: Ex. 24, 58

Circulation and Advertising:
Extension 59

ADVERTISING RATES

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

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FROM PINE TREE TO JALGHOZA

Young and old alike are fond of jalghoza (pine nuts). This delicious nut which is raised in Uruzgan and Paktia provinces is abundant every alternate year.

This year is good season and prices have already declined to Af. 3 per khord (one fourth of a pound). With the approach of winter a further decline is anticipated by jalghoza vendors.

This time of year buses, cinemas and restaurants ash trays are filled with the jalghoza shells. Floor sweepers

By Our Own Reporter do not like the mess but for the jalghoza vendor it is good business.

Like a plot of land every one in the eastern provinces owns a few pine trees. After the nuts are ripe it is brought to the Kabul markets where it goes to the "bad gar" shop where they are cleaned and cooked.

The piles of nuts are filled with pieces of wood shells and spoiled nuts.

They are winnowed in "cach"

terial.

Afterwards they are placed in a "takar" and hot sand is poured over them from the furnace. With a small spade the sand and the jalghoza are thoroughly mixed. After cooling they are dropped in an "ailak" (sieve) in which the cold sand is separated from the nuts. This process is repeated three times until the nuts are finally cooked.

By the time the nuts are ready for the bazaar they have lost some of their weight. The cooking process takes about 15 minutes and sometimes when the six to seven "bad gars" are lucky they can sell the nuts while hot fumes are rising from the piles of jalghoza.

Bad Gars buy a seer (15 pounds) of raw nuts at Af. 100 and sell it at Af. 150. Vendors sell it at Af. 190.

The decline in price during a bumper year is part of marketing cycle, so what bad gars and vendors lose in years of overproduction they more than make up in off years when the price per seer rises.

The oven is two square metres in size and saw dust is used to heat it. One man feeds the fire which has to be fed constantly. He throws a handful of saw dust into the oven and as the saw dust hits the fire it turns to ash in a fiery second.

The jalghoza season begins with the coming of autumn and ends on the last day of winter, the 30th of Hoot. During the other seasons the bad gars keep themselves busy by cooking grams which is not as difficult as cooking jalghoza.

Mountains Under The Ocean

Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

In an article on the judicial reforms envisaged in the Constitution of Afghanistan as the result of which the Supreme Court was established, the judge of the primary court of Sheereen Tagab writing in *Farab* of Maimana in northwestern Afghanistan, says that until now the judiciary was part of the Ministry of Justice run by the executive branch of the government.

In addition there were military courts run by the Ministry of National Defence and commercial tribunals run by the Ministry of Commerce. There were other courts to try civil servants.

The reforms which took place as the result of which the judiciary emerged as an independent branch of the state were in conformity with principles of democracy and justice.

With the evolution of a separate judiciary a great task and duty have been entrusted upon our judges. They are now directly responsible to the Supreme Court headed by the Chief Justice who was appointed recently by His Majesty the King.

The role of judiciary in any democratic society should be to see that the law is always upheld. In other words the judges are the custodians of law in the country.

The writer Judge Hafizullah Jabarkhail, refers to Islamic teaching on the role of judges in a society.

He writes that Islam considers judges to be heirs of Holy Prophet Mohammad to see that no injustice is done to people or groups. Mohammad taught justice and fair play to his followers.

In an editorial, *Farab* says that the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation should make stronger efforts in teaching the farmers modern techniques of irrigation.

The editorial says that in our country where shortage of water is a great problem, great quantities of water are wasted because our farmers lack the proper knowledge of modern irrigational methods.

The joule system in Afghanistan is a unique method of irrigation yet although it is considered by some a very efficient method, irrigation water is lost because these joules are not dug properly.

Deewa published in Sheberghan, the centre of northern province of Jozjan in one of its recent editorials discusses how production of karakul pelts—a major item of export for Afghanistan—can be increased.

The editorial says that one of the best ways to increase the production of this product is to provide various kinds of incentive to those engaged in raising karakul sheep.

The monetary reforms launched in the country in 1963 helped, in part, the producers of karakul pelts. But it should be the duty of the Karakul Research Institute formed some two years ago and exporting companies to also step in and help improve the quality and quantity of pelts.

The paper believes that the association formed among karakul producers, in addition to making efforts to collect the pelts and deliver them to exporting organisations, should also see that the quality of the product is improved and its number increased.

In another editorial, *Deewa* welcomes the move by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation to distribute improved wheat seeds among the farmers of Jozjan province.

The newspaper hopes that now the farmers will make full use of this opportunity and see that the new seeds are cultivated properly and that chemical fertiliser is applied so that they may not only help their own economic situation but also fulfil a great national task.

Carry On Sailor!

By A.H. Waleh

Rumours are setting in again. Like a thick fog on a drowsy plain.

Distorting the panoramic view. They give you a special gum to chew.

Clever are those who can discern the maze. Through the grey accompanying haze.

Cleverer are those who breed the fogs. And manipulate all the jumping frogs.

The scene is cleared with a hocus pocus. A picture is taken in excellent focus.

Showing all of us in perspective. One was alarmed, the other receptive.

One wanted his cousin such and such. And said "thanks ever so much."

Another posed as the future minister. Replacing a layman or a spinster.

When the last photo is finally unveiled. They'll realise the boat has already sailed.

Sailors—sure or hesitant—ahoy! Watch out for the reefs that destroy.

Now is the time everyone should think: We'll all drown if we let the boat sink.



Cooking the nut in hot sand from the furnace.

INTERNATIONAL Sports Roundup

The BMC assault on the international motor rally of Corsica failed badly Sunday, with only one mini Cooper-finishing, and well down the list.

The 24-hour event, currently appraised the toughest in Europe was won by the Italians Munari and Lombardini in a Lancia.

French alpine Renault, dominators of the event most of the recent years, came third and fourth, headed by the second-placed Porsche driven by Britons Elford and Stone.

The event was hit by gale-force winds and driving rain, forcing a record number of 84 of the 93 teams to drop out.

BILLIARDS

England's Leslie Drifffield opened his assault on the world amateur billiards championship with a crushing 1785-420 victory over New Zealander Frank Holz on Sunday in Colombo.

Drifffield's score included the best break so far made at the tournament, a stylish 242. Drifffield, who led 797-243 at the end of the first two-hour session, also had breaks of 152, 178 and 133.

Ceylon's Mohammed Lafir beat Australia's former world champion, Tom Sleary by 288 points.

Clearly gave glimpses of his former self and for sheer artistry and exquisite touch he showed that he was still in a class of his own. But the years have taken their toll and he wilted under pressure. Until the end of the match the result was in doubt.

Lafir earned a commanding lead of 350 at the end of the first session but in the last 20 minutes of the match with the gap greatly narrowed there was no certainty that victory was his.

Lafir rallied to a solid performance which included a tail end century break of 108 to snatch victory.

TENNIS

Britain, the holders, qualified for the second round of the King's cup tennis tournament by completing a 3-2 victory over West Germany in Cologne Sunday.

After Saturday's opening two singles matches had been shared, Britain took a 2-1 lead when Bobby Wilson beat Hans-Juergen Pohmann 6-2. Then Mark Cox gave Britain a winning 3-1 lead with 6-2, 11-9 victory over Hans-Joachim Ploetz.

The match ended with a West German victory in the doubles, Karl Meiler and Juergen Fassbender beating Wilson and Paul Hutchins 6-3, 6-3.

Mrs. Bil Iezajan King, the United States and Wimbledon champion, won the women's singles title, beating fellow American Rosemarie Casals 6-3, 3-6, 6-2 in the finals, in Buenos Aires.

In the men's doubles final Tom Okker (Holland) and Jose Edison Mandarino (Brazil) beat Americans Marty Riessen and Clark Graebner 7-9, 6-3, 6-4.

Britain's Roger Taylor and Francoise Durr of France, won the mixed doubles title, beating Riessen and Miss Casals 6-4, 4-6, 6-4 in the final.

FOOTBALL

Jim Halpin's two field goals led the New York All-Stars to a 20-5 gaelic football victory Sunday over Australia's High Flyers.

first half erased a 2-1 Australian lead and put the New Yorkers ahead to stay.

New York's 20 points came on four goals and eight points, half of which were scored by Bernard Tumulty. The All Stars led 9-5 at the half and added 11 more points after the intermission while holding the Aussies scoreless.

The Australians had flown to New York from Ireland late Saturday night after defeating county Mayo 15-8 earlier in the day.

BAD MATCH

Glasgow Celtic Saturday handed Racing of the Argentina world club football championship in an ugly bad-tempered match in which five players banished from the field.

Three Scots and two Argentines were ordered off by Paraguayan referee Rodolfo Perez Osorio in Racing's cup victory over the Scots in an incredible world title playoff.

Uruguayan police, batons swinging, moved into action twice in the field to break up near-riots among players from both teams.

Centre-forward Juan Carlos Cardenas, who scored the winning goal in Racing's 2-1 triumph over Celtic in Buenos Aires last Wednesday, was again the Racing hero.

He picked up a loose ball in mid-field and caught the top left hand corner of the net with a scorching from 25 metres out in the 56th minute, leaving Celtic goalkeeper John Fallon no chance to save.

That was all that racing needed to win their first world title and the fifth crown for South American in the eight years that the competition has been played.

MARCHING ORDERS

Bobby Lennox in the first half and fiery winger Jimmy Johnstone and John Hughes in the second half were given marching orders for the Scots. Alfredo Basile in the opening half and Juan Carlos Rulli in the second session were the Argentines ordered from the pitch.

It was more like a bar-room brawl throughout the match with soccer skills abandoned and swinging fists, flying boots and other parts of the body used to stop players.

A simmering fuel that stemmed

from Celtic's 1-0 victory in the opening match in Glasgow last month and was only kept under control in Buenos Aires by stern refereeing finally erupted in the 37th minute.

It came when Johnstone was felled by a vicious tackle by Rulli. Almost immediately players squared off just inside the Celtic half while others mobbed the referee.

Steel-helmeted police immediately moved on the pitch as the game threatened to erupt into a full-scale riot.

With Johnstone still lying on the ground, Basile was hurled back from a melee of players and Martin slumped to the ground after being hit on the head by a policeman's stick.

GOLF

Australian Bruce Devlin who has yet to win a major tournament this year, recovered his best form to take the lead after the second round of the golf tournament in Canberra last Friday.

Devlin had a two-under-par 71 over the 118 yards royal Canberra course for a 36-hole total of 141.

He was one stroke ahead of Australian champion Bill Dunk who returned a 71.

Britain's Clive Clark (71) and Young Sydney professionals Tim Woolbank (71) and Graeme Bell (73) were joint third a further stroke back on 143.

Young after a first round struck putting trouble as he soared to a second round 71. He is now equal sixth with five other players including five-times British open champion after Thomson.

FREE STAY

Alejandro Ortega Sanvicente secretary-general of the organising committee for the Mexico 1968 Olympics said in Mexico City athletes would be offered a two-week cost-free stay to acclimatise before the games begin.

He was confirming a report from Singapore quoting committee member Alfonso Sotosori as making the offer during an Asian tour.

Ortega Sanvicente said that during the May meeting of the International Olympic committee in Rome, Mexico had reported the Olympic village in Mexico City where the athletes will be housed would be ready for occupation four weeks before the games start on Oct. 12, 1968.

Athletes staying there for the first two weeks would pay eight (United States dollars a day for room and meals, but would be given free board and lodging during the following fortnight.

Between the time the games began on Oct. 12, and when the athletes left for home, they would pay four dollars a day.

"In offering Mexico as the site of the Olympics we considered the question of cost to the competitors and feel in this way the costs would be reduced to the lowest possible," he added.

Thus if an athlete felt he needed two weeks to acclimatise to Mexico City's 7350-foot (2240 metres) altitude and stayed until the end of the games) he would pay an average of only two dollars a day for his stay in the Olympic village now under construction.



A pile ready for sale.

NEW CANCER CURES PROVE SUCCESSFUL

When they carried Ruth Delman into the American Medical centre at Denver, Colorado, it was only to make her more comfortable and free from pain.

The inoperable cancer along her spine was growing steadily, and there seemed no cure. Doctors gave her only a short time to live.

Yet today, four years later, Ruth Delman is not only well and alive, but her cancerous growth has disappeared.

She was one of the thousands who have been receiving successful treatment in recent years for various types of cancer. The anticancer weapons are many. They include surgery, radiation and drug therapy, as well as improved prevention and detection measures and new techniques to stimulate the body's own natural resistance to disease.

GREAT PROGRESS

Great progress has been made in attacking cancer, one of man's most feared enemies but there is still much to do. The Wall Street Journal published a report that one-third cancer cases in the U.S. are now being cured. It said the cure rate may double by the end of the century, and that in addition many cases will be prevented entirely, as a result of the new knowledge accumulated by containing cancer research.

Ruth Delman's life was saved because of new chemical treatments developed for cancer. This means injecting chemicals which poison the abnormal fast-multiplying cancer cells. Sometimes the cure is worse than the disease, and in some experimental cases the patients under treatment have died as a result of the drug. They took this chance voluntarily, however, since they had no other hope and understood it might be a kill or cure proposition.

KILLED CELLS

In Ruth Delman's case, the chemical treatment also affected normal cells. She developed intestinal sores and digestive disturbances. Her white blood cells were killed by the millions, leaving her susceptible to minor infections.

But around-the-clock care brought her through the toxic effects, and X-rays showed that the cancer grew progressively smaller. She was released from the hospital after a six month treatment, and the cancer has not returned since.

The Denver Medical Centre which treated her says that more than one in four of "hopeless" patients like her now leave the hospital restored to better health, some perhaps cured for good.

Chemical therapy, although only one of the weapons developed against cancer, is an important one. The American Medical Association says that "in terms of

man hours, effort, and money, nothing in the history of medicine compares with the search for chemical agents effective against cancer."

Over 220,000 chemical compounds have been tested in the last decade. From all this, researchers have developed about a score of anti-cancer medications which appear to inhibit the abnormal body cells which cause cancer without too much damage to neighbouring normal cells.

EFFECTIVE THERAPY

This chemotherapy has been especially effective against leukemia, which is cancer of the blood-forming organs. Progress report by the U.S. National Advisory Cancer Council reported that more than 100 children with acute leukemia have been listed as surviving five years or more without further evidence of the disease after receiving the new drugs.

The most important discovery, the Council said, was that "intensive, short term, intermittent, administration of combinations of certain drugs appears to be effective in eradicating all leukemia cells in some cases and in preventing excessive toxicity."

Leukemia strikes usually after age 26 but in young people it occurs in an acute form and children suffering from it may live for only a few months.

SIGNIFICANT ADVANCES

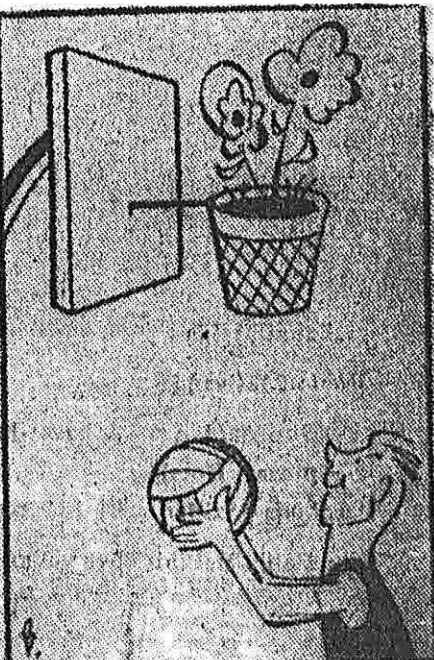
The Council report added that studies carried out produced "significant advances...in detecting, and characterising virus-like particles recovered from patients with leukemia or Burkitt lymphoma, a related type of cancer seen primarily in Africa."

Radioactive chemicals, hormones, and other methods are also used to combat cancer. At the Roswell Park Memorial Institute in Rochester, New York, doctors apply an agent called 5 FU to widespread skin cancers. Over 90 per cent of the patients appear to have been cured, some up to four years.

Chemotherapy has been found to be very successful in cancers of the bowel and cancer of the breast. A new antibiotic called mythramycin is saving lives in cancer of the male sex glands. A chemical called TEM, used with low-voltage radiation, is saving children with a tumor, called retinoblastoma, which begins in the eye. Until recently little could be done in such cases. Now the disease disappears 85 per cent of the time.

Some forms of cancer are more resistant to the new treatments. Bone cancer is one of these, unless it is caught before it has spread widely. Preventive anti-cigarette smoking campaigns may turn out to be the major weapon against lung cancer, the principal cancer killer of males.

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)



World News In Brief

JAKARTA, Nov. 8, (Reuter)—The manager of a Jakarta fashion show has written to local police apologising for a recent modelling display in which one girl was seen exposing her navel, press reports said here. The reports said the letter also regretted the display of a skirt which the audience considered indecently tight. The letter was written after a warning from the police.

ADELAIDE, Nov. 8, (Reuter)—A man who tied his wife's hands behind her neck, cut her chest with a knife and then fixed a dog collar and chain around her neck has been jailed for a month here for assault.

The prosecution told the court Monday that Robert Leslie Cameron, a 39-year-old packer from suburban Ottawa, thought his wife Virginia had been drinking during shopping trip.

LONDON, Nov. 8, (DPA)—British Foreign Secretary George Brown had an unexpected meeting Monday night with his Turkish counterpart Isihan Sabri Caglayan, who is accompanying President Cevdet Sunay on his current state visit to Britain.

Subjects discussed during the 75-minute talk included the central treaty organisation (CENTO), of which Turkey is a member along with Pakistan, Iran, Britain and the United States, the Middle East situation and NATO. Special emphasis was given to east-west relations in the light of the visit in September to the Soviet Union by Turkish Premier Suleyman Demirel.

DENVER, Colorado, Nov. 8, (AP)—Defence Secretary Robert S. McNamara declared Tuesday the U.S. can fight aggression abroad and still combat poverty, urban decay and social injustice at home.

We can curb aggression abroad, McNamara asserted. And we can meet our pressing social problems here at home. And we can do both at the same time if we will use widely existing institutions and available resources.

TEL AVIV, Nov. 8, (AP)—Seven Arabs were killed in an hour-long gun battle with Israeli security troops in the roc-

Hussein

(Contd. from page 1) to present a "partisan Arab view" of the situation. This is necessary, he said, because on the Middle East question "few people, even journalists, are neutral: everyone seems to be one side or the other."

If Jews and Arabs are to live in peace, "the alien quality of Israel must be diminished," Hussein said. It must become "more eastern and less European."

Concluding, the king said: "The Jews of Israel have a choice: The choice of living with us peacefully and eternally as they have in the past, or of remaining an isolated outpost."

"We believe strongly that the future of the Jews lies not in Zionist racism. We do hope that the coming decades will lead to the de-racism of Israel and to the assimilation of Jews as free citizens into a strong eastern society."

Weather Forecast

Skies in the central and northern regions will be overcast. Yesterday the warmest area was Lashkargah with a high of 27 C, 80 F. The coldest was North Salang with a low of -5 C, 23 F. Yesterday Mazare Sharif had 2 mm rain, Matmana 7 mm, Kunduz 7 mm, North Salang 6 mm, South Salang 10 mm and Baghlan 3 mm.

The temperature at 10 a.m. was 10 C, 50 F.

Yesterday's temperatures:		
Kabul	17 C	3 C
	63 F	37 F
Kandahar	25	5 C
	77 F	41 F
Ghazni	15 C	0 C
	59 F	32 F
Baghlan	19 C	4 C
	66 F	39 F
Jalalabad	26 C	4 C



ARIANA CINEMA
At 2, 4:30 and 9 p.m. Russian film
WARSHIPS BLOW UP IN THE PORT
PARK CINEMA
At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. American film
THE LAST WAGON
ZAINAB CINEMA
At 1:30, 5 and 8 p.m. Indian film
DIL DIYA DARD LIYA

ky Panhandle of the occupied West Bank Tuesday, the army said here.

A helicopter was called in to aid troopers in a chase throughout the rolling Hebron hills, sources said.

PARIS, Nov. 8, (AP)—French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville confirmed Tuesday that France intends to maintain its embargo on deliveries of "offensive" arms to the Mideast.

This appeared to refer particularly to fighter-bombers ordered by Israel. But Arab states are also seeking arms from the French, although details of their requests have not been disclosed.

Anglo-UAR

(Contd. from page 2)
General de Gaulle, with his "policy of independence" and interest towards the Third World, presented Nasser with a western balance to his relationship with Russia. The Middle East war and the revelation of the extent of French arms supplies to Israel has affected this relationship.

UAR's relations with the United States are also going through a bad phase following Egypt's breaking off of diplomatic relations at the time of the summer war.

The whole question of resumption of the Anglo-Egyptian relations must be seen in the context of UAR's relations with Israel and the still unsolved problems of the war.

The extreme delicacy of the moves towards resumption of Anglo-Egyptian links is shown by reports from official circles in Jerusalem that Israel is highly critical of the coming visit of Harold Beeley to Cairo.

His visit is regarded by Israel as an "irritant" (he was Mr. Ernest Bevin's principal adviser on Palestine) and his new assignment arouses Israeli suspicions that Britain is about to renew its "flirtation" with the Arabs.

(FWF)

African Heads Urge End To Smith Regime

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 8, (AFP)—Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie and Kenya President Jomo Kenyatta Tuesday called on Britain to use force to overthrow the Ian Smith regime in Rhodesia.

They also called on African "freedom movements" to patch up any differences between them and step up their fight for independence.

The appeals were contained in an eight-point final communique, issued here shortly after President Kenyatta left for home after his eight day official visit to Ethiopia.

Regarding Rhodesia, the two leaders deplored the fact that Britain had not yet taken any effective measures to bring down the Rhodesian "rebel regime." Noting that sanctions had failed, they called on Britain to use force.

BAGHLAN, Nov. 8, (Bakhtar)—One person died and another was critically injured in a traffic accident yesterday in Baghlan. The dead man was Asadullah, an employee of Ghori Power Plant in Pule Khumri. The injured man is still in a coma, and has not been identified.

The Swingers "Six Below Zeros" Will Entertain You At A Dinner Dance. Thursday Nov. 9 8.30 p.m. to 2.00 a.m. At The "International Club".

PIA Winter Schedule

Effective November 1, 1967

Days: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday

Arrival: Kabul 1050 hours

Departure: For Peshawar 1140 hours

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Stor medals awarded by His Majesty the King to the buzkashi team captains of Fariab and Jozjan were presented to them yesterday by Mohammad Farouk Seraj, president of the Afghan Olympic Association. Deputies from these provinces were present at the ceremonies. Above Mohammad Kohl, (centre) Fariab captain, receives the medal from Seraj (left). Abdul Wahab, the captain of Jozjan team stands by.

Viet. Seen Key To U.S.-USSR Ties

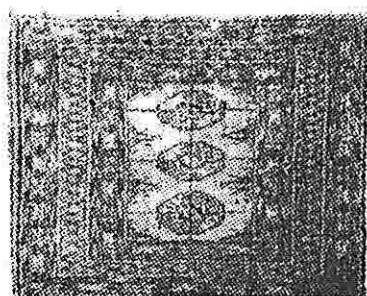
NEW YORK, Nov. 8, (AP)—Diplomat-scholar George Kennan said "if we could once remove from the equation the unhappy factor of Vietnam" the United States and the Soviet Union could launch a "vigorous and bold attack" on the differences between the two nations.

The major problems shared by the U.S. and the Soviet Union, Kennan said Monday night, are "the division of Germany, of Europe and the proliferation of nuclear weapons."

Kennan, who once served as ambassador to Moscow and Yugoslavia is now a professor at the Institute of Advanced Studies at Princeton University. He and other speakers at the second annual Edward R. Murrow world affairs Forum dinner of the Overseas Press Club examined the USSR in the 50 years since the revolution.

LASHKARGAH, Nov. (Bakhtar)—Helmand Governor Mohammad Hashim Safi yesterday laid the foundation stone of an Af. 7.5 million dormitory for students of the agriculture school in Garmser. The 300 student dormitory is being built by the Helmand Valley Construction Unit.

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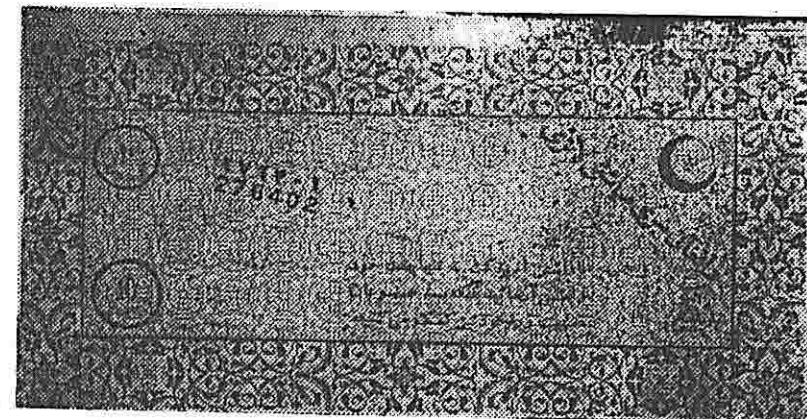
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Laden II	Djade Malwand	(Famir Cinema)
Laden III	Shabuddin-Maldan	(Shar-e-Nau/Blau Moschee)
Laden IV	Spinzar Hotel	
Laden V	Sarghona-Maldan	(Shar-e-Nau/Maldan Bazar)
Laden VI	Rabla-Balkhi	(Shar-e-Nau/gegenueber neuer Post)