

5-26-1968

Kabul Times (May 26, 1968, vo. 7, no. 55)

Bakhtar News Agency

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

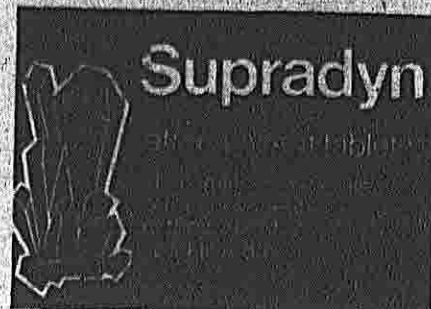
 Part of the [International and Area Studies Commons](#)

Please take our feedback survey at: https://unomaha.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_8cchtFmpDyGfBLE

Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (May 26, 1968, vo. 7, no. 55)" (1968). *Kabul Times*. 1759.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/1759>

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



THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER
DELIGHT

MAY 25, 1968

KABUL, SUNDAY, MAY 26, 1968 (JAUZA 5, 1347 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

Shriver Presents Credence Letter France, U.S. Belong To Same Camp, Says De Gaulle

PARIS, May 26, (AFP).—President de Gaulle told the new United States Ambassador here, Sargent Shriver, that basically France and the United States were in the "same camp—that of freedom"—and that both must remain there.

The President was speaking at the Elysee Palace when Shriver officially presented his letters of credence.

He said that at the moment there were certain differences of conception between the two countries on a number of matters—particularly over Vietnam.

But he described these as being "events of the moment, episodic events."

The President added, "basically, we are, you and us, in the same camp, that of freedom. No matter what happens it is necessary that we remain there."

Referring to the past, the President said, "we must not forget that we have been linked together in all the great tragedies, and we must remain so. We have been linked spontaneously and it is in this manner that we must be linked in the event of new dramas."

Of the future, the President said there were signs that this could be "agitated, or perhaps even dramatic again," and added, "but whatever happens, I think that America and France will be together again."

Shriver said that he was taking up his post during a turbulent period when great changes were taking place throughout the world.

At such a moment it was more important than ever that countries like France and America should work together in view of their tradition of friendship and cooperation, their common interests, the similarity of their origins and their joint aims.

He said he believed he would be aided in his work as ambassador by the friendship which had existed between France and the United States since the founding of the American Republic.

Shriver added that relations between the two countries had, for the most part, remained unaltered for almost two centuries.

UK Not Ready To Compromise On Rhodesia: Wilson

ENDINBURGH, Scotland, May 26, (Reuters).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson said today that Britain was not prepared to compromise on the issue of majority rule in Rhodesia.

He blamed failure to reach a settlement on the Smith regime's refusal to provide "constitutional and human guarantees for the unimpeded progress to majority rule on which our predecessors and we have insisted."

Wilson told the General Assembly of the church of Scotland here: "And on that principle there can, on our part, be no turning back, no compromise."

Turning to Britain's own racial problems, the prime minister said: "The principles which govern our attitude to Rhodesia apply here at home."

"If we are to be free to speak of what occurs in Birmingham, Alabama, we have to ensure that we have clean hands in our actions in Birmingham, England and, for we bear the responsibility of the decision, in Bulawayo (Rhodesia)."

On Vietnam, Wilson repeated his earlier statement that there could be no imposed military settlement of the war.

Warsaw Pact To Hold Exercises In Czechoslovakia

PRAGUE, May 26, (Reuters).—Warsaw Pact exercises will take place in June on Czechoslovak and Polish territory, the Czechoslovak News Agency Ceteka announced Friday night.

The agency said the main aim of the exercises would be to test cooperation and command under modern warfare conditions and to improve the combat readiness of troops and staff.

The agency also quoted Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Dr. Jan Pudlak as telling a press conference that Soviet leaders "had full understanding for the situation in Czechoslovakia."

His comment came as Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin returned to Prague after six days at the Bohemian Spa of Karlovy Vary for treatment. Another report said Kosygin has returned to Moscow.

India Aid Club Makes Billion Dollar Pledge

NEW DELHI, May 26, (Reuters).—Indian government officials Saturday welcomed the decision of the aid-India consortium to fix a target of \$1,450 million aid in 1968-69.

There was general satisfaction at the outcome of the Washington meeting, which endorsed \$1,000 million for non-project aid, including \$100,000,000 debt relief, and \$450 million of project aid.

But officials noted that the exact amount of aid forthcoming from individual consortium countries would not be known until bilateral negotiations with India were held.

KABUL, May 26, (Bakhtar).—The agreement of Abdullah Malikyar, Afghan ambassador in Washington, as envoy to Argentina has been received, the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry said.

Preventive Medicine Dept. Asks For Cooperation

KABUL, May 26, (Bakhtar).—The Preventive Medicine Department of the Public Health Ministry has asked the public to cooperate with it in carrying out its anti-smallpox, anti-diphtheria, anti-typhoid, anti-leprosy and trachoma projects.

The announcement also asks the municipalities throughout the country to aid in the maintenance of healthy and sanitary conditions in restaurants, hotels, public baths and shops.

The statement also adds that despite the fact that the import of foreign fresh fruits has been banned, there are some still available in the markets. The authorities concerned, says the notice, must enforce the ban more

Federal Troops Slaughter Hospitalised Biafrans

PORT HARCOURT, May 26, (AFP).—Several hundred wounded Biafran soldiers were slaughtered in two Port Harcourt hospitals last Sunday by Nigerian federal troops, eyewitnesses confirmed here yesterday.

UNESCO INFORMATION OFFICER HERE

KABUL, May 26.—Alexander Shaw, planning officer of the Public Information Office of UNESCO, Paris, has recently arrived in Kabul to carry out a development support survey for the UNDP.

He will look at as many projects as possible and work out a method for developing their information potential with a view to stimulating a major media interest later on.

Also, he will look closely into the relationship between teacher training and economic development in general.

Pompidou Promises Greater Say For Workers, Students

PARIS, May 26, (DPA).—French Prime Minister Georges Pompidou yesterday promised French trade union representatives, that workers and students have a greater say in the running of industry and administration of education facilities.

Pompidou's talks at the social ministry, held against a background of strikes and general unrest, said the planned draft law for a referendum on the reforms in higher education and on social improvements would take this co-determination into account.

The prime minister also announced that more efforts would be made towards decentralisation in the individual French regions.

The aim was to abolish unnecessary compulsion and general administrative immobility in favour of strengthening the powers of the local and regional authorities in concert with the peoples' representatives and trade union organisations.

The trade union delegates insisted that the government should increase the guaranteed minimum salary.

They also insisted on an amendment to that they called the present anti-social reform of the national health insurance introduced last year, and passing of laws on trade union rights in factories.

As regards the other demands, which include general wage increases and improved pensions,

New South Vietnam Cabinet Formed

SAIGON, May 26, (Reuters).—New Prime Minister Tran Van Huong announced a cabinet comprised of independent politicians who are expected to continue South Vietnam's hard line towards a peace formula.

The 64-year-old premier told President Nguyen Van Thieu in a televised presentation ceremony he was ready to sacrifice his name and the rest of his life for country and people.

"The flood waters have risen to an alarming level. If together we do not try to hold them back, I am afraid that we ourselves will not be left intact."

The 18-man cabinet is mostly a mixture of northerners and southerners, the majority of whom have no particular allegiance to any political faction.

Joint Committee Approves Political Parties Draft Law

KABUL, May 26, (Bakhtar).—The draft law on Political Parties, under study for the past year by the joint committee of the House and Senate, was passed yesterday. The draft has been submitted to the secretary of the House to be sent to His Majesty for endorsement.

The Interior Minister Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak participated in the Public Works and Communications Committee of the House yesterday morning and answered the questions on loans given by the Construction and Mortgage bank.

In the afternoon session the committee studied the written replies of the ministry related to

the bank.

The National Defence Affairs Committee again studied the problems of men not yet conscripted in to the army. Matters related to Pashtoonistan were discussed in the Pashtoonistan Committee.

The draft law on village elders was studied by the Interior Affairs committee.

Cultural affairs were discussed by the Social Improvement Committee.

The representatives of the Mines and Industries Ministry and the president of the Afghan Textile Company attended the meeting of the Commerce Committee and answered questions on production in the Afghan Textile Company.

The Foreign Affairs Committee discussed the Soviet Union's cooperation in Third Five Year Development Plan projects and decided to invite a representative of the Planning Ministry to attend its next meeting.

The draft law on the authority and organisation of the Judiciary was studied by the Legal and Legislative Affairs Committee of the House. Dr. Hooqoi, the chief of the secretariat of the Judiciary, attended the meeting.

The president of the Food procurement Department, Dost Mohammad Fazil, attended the Financial and Budgetary Affairs committee meeting and answered questions on the purchase of 20,000 tons of wheat and 40,000 tons of vegetable oil from the United States.

Senate Committees also met yesterday. The Petitions Committee discussed a number of petitions it has received. The president of the department for clearing accounts of defunct state deposits also participated in the meeting.

U.S., North Vietnam Complete 2 Weeks Of Talks; No Results

PARIS, May 26, (Reuters).—American and North Vietnamese negotiators have come to the end of their second week of preliminary peace talks here without any sign of progress.

So far they have held four sessions and talked for 14 hours without emerging from their impasse.

North Vietnam demands that top priority be given to determining how and when the United States should unconditionally cease all bombing and other "acts of war" against its territory, and says only after this will it discuss "other matters" of interest to the two sides.

The American delegation says North Vietnam must show willingness to "de-escalate" the war before the United States considers any total bombing halt.

This is the tangle which the two chief negotiators, Xuan Thuy and Averell Harriman face as they prepare for their fifth encounter on Monday morning.

Harriman at last Wednesday's fourth meeting pleaded with Xuan Thuy for an ending of what he said were North Vietnamese polemics and recriminations.

Xuan Thuy rejected this appeal, saying the Americans had still to give a positive reply to his total bombing halt demand.

Meanwhile the North Vietnamese delegation, through its chief spokesman, Nguyen Thanh Le, has been stepping up the battle of words by holding press conferences to repeat Hanoi's allegations of American "aggression in Vietnam."

Despite this, both delegations have made clear that neither is contemplating "breaking off the

Kabul University Reopens Graduate Judicial Institute

KABUL, May 26, (Bakhtar).—The College of Islamic Theology has been instructed to reintroduce the postgraduate judicial institute.

Since there are no chances for post graduate studies abroad in this field, and the conditions inside Afghanistan demand better trained experts in the field of Islamic law and jurisprudence, Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, the first deputy prime minister and education minister, has instructed Kabul University authorities to reopen the institute.

Four years ago the institute was established, but later, due to some difficulties it was closed and graduate students were sent to the United Arab Republic for further studies.

Better text books and facilities for research have been provided, and two professors in Islamic law and jurisprudence have been hired by the institute.

The institute offers a two year programme, requires a thesis and a year apprenticeship in the courts.

A group of learned men will be invited to give advice on the programme.

KABUL TIMES EDITOR AWARDED UN FELLOWSHIP

UNITED NATIONS, May 26.—Shafie Rahel, editor of the Kabul Times, is among four journalists awarded one of the four Dag Hammarskjöld Memorial Fellowships to attend this year's United Nations General Assembly session. The United Nations Writers Association said that the other journalists are from Ceylon, Algeria and Ghana.

U.S. Scientists Visit USSR Medical Centres

LENINGRAD, May 26, (Tass).—It is a big achievement of Soviet medicine that each research institute has its own problem to work on. This allows Soviet medicine to concentrate scientific forces on the decisive direction, a Tass correspondent was told by U.S. Prof. Arthur Ward from Seattle, Washington.

Ward is heading a group of American neurophysiologists and neuropathologists who have come to the Soviet Union under a scientific exchange programme.

The professor is visiting the institutes and clinics of Moscow and Leningrad. They are primarily interested in scientific problems that were being solved here differently than in the United States.

These are first of all studies of the conditional reflexes and some general patterns of the activities of the cerebrum.

Ward and his colleagues believe that studies of the functions of separate neurons (nerve cells), especially in the process of the forming of conditional reflexes, conducted by the Moscow Institute of Physiology and the Leningrad Institute of Experimental Medicine are the most valuable of all studies that they had yet seen in the Soviet Union.

The American specialists will continue the acquaintance with Soviet medicine in Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia.

POLICE CATCH FORGERS

KABUL, May 26, (Bakhtar).—A group of forgers who counterfeited coupons and cheated the state out of thousands of afghanis has been caught by the police, said a source of the Food Procurement Department.

Reports reaching police last year indicated that coupons were forged by a group which has been active for the past several years. A team of officials consisting of representatives of the Finance Ministry, Prime Ministry's Inspection Department, the Attorney General's office and the Food Procurement Department are considering the case.

Oregon Primary Crucial For U.S. Candidates

PORTLAND, Oregon, May 26, (Reuters).—With senators Robert Kennedy and Eugene McCarthy apparently running neck and neck, Tuesday's Oregon state primary election will be crucial in their campaigns for the presidency—and in Vice-President Hubert Humphrey's as well.

Humphrey entered the presidential race too late to contest any primaries, and in Oregon President Johnson's name is still on the ballot despite his decision to retire from the White House.

Supporters of Humphrey are working hard for a big Johnson vote to try to stop Senator Kennedy's bandwagon in its tracks.

Recent polls have shown that the democratic vote in the state is about equally divided between Kennedy, McCarthy and Johnson-Humphrey.

Senator Kennedy has admitted that if he fails to win in Oregon it will be a heavy blow to his campaign and an equally big step forward for Humphrey.

McCarthy—who lost primaries to Kennedy in Indiana and Nebraska—Oregon could well be his last chance to maintain a credible challenge.

Private polls, some taken by the Kennedy camp, indicated that McCarthy is no longer the

underdog and is making rapid headway throughout the state.

Campaign managers for Kennedy are openly concerned by the trend. The polls showed that Kennedy has been unable to build up any significant lead over his Minnesota challenger.

A loss for Sen. Kennedy, or victory by only a few percentage points, would damage his claim that he is the "people's choice" to run against the Republican nominee in the presidential election next November.

But Oregon is difficult territory for Sen. Kennedy to conquer.



THE KABUL TIMES

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

50th Independence Anniversary

Tomorrow Afghanistan celebrates the 50th anniversary of the regaining of its independence. It is a day of great rejoicing for the entire nation and reminds everyone of sacrifices made and hardships endured by our forefathers to make us once again a free and independent people. Looking back over the half century of our regained independence one can not deny that great steps have been taken for the preservation and consolidation of Afghan independence and for improvement of the living standard of our people.

The progress in the economic as well as in the social fields during the past decade or so has been quite impressive. Our educational institutions have grown considerably at all levels and the infrastructure for the economic development in the country such as roads and airports as well as power production have been and are being provided.

To ensure greater participation of people in the government affairs and to enable them to enjoy greater freedom of thought and action a new Constitution was promulgated at the explicit wish of His Majesty the King, who is the architect of modern Afghanistan.

The Constitution in addition to giving Afghan women an equal social and political status with men has also provided for the separation of power in the three branches of the government. As a result we now have an elected parliament and independent judiciary, both of which are working in full harmony and cooperation with the government in our march towards greater progress.

Our endeavours in the economic fields have led to the launching of a number of large and small industries and to increasing our exports. In addition to our traditional exports we now pipe considerable amounts of natural gas to the Soviet Union.

In counting our achievements, however, we are fully aware of the great tasks that lie ahead

Food For Thought

It is difficult task, O citizen, to make speeches to the belly, which has no ears.

Plutarch

of us. We still have to fight as hard as ever against the scourges of poverty, illiteracy and disease like all other developing countries have to. We have to continue our efforts towards harnessing our natural resources. As a landlocked country without the rich subterranean resources, like other countries in the region our march towards progress is bound to be slower.

However there are several factors which will make our progress certain. The first and foremost of these is the resolute determination of our leaders and people to secure a better and more prosperous life for the nation. With a firm belief in the Islamic faith and loyalty to the King our people are determined to prove that they are capable of completing the political independence we attained 50 years ago by making headways in the economic and social walks of life.

Another equally important factor is Afghanistan's policy of nonalignment, peaceful coexistence and friendship with all countries based on mutual respect and non-interference in one another's internal affairs, respect for the United Nations charter and support for the cause of world peace and international cooperation.

This policy has led to the continuous growth of the country's prestige in the international arena. We have been able to secure friendly assistance from several countries notably the Soviet Union, the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany and more recently from France for the implementation of economic development projects that have been and are being implemented in the country.

Taking everything into consideration it is certain that the 50th year of our independent life will constitute a turning point in the life of our nation towards sustained and continued growth.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Today's *Isiah* carries special features on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the regaining of Afghanistan's independence. A note above the banner in bold letters says:

"The staff of *Isiah* offer their best congratulations to His Majesty the King, the royal family and the entire people of the country on the occasion of 50th anniversary of the regaining of our independence."

Photographs of His Majesty the King, the royal family and late Mohammad Nader Shah appear on the front page.

A caption under His Majesty's photograph says "the defender of our independence His Majesty during whose reign the country has achieved in the light of democracy and the Constitution notable progress in all walks of life."

The editorial says tomorrow is the 50th anniversary of the regaining of independence. At this time one can not help but remember the heroic battles of our people who with simple arms and limited ammunition engaged one of the greatest powers of the world.

The spirit of sacrifice and chivalry displayed by our people then is a lesson to be learned by the present and future generations.

The real essence of freedom is for man to use freely available resources in the country in order to insure a better life.

Therefore, the preservation of independence is as important as its attainment. If our fathers regained our independence its duty to consolidate and safeguard it.

The real blessings of independence, the editorial went on, can be appreciated only when one takes a look at the condition of those peoples who are still under foreign domination.

The editorial then enumerated some of the progress made in different walks of life by the Afghan nation during the past half century.

Yesterday's *Heywat* carries an editorial on the progress of talks between representatives of the United States and North Vietnam in Paris.

After explaining the stands adopted by the two sides in the preliminary peace talks, the editorial said one should not expect quick results in such an important and crucial subject.

However, it emphasized that the need for the talks to continue unabated.

The *New York Times* said Friday that President de Gaulle would have to sacrifice much of his "ambitious foreign policy" if he wished to "satisfy the long pent-up demands of Frenchmen for greater economic satisfaction."

The paper said the "Gaullist discipline and austerity have brought France unprecedented economic progress, but the workers feel that they have not received a fair share of the national prosperity."

The *New York Times* went on: "They resent the diversion of resources to the nuclear force de Frappe, foreign aid and other costly elements of de Gaulle's ambitious foreign policy... Concessions that will satisfy the long pent-up demands of Frenchmen for greater economic satisfaction and political expression cannot fail to curtail President de Gaulle's domestic authority and his dream of French grandeur abroad."

Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Dayan and labour minister Yigal Allon are locked in "a deadly conflict" to take over power from Premier Levi Eshkol, influential Egyptian newspaper editor Mohamed Hassanein Heykal claimed Friday.

Heykal, editor of Cairo's *al-Ahram* daily, said Israeli public opinion was "in a serious state of turgidity" as the Israelis realised that they had not fought the war to end all wars last June.

"The conflict between the old man and his successors is no less fierce than the conflict between the two successors."

The *New Times* in a recent issue comments on the Indo-USSR economic ties.

It says the Soviet Union's interest in expanding economic intercourse

with the view to facilitating their national regeneration is exemplified by the cooperation in trade and other areas between the USSR and India.

During Premier Kosygin's January visit to India, which is one of the Soviet Union's principal trading partners among the developing countries, agreement was reached on expanding and opening up new areas of cooperation.

Appreciating the Indian government's desire to overcome with utmost speed the economic difficulties encountered on the subcontinent, the Soviet Union agreed to place big orders for Indian manufactures and to study the extension of industrial cooperation in the mutual interests of the two countries.

The Soviet-Indian communique of both sides would examine the question in the near future with a view to submitting concrete proposals.

Power and Transport Machine-Building Industry, discussed with Indian representatives the manufacture of equipment for the iron and steel works under construction in Bokaro and the engineering plants of Ranchi and Durgapur.

Indian official circles and public opinion alike have welcomed the Soviet Union's sincere desire to help India in her economic development. But there are also those for whom successful cooperation between the two countries goes against the grain, and they are doing their utmost to minimize the significance of Soviet aid, to misrepresent the Soviet Union's trade policy, and thereby to prevent the understanding reached from producing practical results.

S. KHALIL, Editor-in-Chief
Tel: 24047

SHAFIE RAHEL, Editor

Tel: 23821

For other numbers first dial switch-

board number 23043, 24028, 24026

Editorial Ex. 24, 58
Circulation and Advertising
Extension 59

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

subscription rates

Yearly Af. 1000
Half Yearly Af. 600
Quarterly Af. 300

FOREIGN

Yearly \$ 40
Half Yearly \$ 25

Vietnam: The Forgotten Facts

Though everybody of goodwill is heartened by the recent first steps towards achieving peace in Vietnam, comparatively few seem to realise that the people of that unhappy country either have been at war among themselves or harassed by foreign intruders for well over 25 years.

The Vietnamese have had only short periods of respite between the Japanese occupation from 1940 to 1945, the war against the French colonialists from 1946 to 1954, and the present terrible conflict.

These undisputed facts and many others—historical, cultural and political from the complicated background to the origins of the present war had been largely forgotten by controversialists and given the scantest coverage by the world's press and radio.

Now that there at last appears to be some progress towards peace, it is perhaps an appropriate time to examine this neglected background material so important to the understanding of why the war began and why it is continuing.

After about a thousand years of Chinese rule and cultural influence Vietnam first became independent in A.D. 939.

It again experienced a short period of Chinese domination in the 15th century, and was during the 17th and 18th centuries divided into two mutually hostile parts, the frontier being near the present 17th parallel boundary between North and South Vietnam.

Vietnam again became a united nation in 1802. The reigning Nguyen dynasty promoted the Confucianist concept of a ruling class open to all and recruited according to merit. During the 19th century the Vietnamese also adopted Confucianist philosophy and contempt for the professional soldier. This feeling, which still exists, undoubtedly contributed to South Vietnam's early difficulties in forming an efficient regular army. It may also help North Vietnam to maintain control of the irregular force of Viet Cong guerrillas in South Vietnam.

The French ruled Vietnam and the rest of Indochina for about 80 years until 1940, when Japanese troops arrived. The Japanese, and later the French, were opposed by a nationalist movement, the Viet Minh, which cooperated with Ho

Chi Minh's Indochina Communist Party and eventually came under its domination.

From 1946 the French fought a war against the combined nationalist and Communist forces. This ended with the decisive defeat of the French at Dien Bien Phu in May 1954. Just before this the United States had refused to give air support to a proposed French bombing raid on the forces around the Dien Bien Phu fortress, on the grounds that this would be assisting the maintenance of a colonialist regime.

The Geneva Conference which followed was chaired jointly by the Soviet Union and Britain. It was also attended by Ho Chi Minh's "Democratic Republic of Vietnam" (Hanoi), the non-Communist "State of Vietnam" (Saigon), whose independence had been recognised by the French on 28 April, 1954, as well as by Laos, Cambodia, China, France and the United States.

The conference agreed on provisional military demarcation line along the 17th parallel (the present North-South Vietnam boundary) and the withdrawal of all Viet Minh forces to the north of the demarcation line and all French troops to the south of it. Both parts of Vietnam were forbidden to bring troop reinforcements or arms or to participate in military pacts, and free elections to unify the country were ordered for 1956. (Unfortunately, this was one of several vaguely-drafted articles of the Vietnam agreement.)

Article 14 gave civilians 300 days to travel from one part of Vietnam to the other if they did not agree with the political regime of the part of the country in which they lived. As a result, almost one million non-Communist North Vietnamese, together with part of the nucleus of the future Communist Vietcong, settled in South Vietnam. Communists went north. Article 19 said that neither part of Vietnam should be used for the planning of new hostilities, and Article 24 bound each part to respect the other's territorial integrity.

Article 27 stipulated that the agreement should apply to all groups under military command. The United States and Britain wanted rebel

guerrilla activities to be explicitly outlawed, but failed, largely because of French opposition, to persuade the conference to include a clause explicitly outlawing rebel and guerrilla activities.

As the South Vietnamese Foreign Minister, Tran Van Do, was not allowed to state his country's case, South Vietnam for this and other reasons refused to sign the agreement, as did the United States, though it expressed support for most of its contents.

About 100,000 Viet Minh forces moved north, but a large group of their leaders remained in the south, with their arms and ammunition hidden, to plan the future Vietcong insurrection. This began in earnest in 1957.

The elections ordered for 1956 never took place. The Diem government in South Vietnam refused to take part in proposed pre-election talks on the grounds that the North Vietnamese Communists had no intention of permitting free elections in their part of the country. This feeling that any elections held at that time would certainly be manipulated by the Communists, who had never anywhere in the world allowed free elections, had the backing of many foreign non-Communist leaders, including the late President Kennedy, then a senator, who objected to "an election obviously stacked and subverted in advance, urged upon us by those who have already broken their own pledges under the agreement they now seek to endorse."

During subsequent years North Vietnam infiltrated regular forces into the South and built up its guerrilla strength there, in violation of the Geneva agreement. In December, 1960, the Hanoi-sponsored National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam was formed as the political arm of the Viet Cong. Early in 1961 the United States, as well as assisting South Vietnam's economic reconstruction programme, began sending military advisers, military training personnel and pilots to South Vietnam at the invitation of that country's government.

The present large-scale military commitment by the Americans dates from June 1965.

(Lions Features)

Rhodesia Struggles To Keep Up Appearances

The one sure thing about Rhodesia is the difficulty of getting at the truth of what is happening to its economy under sanctions.

Superficially, and so far as the European in Salisbury is concerned, all is well. There are plenty of consumer goods in the shops.

There is no real shortage of petrol, the bars are full and the luxury hotels thriving.

The consumer goods are imported into South Africa and re-exported to Rhodesia—for a ten per cent commission. Many a fat fortune must have been made by these South African sanctions busters.

But, however deeply involved South Africa may feel, charity begins at home. As soon as cheap Rhodesian textiles and electrical exports began to hit South African manufacturers, a tariff was put on, much to the chagrin and resentment of Rhodesians who talked bitterly about "a stab in the back".

In spite of the success the Smith regime has had in keeping up appearances, reality is very different. Rhodesia's two main sources of wealth—tobacco and sugar—have and very badly hit and warehouses and disused aircraft hangars are packed with unsold stocks, particularly of tobacco.

The idea that these stocks may one day be sold is, I was told by one tobacco farmer, a ludicrous dream since tobacco requires careful treatment if it is to last.

The regime helps out the tobacco farmers—who are the backbone of the ruling Rhodesia Front—by guaranteeing to purchase their crops at a fixed price. But this year's figure has been cut to 132,000,000 lb.—about half the pre-1961 average—and the original price offered was only 22d. per lb.

The farmers, much to the anger

of the commercial world, which has to foot the bill, have forced this up to 25d. per lb. and are demanding more.

Five years ago Rhodesia's economy was booming. But in 1967, even according to the regime's own figures, exports were only £R 100,600,000—£R 3,000,000 down on 1966 and, what is far more significant, only two-thirds of the pre-1961 level.

Only a trickle of foreign capital is coming in, although one of the regime's arguments for IDI in the first place was that it would bring capital into Rhodesia.

In spite of the cut in imports, there was an adverse trade balance of £R 9,800,000 last year, compared with a surplus in 1966.

The regime claims an eight per cent increase in the Gross National product in 1967, but forecasts no more than a three per cent rise this year. But this takes no account of the growth of population and output per head actually fell in 1967.

The number of Africans in work dropped from 615,000 to 605,000 and fewer are in work than ten years ago. Yet Professor Sadie, the regime's economic adviser, has estimated that 38,500 new jobs a year must be found for Africans, to keep abreast of the population explosion.

The third key-section of the Rhodesian economy is mining and the regime's annual target is £R 100,000,000. In 1967 production reached £R 33,400,000—less than £R 1,000,000 up on 1966 and far off target.

As the Financial Times in London commented under the headline "Success By Stockpiling" on 19 April, "the high level of economic activity had been achieved only by stockpiling tobacco and sugar. The level of government borrowing from the banking sector is very high—ne-

arly £R 100,000,000 or 27 per cent of GNP. Government borrowing from the banking sector—which is potentially very inflationary—has increased from £R 49,000,000 at the end of 1965 to £R 99,000,000 at the end of last year."

The Rhodesian economy is in fact, s'annat, if not actually declining, and this, in the long run, is the road to ruin.

It is certainly a sharp contrast with the booming pre-1961 economy and in an interview with me, Ian Smit conceded as much. "Get rid of sanctions," he told me, "and there will be a boom such as you have never seen anywhere else in the world."

The regime is, in fact, gambling on being able to keep European morale and living standards up in the hope that the world will weary of the struggle before the long-term effect of sanctions is felt.

The two central problems—and ones which I have no doubt worry the regime's economic advisers—are oil supplies and the extent to which other African countries will tolerate sanction-breaking by firms who are trying to get the best of all worlds—trading with Rhodesia and with Black Africa.

Rhodesians now admit that the UN oil embargo, enforced by the British Royal Navy, came close to crippling the Rhodesian economy until supplies came through Lourenco Marques. They wonder how long a country can go on with an expanding population and a declining economy, dependent for day-to-day prosperity on the goodwill of commission agents.

And how long will the world tolerate it?

(London Press Service)

Uncommon Occupations

The British Central Statistical office has estimated that Britons are employed in no less than 17,000 occupations. Some of them are rather peculiar. The London Underground, for instance, for many years employed a man who regularly made the rounds of all the stations and, using a simple pocket knife and an eraser, cleaned various signs and notices of the "graffiti" made by idlers exercising their writing and drawing skills.

Finally, the administration came to the conclusion that it was cheaper to replace the daubed signs with new ones and the poor fellow lost his job.

Another uncommon occupation is that of testing electric blankets. The tester goes to bed, covers himself

with the blanket to be tried out checks on how reliably and comfortably it keeps the body warm.

A flirter, surprisingly enough, turns out to be one who removes loose bristles from clothes-hair, tooth and other brushes before they are delivered to the shops.

London's water supply service employs a special water-taster. He takes from 50 to 60 samplings a day and distinguishes between 17 kinds of water: with an earthy taste, a musty taste, a cucumber taste, foul, weedy, and other tastes.

Tasting, incidentally, is a minor industry. A New York confectionery firm has for years employed an expert who checks every consignment of goods and sees to it that the taste of the popular brands of sweets re-

mains unchanged. The firm has implicit faith in his "taste," and consults him on every new product it puts on the market.

But not all tasters have it that easy. One, in St. Pauli, Minnesota, specializes on a far less palatable item—he checks on the alkali content of soap.

The Stockholm tax office employs a woman who can imitate the barking of twenty-odd breeds of dogs. Walking from house to house, she barks under the windows in different keys inviting their canine inhabitants to respond. In this manner she spots unregistered dogs.

In short, there seem to be more uncommon occupations than common ones.

(NEW YORK TIMES)

JALALI, SIAH MOI BECOME LIVING LEGENDS

Story Still Warmly Told In Ghor

Translated By Khushal Habibi

The following is the folktale of Jalalabad and Siah Moi, a fascinating story from west central Afghanistan. Jalali, who lived in the second half of the 18th century, has now become a legend of the pining lover. His love for Siah Moi was so ardent that he spent a lifetime in melancholy. His laments of love still stir the hearts of the people of Herat and his poems reverberate between the ridges of Ghor's mountains.

It is spring. One night Jalali dreams of an old man who shows him a garden and advises him to go there. Jalali obeys and enters the garden where he sees a pretty maiden sitting beside the garden brook with a bouquet of flowers in her hands.

Jalali, surprised by the sight decides to leave the garden but the coquettish smile of the girl encourages him to ask her whereabouts.

She answers ravishly:

My home town is in Tarbalak.
I have conquered the hearts of many.
He who hears my name
Laments to the end of his life.
I am yours and you be mine.
Pierce a mountain for your beloved
For I'll be faithful eternally
And stick to my word.

Jalali wakes up lost in thought constantly recalls the garden. The more he thinks the worse life seems to become. He remembers the girl and dreams about the moment when he will once again see her.

When his friends see his condition growing worse they consult his teacher who forces him to reveal the truth. Jalali says:

At night I saw Siah Moi
In the garden of Eden
By the side of the brook.
She smiled full of charm
With some flowers in her arms.

The teacher mad at his foolishness scolds him for being so foolish. Jalali replies:

I have drunk in the tavern of love
The wine of loneliness from the cup of love.
In the name of Siah Moi I'll build a palace,
A secretariat of the office of love.



Bochum (INB). "Plastic is conquering the field of art." The proof of this theory is being furnished by artists all over the world. Among them is the German sculptor Friedrich Grasel, with this sculpture made of plastic pipes. Together with other works, it forms part of an exhibition on show until the beginning of March 1968 in the Municipal Art Gallery in Bochum (Federal Republic of Germany), a city in the Ruhr district with a population of just under 360,000. The fact that plastic nowadays ranks as equal in value to the traditional sculptors' materials such as wood, stone, bronze, iron or brass is impressively underlined too at the "South German Plastics Centre" in Würzburg. In front of its Technical School, where specialists from Germany and from developing countries are trained, a plastic sculpture designed by the Erlangen artist H. Lederer towers up towards the sky. Threaded on each of three vertical poles, like pearls on a string, are up to 20 plastic balls. (kws)

Hearing him his teacher realises what state Jalali is in. He orders his students to take him back of his parents. They obey and thus his clansmen come to know that the lad has fallen in love.

Jalali's dream comes true. Insensitive to the world around him, one day he bears the news that a tribe from Tarbalak has settled nearby. Familiar with the name of their original dwelling place, he at once starts searching for it. Like a hunter he spies tracks down the encampment of the nomads until he sees the girl of his dreams.

When he is certain that the girl he sees is the Siah Moi of his imagination he cries aloud:

Now I am rich again
And Siah Moi is my treasure.
The one whom I searched for
Wide and far
Is now by my side.
I swear that I am now alive
With warm blood in my veins.
Cup bearers have raised
Their glasses
And the sounds of happiness
Is heard all around.

The rumours of Siah Moi's and Jalali's love affair angers her father. To save face he decides to settle in Barkhe Ashkara. To prevent young men from becoming the victim of Siah Moi looks she is not allowed to wander alone.

Jalali, unable to speak to her, constantly watches her and sings:

The pearls rise high from the river
And the rubies bud from stones.

The morning sun of Ashkara
Reveals Siah Moi in all her beauty.
Flowers bloom in the garden
Revealing God's might,
But Siah Moi tonight—
Won't answer my mournful cries.

The stirred lover begins to visit Siah Moi, singing to her his mournful songs. Her father orders her not to leave the tent, hoping that the lovers would forget each other. The effect is the opposite but Siah Moi requests Jalali not to see her again. Jalali replies:

How can I conceal my feelings,
To whom shall I complain—
The writhing snakes on your

shoulders.
Sting and bite Jalali.
He who has seen your moonlit face
Your slender figure and silken gowns.

Despite his agony he obeys Siah Moi and wanders alone in the mountains bemoaning his fate:

How strangely your faith subsided
Which raised a hell oh Siah Moi
Your perfume scented dresses became
A tangle evil all at once.
Siah Moi I will call you my sweetheart
Your beauty I will praise endlessly.
My heart has made me desperate
And you my elusive beloved.
Lovers are deep in love
And God is full of generosity.
While in Siah Moi's burning love
The world becomes a ball of fire.
My vexed heart complains
About your curling ringlets.
You do not fulfil my wish
While I dream of our bliss.

Jalali breaks all relations with the world. Days pass by but there is no news of him. Finally his parents start searching for their son. After a number of days when the searchers are about to give up they suddenly hear Jalali's mournful quatrains reverberating from the cave where he was living.

Seeing him in such grave condition they ask what he has eaten but Jalali lost in thought pays no attention to their questions. When they ask him about his lover—he suddenly leaps up and answers:

On a Friday morning at the break of dawn,
I saw that moonlit face.
Seeing at her so longingly
I stared at her so longingly
On a Friday morning my beloved,
An arrow she shot with her glance
Capturing my mournful heart.
On a Friday morning she came to me
Saying, "Oh dearest Jalali."

The more he is advised to stop pining the less he heeds. Helpless, his friends decide to solicit the hand of Siah Moi to end Jalali's suffering.

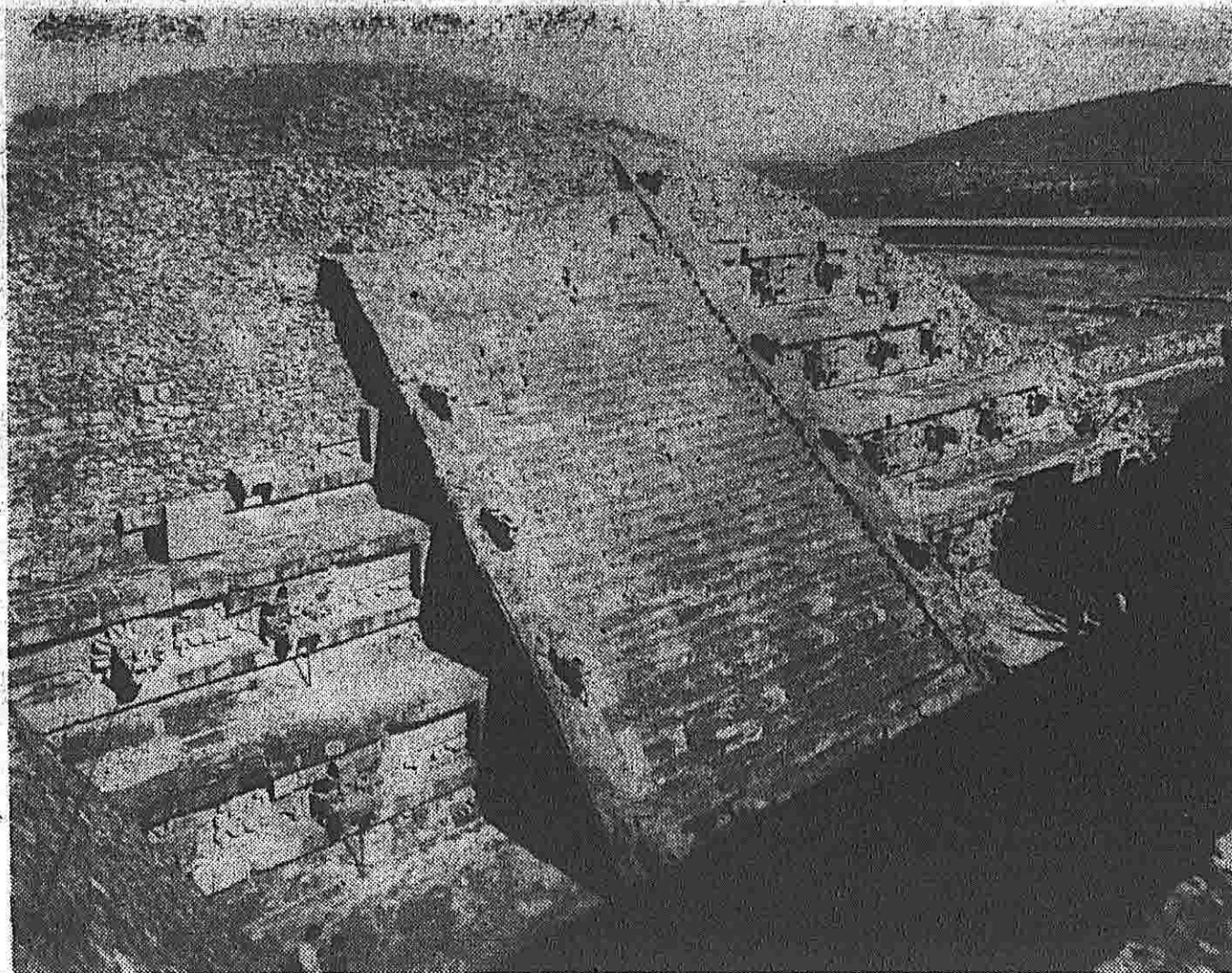
When the bridegrooms arrive at Siah Moi's house her father refuses to marry off his daughter to the one whose heart unable to stand his laments ask his friends to bring him to a saint hoping that the holy man will be able to cure him of his love. But Jalali speaks of nothing but Siah Moi:

The saint knows not of a lover's agony
My hopes lie at God's door of justice.
Help! Oh help the poor lover
So he may not lose his soul.
In the mountains among the flowers
Siah Moi is so graceful.
In the parlour of beauty
You will but choose Siah Moi.
Samarkand has such golden streets
And Bokhara is the zenith of Islam.
But my graceful Siah Moi
Is the only ruby in Char Amn-aq.
Herat, Maimana and Andkholi,
Samarkand, Bokhara and Jol.
I've seen them all in their beauty
But none is worth a glance of Siah Moi.
Love attacked me in the midst of night
Taking me to the garden of lovers
Now as I write a letter of love
I begin episode of love.
Siah Moi, oh jasmine flower
So elegant and sweetly scented.
Jalali has lost all his patience
And longs for you day and night.

Siah Moi's father puts Jalali into chains but he still longs for her. Whenever he sees someone he has only one thing to ask—how and where is Siah Moi?

People start pitying his fate and blaming Siah Moi's father for his cruelty. When he becomes aware of this he returns to Tarbalak. Jalali unable to stand the departure is chained to the wall of a mosque. There he also laments:

Your grief increases every moment
As I seem to lose my sight.



Quezacoatl Temple on each side of the steps, inlaid in the panels, sculptures of the gods Quezacoatl and Tlaloc.
Teotihuacan Culture—200 B.C.—650 A.C.—Mex-ico.

Make friendship or my heart
Will become like Majnuns.
In every house there is the cry of Jalali
And in all bazaars the tumult of Jalali.

Siah Moi's two ringlets have become,
Evil chains on Jalali's feet.
When Siah Moi will be taken away
My love chains will snap all at once.
Oh Moslems if you know not
Siah Moi my sweetheart's name.
Dark night has descended upon my love.
Siah Moi my loyal darling where are you?
Oh God! I cannot stand separation.
My consolation! where are you?
Helpless he cries to saints and priests:

Bring peace Baghdad
And the holy Ghaus-Ullah Azam,
Tell him of Jalali's request,
He who solves all problems.
Abdullah Ansari thy help is needed!
Abu Qasim Anwari your help is needed!
Siah Moi had left me burning
Oh soul of Ansari help me.
Help me, Hazrat Rahman, the King of Qadis,
You who are the holies of Badghis.
Jalali has fallen deep in love
And is tired of waiting so long.
Help me Mir Ghausuddin Langar.
Help me, Hazrat Sultan Ma-udod
You, whose holiness is so great
And your benevolence so well known.
Grant me success in fulfilling my wish.

He is once again freed and left to wander in the mountains and fields.

Jalali you wander aimlessly,
Everyone disdains your cries.
Leave your future to the omniscient God
And ask the holy for help.

Remember Oh brave heart
You have to reach your exalted goal
Heed patience for this sorrow
For Siah Moi will be yours one day.

What are you but a handful of dust?
Follow her path wherever she goes.
Jalali is but a madman at her door
And one day the door will open.

One day while the countryfolk are busy digging a canal they find a big rock in their way. Suddenly Jalali runs towards them picks up an axe and with a loud cry of "Siah Moi" smashes the rock into pieces.

The people are awed by his strength and realise, at last to what madness his love had driven him.

They ask his parents to send him to the shrine of Mouli Sahib. When he arrives at the tomb he sings:

Oh king on the citadel
Are you spying upon your love?
Listen to the plea of the helpless
You who help the rich and the poor alike.

He stays in the shrine for 40 days and his condition improves slightly under the care of Hazrat Jami Mohammad Yousuf. In order to keep his thoughts distracted from Siah Moi he is given a fresh horse and a gun and told to go hunting.

However, when he returns to the place where he first saw Siah Moi, he once again begins to suffer the maddening pangs of love.

He is forced to go hunting every day. But hunt what? The deer reminds him of Siah Moi and he forbids his friends to kill them.

Finally Jalali resolves to visit his beloved. On the night of Elde Qurban he reaches Siah Moi's tent where he is greeted warmly. When he sees Siah Moi he loses his mind and tears his clothes off and cries:

I thank God for I saw your face
With much distress I reached your tent.
Oh dark tresses pity my being
For I have searched long for you.
Come my truthful darling
You who had been named Siah Moi.
Oh dark tresses pity my being
And make me happy once again.
Tonight, the night of Elde Qurban
Jalali is by your side—
All prisoners are free today
But Jalali is chained by Siah Moi.
What is the cure of these woes
Like a candle I burn.
Wind your two dark plaits like ropes
And bind Jalali with them.
My heart has been eaten by your looks
And your tresses have made,
My body and mind.
Set sail in the boat of love.
Come Jalali beloved
Come cure all his pains.
He who has spent a lifetime in love
Swears to be faithful to you.
Show me your compassion by some pretence
Reveal your ringlets by some pretext
Do not sit idle
But reveal your love by some pretence.

Jalali is Siah Moi's guest for two weeks and when he bids her farewell, love-sick he laments:

Siah Moi—my faithful love's name
To whom I'll sacrifice endlessly
Will be on my lips
Till Judgement Day.
God, I stumble on my way
To the city of loneliness.
Siah Moi made me her lover
And now burns me in hell.
Siah Moi you have plundered my herat
And the light from my eyes.
You who care not for Jalali

Have stolen all his honour and pride.

The afflicted lover returns to his village. He visits Siah Moi's deserted quarters and there bemoans his fate. After spending 14 years in agony a bit of luck seems to come his way.

Siah Moi's father dies. One day when two of his friends are passing through Tarbalak they stay overnight in Siah Moi's tent.

When they recognise their host they implore her mother to unite the two lovers and vouch that Jalali will be responsible for all future consequences. Her mother agrees and a messenger is dispatched to inform Jalali about the happy news.

With great pomp their marriage takes place.

He thanks God for uniting them and gives voice to his feeling:

Love is no longer a dream
No more longing and waiting.
Now when you bathe in sweet scent
Sacrifice yourself in true love.

Siah Moi, my faithful love is so rare.
All foes and friends alike
Praise Siah Moi.
Siah Moi with her royalty
Is the queen of eternity.
Siah Moi my exalted love
Is the kindest of all women
For her imperishable love
Is praised by all.
Her black tresses are smooth silk

And her figure salime.
Siah Moi, a luminous ray of light.
Is a dazzling, intoxicating beauty,
With whose languishing eyes
Jalali has fallen in love.
Siah Moi my elusive sweetheart
Wanders in the hills and dales;
Jalali who waited day and night
Has finally entrapped her.

After only eight months of marriage he dies, consoling her with a final song:
Siah Moi as I am about to die
Lay your hand on my neck and cry.
Let me kiss you on your tender lips
And I will pass from life without hardship.

Siah Moi you must not weep
Lovers seldom are happy.
Patience alone solves all cores
Without it your destiny you will never be happy.
When I die dear Siah Moi
Lay your hand on my coffin
And raise it on your shoulder
So Jalali may ride his beloved.

Siah Moi, the apple of my eye
Remember me when I die
My soulless body will know nothing
When it lies in the grave

Let Your Friends In On The News

The Kabul Times
Gives A 10 Per Cent
Discount To Every
New Subscriber



The picture shows Liselotte Pulver the heroine of the FRG film, "Wonderful Times in Spessart" an effective anti war film. The story is of the technological age where the heroine is always frustrated by her lover being called to arms at the crucial moments, thus showing war as the enemy of love and happiness.

World News In Brief

SAIGON, May 26, (Reuters).—A Vietnamese press photographer has been sentenced here to two years' imprisonment for taking pictures detrimental to South Vietnamese national security, the official Vietnam press agency reported.

It said Nguyen Thanh Tai, who worked for the American news agency, United Press International, took a series of photographs between April 1964 and July 1965 which showed the South Vietnamese army in a bad light.

STOUL, May 26, (Reuters).—Indonesia is to become the first country to have consular relations with South Korea while at the same time maintaining diplomatic ties with North Korea.

Colonel Sukanto Sajidiman arrived today to take up his post as the first Indonesian consul-general in Seoul.

The Indonesian consulate-general is to open on June 1.

TOKYO, May 26, (Reuters).—American nuclear scientists, who denied today that the U.S. nuclear submarine Squalid discharged radioactive waste into Sasebo harbour, southern Japan.

They said the Squalid's reaction was closed down soon after it arrived in Sasebo on May 2 and stayed shut until shortly before the submarine sailed on May 11.

The scientists added they did not know what caused the high radioactivity detected on May 6 around the Squalid at Sasebo but claimed the readings were well below danger level.

SYDNEY, May 26, (Reuters).—Thousands of shoppers milled

around the Prime Minister of India Mrs. Indira Gandhi when she visited a city store yesterday.

The crowd applauded as Mrs. Gandhi stepped from the huge black Rolls Royce.

One child managed to get her autograph; the prime minister stopped to speak with several others.

After spending some time in the store she was whisked away for a tour of Sydney's multi-million dollar opera house.

UNITED NATIONS, May 26, (U.N.).—The United Nations Security Council meets Monday to discuss a Haiti complaint about an alleged armed invasion. Haiti also charged that the Dominican Republic, which shares the Caribbean island, had mobilised its armed forces and concentrated troops at the border. An unidentified aircraft earlier this week bombed the presidential palace in port-au-Prince.

NEW YORK, May 26, (Reuters).—A federal court jury early today awarded former Republican presidential candidate Barry Goldwater \$75,000 in a defamation suit against the now-defunct Fact magazine and its publisher.

The jury, which deliberated for 12 hours, awarded Goldwater \$50,000 in punitive damages against the magazine, and \$25,000 in punitive damages against the publisher, Ralph Ginzburg.

FOR SALE
1963 Volkswagen 1200—duty unpaid, 41,000 KMs. Good condition. Regularly serviced. Original owner. Near offer \$1,000. Philips radiogramme MW 3 SW (tropicalised). Also various household effects. Tel. 21792/22870.

Weather

Skies in the northern, western and northeastern regions will be cloudy with a chance of rain. Southern, eastern and central parts of the country will be clear.

Yesterday's temperatures: was Jalalabad with a high of 35 C, 95 F. And coldest area was North Salang with a low of -1 C, 30 F. Today's temperature in Kabul at 2:00 p.m. was 20 C, 68 F. Wind speed was recorded in Kabul at 6 knot.

Yesterday's temperatures:
Kabul 26 C 7 C
79 F 44.5 F
Mazare Sharif 31 C 16 C
88 F 61 F
Herat 26 C 18 C
79 F 64.5 F
Kunduz 29 C 17 C
84 F 63 F
Baghlan 28 C 19 C
82 F 66 F
Laghman 33 C 15 C
91 F 59 F



ARIANA CINEMA:
At 12, 3, 5, 7 and 9 p.m.
Iranian colour film
WOMAN CALLED WINE
PARK CINEMA:
At 2, 5, 8 and 10 p.m.
American colour cinemascope film
DO NOT DISTURB
dubbed in Farsi.

Arabs Meet To Discuss Economic Boycott Of Israel

BEIRUT, May 26, (Tass).—The 26th conference of Arab countries on the economic boycott of Israel opened in the Lebanon yesterday. Taking part in it are representatives of 14 Arab states—members of the Arab League and four Arab emirates.

The conference was opened by the minister of national economy, labour and social affairs of Lebanon, Edouard Honein, who pointed to the importance of the forthcoming decisions for the struggle of the Arab peoples against Israel's aggression.

On the conference's agenda are over 60 various questions concerning the intensification of the economic boycott of Israel by Arab countries. The conference will last for 10 to 15 days.

Spit, Polish For Thailand Bound Hippies

BANGKOK, May 26, (Reuters).—Three hippies including a girl were allowed entry into Thailand from Laos yesterday only after they changed into clean clothes and groomed themselves.

Press reports said Thai immigration officials at Nonghai on the northeast border insisted that the hippies smarten themselves up before allowing them to enter.

Two other hippies who refused to follow suit were turned back to Laos.

But they later turned up at Nonghai after Laotian authorities refused to readmit them, and then vanished at night-fall.

The reports said immigration check-points along the border were alerted to look out for the two missing hippies who might try to slip into the country.

The Thai government recently announced it would crackdown on hippies because of the bad influence they have on Thai youths.

Afghan Week In Review:

Their Majesties To Visit The USSR

It was announced last week that Their Majesties are to pay a state visit to the Soviet Union on June 3 at the invitation of the head of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

His Majesty's visit to the neighbouring Soviet Union is another manifestation of very friendly and amicable ties existing between the two countries. Exchange of visits among the leaders of the two countries has now become a tradition.

Afghanistan and the Soviet Union hold with each other wide and very close cultural, technical and economic ties. Last week an agreement was signed between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union for the construction of the irrigation network of the Sardar Dam near Ghazni in central Afghanistan.

The irrigation network will carry water from Sardar reservoir to almost 50,000 acres of virgin land and supplement available irrigation water for another 2,500 acres.

The loan—totalling \$6,708,810 will be spent on equipment, engineering services, preparation of the networks plans and other tasks related to the project. It will be paid in eight years with five per cent interest on it for the last five years.

Another news of the week is, the speech delivered by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education on demonstrations held by students in Kabul for the last few days. The Minister Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal in a nationwide speech urged the students to think over what they were doing.

He told them if they really had any grievances the doors in the Ministry of Education were open and they should come over and talk them over. He said reasonable demands, which are within the framework of education, have always been heard and will be heard again.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education said the public have complained about this situation requesting the Ministry to put an end to it.

"I urge those who consider themselves patriots and who as enlightened youth talk about justice, rights and education, to consider all problems with care and see if their present action is contributing to the country's progress or are really hampering Afghanistan's development..." At the conclusion of his speech

Dr. Popal had these words to say: "I do not want the students to face the slightest inconvenience. Therefore we hope everyone, especially the educated class, will respect the law, the national interest and will help maintain order and discipline."

In the series of new measures to improve the country's education and objectives the Ministry of education announced last week that it has revived the post-graduate course for the College of Theology and Islamic Teachings at Kabul University.

Such a course was opened four years ago but was later discarded due to some difficulties.

In its announcement, the Ministry of Education said that a committee will study the programme and method of work of the institution, which will include among other things writing a thesis and conducting a period of practical assignment in judicial institutions.

Also during the week the first seismic station was opened near Kabul by the Kabul University. The station has been constructed through the technical assistance of the United States.

Blaiberg Doing Fine, Schuur Hospital Says

CAPE TOWN, May 26, (Reuters).—Dr. Philip Blaiberg, South Africa's surviving heart transplant patient, spent a restful night in Groote Schuur hospital where he was admitted yesterday for 10 days of medical tests.

His wife Eileen reported today she had been told he was fine.

Hospital authorities have denied that the 59-year-old dentist was admitted because of a change in his condition.

"Dr. Blaiberg is well. There has been no deterioration in his condition," Professor Velva Schrire, head of the hospital's cardiac clinic, said last night.

He added the hospital had always planned to bring Dr. Blaiberg back for an extensive post-operative medical check.

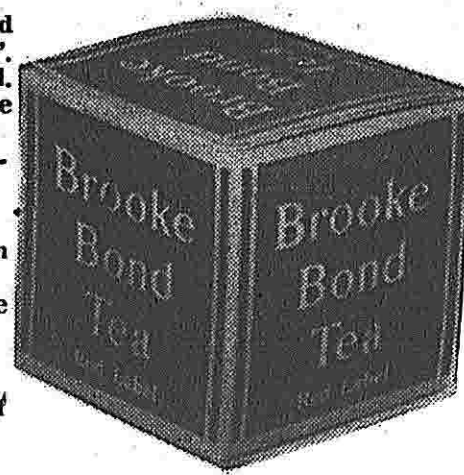
DOG LOST

Who has seen our 3 years old yellow Boxer, called "Sheriff". A finder's reward will be paid. Please contact: Mueller, Karte Char. Tel: 24615 Ext. 68.

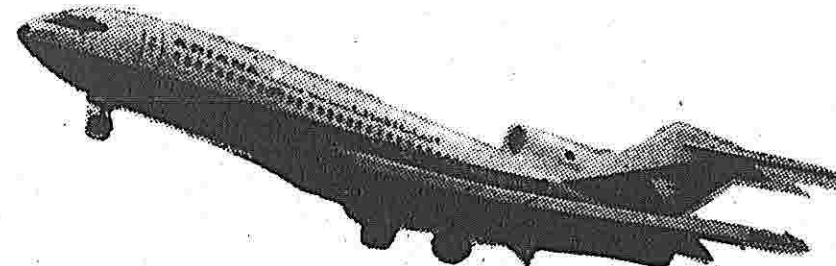
Wanted

Wanted—A Typist-clerk from June 1 for a month to fill leave vacancy. Salary Af. 250 day.

Contact WHIO, Ministry of Health.



ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES is now flying the Boeing 727 Jet



On most international routes.

For details

contact Ariana sales office,

Kabul

Telephone: 24731-2-3

Or

your travel agent.



AFTI

Afghan Fur Tailoring

Industry is ready to accept

personal orders from home

and abroad for tailoring

tanning or polishing. Contact

G. Hassan Faryadi and

brothers at Sherpur Square

near the German embassy

or P.O.B. 637 Kabul, Afghanistan

nistan



Be a winner even when you lose.



We have been selling lottery tickets for years at Af. 10 a piece because unlike other lotteries no one loses in Afghan Red Crescent Society raffles. You may be lucky and win one of our brand new cars, an expense paid trip to Beirut or Tehran, or cash prizes up to Af. 150,000. Even if you aren't lucky you still win.

Your money adds up to the society's ability to do a better job wherever and whenever its help is needed.

Buy Afghan Society Lottery

Ticket. They help.