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CAUL TIMES

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GURUSHCHOV

(Credit: from page 3)

years, he pointed out. "Of great importance is the increased
the current industrial capabilities of the
the movie is not related to the events of the
on a social and economic level. The power of the
individuals and other
in two countries. The good will between both
It is possible to continue to build confidence
in the future of the relationship between the
Each party should be ready to take
in the same room."

At the Cinema

At the Cinema

The weather

PARK CINEMA

At 3:30, 5:40 and 8:15 P.M.

For Sale

For Sale

USAF Base, Kandahar

From Thursday, August 25, 1955

The weather

United Nations, New Delhi

From Thursday, August 25, 1955

AFGHANISTAN will celebrate the Afghan New Year (Negush and 1955) on August 26, 1955, and will do so with great fanfare and color.

As the country's capital, Kabul will be the center of the celebrations, with the Afghan Government and the people of the country expected to participate in the events.

The Afghan Government has made arrangements for a grand ceremony to take place in the city, with the participation of the President, Prime Minister, and other high-ranking officials.

The main events will include a parade, musical performances, and traditional dances. The day will also feature the release of doves, a symbol of peace and prosperity.

The Afghan New Year is a time for reflection and reconciliation, and the country has been working towards bringing peace to the region.

The celebrations will be broadcast live on national television and radio, allowing the whole country to participate in the festivities.

The Afghan New Year is a time for hope and prosperity, and the country looks forward to a brighter future.
WE AND PAKHTUNISTAN

Pakhtunistan is a term that refers to the region inhabited by the Pakhtun (Pushto) people, who are speakers of the Pashto language. This region is home to Afghanistan and Pashtuns who live in Pakistan. The term is often used in discussions about the historical and political landscape of this area, which has been a source of conflict and negotiation between the two nations. The region's strategic significance, cultural identity, and linguistic diversity have been central to discussions about its governance and future.
Some Of The Well Known Pakhtunistani Leaders

Pasha Gul Sabih
Late Haji Mirza Ali Khan
Khan Abdul Samad Khan

ERHARD TO TAKE OVER AS SHADOW CHANCELLOR IN W. GERMANY MONDAY

BONN, Saturday, Aug. 31, (DPA)—

As from Monday next, West Germany's Economics Minister Ludwig Erhard will perform the duties of a kind of "shadow Chancellor" for the six weeks prior to his taking over the post officially from 87-year-old Chancellor Konrad Adenauer in Palais Schausmuhm.

During the two years of his Chancellorship—an initial new election in 1966 Dr. Erhard will have to cope with tasks of a magnitude that Dr. Adenauer seldom had to face during his fourteen years as West German Chancellor.

The new Chancellor is also fully aware that during his period of office the fate of the coming generation of Germans may at stake, according to informed sources.

Dr. Erhard, who is currently Vice-Chancellor as well as Economic

A U.N. Source Charges N.Y. Anti-Administration in Yemen

REHABIT, Lebanon, Saturday, Aug. 31, (AP)—

A high United Nations source who refused to be identified charged Friday that the U.N. mission observing Yemen's civil war was a dangerous and administrative anachronism.

The source, who observed that there are few U.N. activities in the desert kingdom and that its U.N. team was "obviously incompetent," added that it was "comparing 25 G.P.A. men to supply their remote outposts."

The charges followed the sudden retirement of the mission's head, Gen. Carl Von Horn, Chief of the United Nations' 1953-62 mission, which is expected to receive its 15,000th United Nations staff this year and 45 years in the service of the Yemen Arabs.

Gen. Von Horn, who is known for having been critical of U.N. headquarters in New York, also charged that the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Yemen and the disbandment of the royal forces from Saudi Arabia.

Source said U.N. observers had established almost all the way into Yemen and secret convoys of supplies and equipment from the United States by frontiers for the military and domestic Assistance.

A report said the U.N. observers had said that U.S. troops were being Overcrowded, that the Yemen armed forces were being allowed to gather at their bases and that this was a "shadow military operation" at the outputs.

The sources were said to have included the reports of the U.S. military and civilian administrations that failed to provide the point of betrayal by supplying only 60 per cent of the necessary weapons, 25 per cent of the required air support and 94 per cent of the logistical support to carrying out its assignment in Yemen.

The purpose of the mission, which began June 12 and whose head is the chief of the Security Council early in September 1962, has been the monitoring and reporting of the progress of the cease-fire agreements between the Yemen and the U.S. military and civilians, and its failure to provide the point of betrayal by supplying only 60 per cent of the necessary weapons, 25 per cent of the required air support and 94 per cent of the logistical support to carrying out its assignment in Yemen.

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