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## HM Inspects Wardak Mica Prospecting

KABUL, Oct. 28, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King, yesterday inspected mica prospecting activities in Wardak province. His Majesty was accompanied on his trip to Takana, Wardak, by Planning Minister Dr. Abdul Samad Hamed, Public Works Minister Eng. Mohammad Hussein Masha and president of the Mines and Geological Survey Department in the Ministry of Mines and Industries, Eng. Mohammad Hashem Mirzad.

On his arrival at 11:30 a.m. His Majesty was received in Takana by Governor Abdul Kader Kazi, Wardak parliamentarians, heads of various governmental departments, a large number of residents of the area and personnel of the project.

Speaking to the project personnel, His Majesty said "the treasures in our mountains are certain to be exploited for the benefit of the public with the exertion of our engineers, and technicians and with cooperation of friendly countries."

His Majesty showed special kindness to the staff working on the project. He returned to Kabul in the afternoon.

## IRANIAN PREMIER ARRIVES FOR THREE DAY VISIT

KABUL, Oct. 28, (Bakhtar).—The Prime Minister of Iran and Mrs. Amir Abbas Hoveida arrived in Kabul by Ariana Airlines for a three day official visit. Kabul residents gave a rousing welcome to Prime Minister and Mrs. Nour Ahmad Etemadi's guests. Prime Minister and Mrs. Etemadi, Court Minister Ali Mohammad, National Defence Minister Gen. Khan Mohammad, Information and Culture Minister Dr. Mohammad Anas, who is also the minister in attendance during Hoveida's visit, Kabul's mayor and governor, and the two country's envoys to each other's capitals were on hand to welcome them.

After the two prime ministers greeted each other and introduced their companions they reviewed a guard of honour, while the national anthems of Afghanistan and Iran were played.

Prime Minister and Mrs. Hoveida then accepted bouquets presented to them by a number of children on behalf of the residents of Kabul.

Following this Prime Minister and Mrs. Etemadi introduced the cabinet members, generals of the Royal Army, high ranking officials and heads of the diplomatic missions in Kabul to Premier and Mrs. Hoveida. The Iranian guests were also greeted by members of the Iranian embassy and resident Iranians.

Prime Minister and Mrs. Etemadi accompanied their guests to

Chelsitoon Palace which will serve as the residence of the Iranian statesman. The motorcade from Kabul International Airport to Chelsitoon Palace was hailed by a great number of students, and people from different walks of life waving Afghan and Iranian flags as a sign of welcome for the Iranian guests.

Prime Minister Hoveida is accompanied by the following on his visit:

Mansour Ruhani, minister of water and electricity; Mrs. Farokh Rof Parsa, minister of education; Khelat Bari, deputy minister for political affairs; Ghulam Hussain Khushbin, legal councillor at the Foreign Ministry; Ebrahim Dawari, director general at the Ministry of Economics; Sirus Farzana, deputy roads minister; and Sadria, head of the fifth political section in the Foreign Ministry.

Kabul's papers carried special editorials, other features, pictures and articles on Prime Minister Hoveida's visit to Afghanistan.

Kabul International Airport and roads leading from the airport to Chelsitoon Palace are all decorated with Afghan and Iranian flags.

The Iranian prime minister was to lunch privately today in Chelsitoon. Later in the afternoon after a meeting with Prime Minister Etemadi, Premier and Mrs. Hoveida will be received by Their Majesties the King and the Queen.

Tonight the Iranian guests will be guests of honour of Prime Minister Etemadi and his wife at a dinner reception in the Foreign Minister banquet hall.



Prime Minister Hoveida with Prime Minister Etemadi at Kabul International Airport. Photo: Mostamandi

## Nixon Has No Answer To U.S. Problems: LBJ

MORGANTOWN, West Virginia, Oct. 28. (Reuter).—President Johnson Saturday night accused Republican presidential candidate Richard Nixon of trying to fool the American people with a "trumped-up, misleading" election campaign.

He challenged Nixon, who is due to appear on a nation-wide television interview programme Sunday night, to come up with some answers then about the vital issues facing the United States.

Johnson spent Saturday afternoon and evening on a political trip to West Virginia and Kentucky, slipping into Nixon and the Republican party in four different speeches. He charged that the Republicans would "reverse the tide of progress" in America if they won.

The president reserved his toughest words for a Democratic dinner in Morgantown where he declared that Nixon and his fellow Republicans had failed to speak out on the issues.

"Instead," he said, "they have fed the American people a steady diet of balloons, base drums, cheerleaders and television commercials that don't even show the face of the candidate."

"I have never seen a slicker, more over-organised, trumped-up, misleading, now-you-see-it-now-you-don't political campaign that the one the Republican party is now waging", Johnson said.

## Cosmonaut Doing Well After Making 13 Orbits

MOSCOW, Oct. 28, (Tass).—The Soyuz-3 piloted by cosmonaut Georgi Bejegovoy, entered the zone of radio-visibility of Far Eastern measurement centres at 05:16 Moscow time yesterday while making its 13th orbit of the earth.

After a 10-hour interval the ground tracking system established again direct radio communication with Bejegovoy, who reported that he had had a good rest and felt fine. All the systems of the spacecraft are functioning well.

The ship's cabin has a normal pressure of 780 mm. of mercury column and a temperature of 21 degrees centigrade.

The Far Eastern measuring centres received from the spacecraft a sharp TV picture of the cosmonaut.

On October 27 cosmonaut Bejegovoy carried out an extensive scientific research programme. Stable radio communication is maintained with him.

Before flying into space on board Soyuz-3 Bejegovoy made the following statement at the cosmodrom:

The conquest of space is continuing successfully. An automatic docking of Soviet sputniks on a near-terrestrial orbit has been accomplished. The space stations Venus-4 and Zond-5 have made history-making flights.

These New outstanding space achievements of Soviet science and engineering are the results of the creative quest and heroic labour of our people. I have been entrusted to fly on board the spaceship Soyuz. The new space flight will be accomplished on the eve of the 51st anniversary of the great October socialist revolution.

## Samangan To Get Water System

AIBAK, Oct. 28, (Bakhtar).—Af. 2,000,000 will be spent this year on a drinking water network in Samangan and on macadamising city roads in Aibak.

This was decided in a meeting yesterday at the governor's office in which the mayor and other provincial officials were present.

The funds came from Af. 60 million distributed to provinces this year to mark the 50th independence anniversary and to implement small but urgent tasks.

## Tashkent Holds Film Festival

TASHKENT, Oct. 28, (Tass).—The struggle for national liberation, for peace and freedom of the peoples is one of the main themes of films shown at the international festival of Afro-Asian countries, now being held in Tashkent.

Films from Algeria, shown in the Tashkent arts palace yesterday, were devoted to this theme.

The director of the Film Road Mohammad Sliyam Riad, an active participant in the national liberation struggle in Algeria, told the audience:

"All the main facts reflected in my film have been taken from life."

He stressed that for his people this film was a day from the heroic past. But for the patriots of Vietnam and Angola this was their present day. "I wish these peoples success in their just struggle," the director said.

## Israel Says Latest Shelling Was Act of Retaliation

TEL AVIV, Oct. 28, (Reuter).—UAR's oil tanks near Suez Canal still blazed late yesterday after Saturday night's bombardment by Israeli artillery, military sources said here.

One military source told correspondents that the shelling of the Suez refineries was deliberate. Israeli guns opened up in retaliation after a surprise Egyptian artillery barrage along the Suez Canal Saturday night.

The final Israeli casualty list in the canal area following the bitter artillery duel was 15 dead and 35 wounded, the source said.

"The concerted artillery barrage starting in El Kantara to the north, and taken up within minutes by Egyptian batteries all along the line down to the Port Tewfik area, took us by surprise," the source admitted.

The Egyptian bombardment began on an Israeli Sabbath afternoon when some soldiers were playing football and others were relaxing.

Damage to Israeli positions along the line following the Egyptian bombardment was virtually nil, an Israeli source told correspondents.

Defence Minister General Moshe Dayan yesterday gave a first-hand report of the clash to Prime Minister Levi Eshkol.

Just over a year ago the same refineries were crippled by Israeli artillery in another major duel.

Former Israeli chief-of-staff, Gen. Yitzhak Rabin, now ambassador to Washington, was touring the area of the Suez Canal Saturday afternoon and left barely an hour before the Egyptian attack.

Under cover of the shelling or soon afterwards two or three Egyptian commando groups infiltrated across the canal. One group ambushed two Israeli vehicles and killed two soldiers one dead raider was found near the scene of the skirmish, some 10 kms. north of Port Tewfik.

Another commando unit which crossed near El Kantara planted mines. An Israeli vehicle carrying water hit one yesterday but there were no casualties.

## American Electioneering Hits London

LONDON, Oct. 28, (Reuter).—Fleet Street, centre of Britain's newspapers industry, witnessed a curious demonstration this week.

A small group of American students wearing sandwich boards pushed through lunch time crowds urging votes for Hubert Humphrey, democratic candidate for U.S. president.

Seasoned European journalists, who hardly bat an eye when royal processions move down the winding street or when British students demonstrate stopped and stared.

They were handed a leaflet declaring "this election counts like hell be counted in it".

In small print above this headline was: "Get out every U.S. over-abroad who may be thinking of sitting it out on November 5".

The sandwich-board campaign through London and other British cities is only one part of the effort by "Americans Abroad for Humphrey" to gain the votes of an estimated 55,000 American civilians in Britain eligible to ballot on November 5.

Campaigners for Republican candidate Richard Nixon are also busy seeking these votes by handing out leaflets, badges and car stickers.

Another group is allowed to campaign within U.S. military bases in Britain where 26,000 American servicemen are stationed.

The Humphrey and Nixon forces have set up campaign centres in many parts of Europe. They are well aware that in the 1960 election, the late President Kennedy lost California's vote because of absentee ballots—former overseas troops and American civilian expatriates.

In Britain, the Humphrey and Nixon campaigns are being helped by leaflets and badges sent from the United States. Both sides maintain the major financing depends on contributions from American residents here.

Gathering votes is much more complicated overseas than in a home state. This is because the eligible American voters overseas come from the 50 states, each subject to varying electoral laws.

British newspapers, television and other news media are showing a tremendous interest in the election, many Britons have even volunteered to campaign for either the Humphrey or Nixon groups.

Most of the fund raised in this country have been used for advertising in American-oriented European publications. In addition British newspapers such as the Times, the Guardian and the Telegraph have carried paid advertisements in their classified columns asking for American campaign volunteers.

Anthony Hyde, a U.S. businessman who once worked for the Truman administration and heads the Democrats campaign in Britain, says that if it is a close election "Americans abroad for Humphrey could provide the margin he needs".

## Mexico City:

### 3rd Worlder Shows It Can Host Olympics

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 28, (AFP).—The Mexico Olympic Games, triumphing over all the hazards and crises which beset them since their inception, swept to a victorious close last night in a shower of gold medals.

During the two tumultuous weeks of the biggest sports festival ever held, Mexico—the first of the developing countries to play host to the games—has proven it was worthy of the honour entrusted to it.

Mexico City has shown it was fully capable of organising the games, providing ultra-modern facilities for more than 7,500 athletes from 108 countries competing in a 15-day programme of 19 sports.

About 1,500 newsmen were here to cover the games, an estimated 100,000 spectators were in the grandstands, and perhaps 500 million persons watched the Olympics on television programmes relayed throughout the world by satellites.

The games went off without a hitch and the credit goes to Mexico.

Just before they started, bloody clashes between students and police in Mexico City raised fears that an internal Mexican crisis might force postponement or cancellation of the Olympics. But Avery Brundage, the doughty 81-year-old President of the International Olympic Committee, decreed that the show would go on as planned, and the student unrest subsided.

The strict security precautions taken on the opening day of the games on October 12, when heavy armed troops and police ringed the stadium in the wake of Mexico City's student troubles were lifted.

The relaxation in security precautions was expected after the games had proceeded without interruption by students who are demanding a bigger voice in the running of the country.

The final day of the games coincided with a government statement announcing the release of 68 of the students and teachers jailed after the clash in the square of the three cultures.

Four days after the games began a near-crisis developed in the U.S. team when two black American sprint stars, Tommie Smith and John Carlos, who won first and third place in the 200-metre dash, raised their fists in a "black power" protest gesture when the U.S. national anthem was played during their medal award ceremony.

They were fired from the U.S. team and, for a moment, it looked as though the trouble might spread. The affair is still simmering along, but it has now become part of America's internal problems and it failed to endanger the games.

The one big worry which plagued the organisers of the games from the moment when five years ago, it was decided to hold the Olympics here was the question of the effect which Mexico City's altitude (2,240 metres) and its "thin air" might have on Olympic athletes.

Last night, with a dozen records smashed in track and field, and half a dozen in swimming, it is clear that if the altitude and "thin air" handicapped a few athletes, others were actually helped by conditions here, and many were not affected in any serious way at all.

For athletes, Mexico City's thin air meant breathing difficulties before they had adjusted to it and less oxygen per lungful, hampering competitors in sports requiring endurance and stamina.

To meet this problem, many countries had put their teams through training in high-altitude camps and most athletes arrived here well before the games to adjust to conditions.

But the "thin air" was a real boon to athletes competing in events which required short, sharp bursts of energy, events in which less resistance from the air helped them to set new records.

The unbelievable new long jump record set by America's Bob Beamon probably owes something to Mexico City's "thin air".

The same may be said for the avalanche of records here in the track sprint and relay events. And the extraordinary showing made by Kenya's "mountain men" in the middle and long distance runs is probably due, in part, to the fact that they are accustomed to high altitude.

Some of the teams, which did less well than they had hoped, have

(Continued on page 4)

## U.S. Sets Record For Medals Won In Single Olympiad

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 28, (Reuter).—The United States emerged as the greatest Olympic colossus of all time when they set a record for the number of medals won at one Olympiad on the second-last day of games competition here.

They took their total to a massive 106, eclipsing the previous best of 103 by the Soviet Union in Rome in 1960.

Swimmers, the heart of American success in these games, won the 104th medal, a gold, which wiped the Soviet record off the books, and they did it with a world record performance.

Charles Hickcox, Donald Kenzie, Douglas Russel and Kenneth Walsh cut 1.6 seconds off the four times 100 metres medley relay record with a sparkling time of 3 minutes 54.9 seconds.

The East German team which set the previous world mark was second to the Americans, beaten despite a record-shattering first leg by Roland Matthes.

The 17-year-old student topped his own world record by four-tenths of a second to 58.0 seconds but the Americans' all-round strength wore down the lead Matthes gained for his squad.

It was the third American victory in Saturday night's three swimming events, underlining their dominant strength in the olympic pool. In the

33 swimming contests they won medals, 23 of them gold.

Hickcox's relay victory took his gold total to three—he had previously won the 200 and 400 metres individual medley races.

The other American swimming victories were scored by Mike Burton in the men's 1,500 metres free-style and the women's four times 100 metres free-style relay squad.

The Soviet Union, with victories in boxing, gymnastics, wrestling, basketball and volleyball, outstripped the United States on the day by eight golds to five. But they are behind overall with 29 gold medals to 45 for the United States and a total 91 medals to the Americans' 106.

George Foreman, an American Negro proudly wound up the Olympic boxing tournament by waving a silken miniature of the United States flag around the ring to the wild cheers of a 16,000 capacity crowd after he had won the heavy-weight gold medal at the Mexico arena here last night.

During the 200 metres medal presentation ceremony Pappy Gault, the Negro manager, in agreement with all of his eleven boxers which included nine negroes asked Avery Brundage President of the International Committee to personally hand the boxing medals to the United States.

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# THE KABUL TIMES

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## Food For Thought

Newspapers always excite curiosity. No one ever lays one down without a feeling of disappointment.

Charles Lamb

## Middle East Flare-up

The latest outbreak of fighting across the Suez Canal is yet another proof of Israeli belligerency and aggressive designs against the neighbouring Arab countries. In a major clash for some months yesterday Israeli guns and artillery pounded against civilian targets destroying a number of homes and an oil refinery in the Suez town. It is true that Israel itself suffered in retaliation but it is likely to suffer more in the future for it seems that the Arab countries are at their wits end and are beginning to realise the futility of all round efforts to bring a peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem as a result of the stubborn and unrealistic attitude adopted by the government of Israel.

The Israeli attitude is stubborn because it is refusing to heed the United Nations resolutions on the Middle East. The United Nations reflects world public opinion. Any government trying to run counter to world public opinion must be considered stubborn. Had the Israeli government given up this attitude and abided by the Security Council resolution of last November there would have been a definite improvement in the Middle East crisis and a headway made into the peaceful settlement.

The attitude of Israel is unrealistic because it is wrong to hope for or believe in the legitimacy of aggression not to mention reaping the fruit of aggression. By refusing to abide by the

council resolution Israel is obviously hoping to perpetuate its rule in the occupied Arab territories. The actual Israeli plans may not stop at the permanent holding of the occupied territories but may well aim at annexing additional territories.

None of these goals are realistic, because Israel will never be able to pacify the Arabs in the occupied areas. Nor will the Arab countries continue to accept the present status quo in the Middle East. Ever since the June 1967 Israeli war of aggression and the forceful occupation of the Arab territories there has been a growing resistance movement by the Arabs living in these areas. Although Israel has resorted to all means including bribery, torture, imprisonment and resettling the resistance movement seems to be growing stronger every day.

The increased pressure on the Arabs in the occupied territories led the Arab countries to ask the United Nations to send a special envoy to area to look into their conditions. Israel refused to abide by the UN decision to carry out this assignment. Instead Israel is continuing acts of terror against the Arabs in the occupied territories and provocation against the neighbouring Arab countries. The expansionists of Tel Aviv should realise that they are playing with fire and are likely to plunge the Middle East into another major conflict from which they may not emerge as victorious as in the last war.

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday *Anis* carried an editorial entitled "Afghanistan and Iran". The usual space available for an editorial, it said, is not enough to cope with all aspects of the common cultural and historical heritage between the two countries.

One can take a lifetime studying the history, literature and the fighting spirit common to our peoples and yet not knowing much about the origin or difference of the two.

Such friendship and close ties cannot be found between any other two countries in the world. The treaty of friendship signed between the two countries following the regaining of Afghanistan's independence entered a more important stage following the visit paid by His Majesty Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi in 1929 and the 1341 visit of the Shahinshah to Kabul when he offered good offices for the restoration of ties between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Economic and cultural contacts between the two countries also increased with the exchange of delegations and reciprocal visits of distinguished personalities of the two countries.

The warm and cordial reception accorded by the Iranian government to Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi during his short visit to Tehran recently on his way home from Paris is another sign of the amicable and growing ties between Afghanistan and Iran.

The grounds will be further paved for greater economic and cultural cooperation with the visit of the Iranian prime minister Amir Abbas Hoveida to Kabul.

In another editorial the paper discussed the latest Israeli aggression against Arab countries. The latest Israeli aggression against Syria and Jordan and the rocket attack on Port Tewfik which led to the destruction of two houses, once again proves that Israel is violating the ceasefire and wants to make the Middle East situation deteriorate for its own benefit.

The efforts of the United Nations special envoy Gunnar Jarring has not been successful mainly due to the non-cooperation of the Israeli government.

Now that efforts are underway in

the United Nations to find a peaceful solution to the Middle East crisis Israel is making use of every opportunity to contribute to the chaos and confusion in the area.

Unless the Israeli government with a realisation of the dangerous situation stops its provocative actions, the Arab countries will have no alternative but to resort to the use of force in order to regain their territories forcibly occupied by the Israeli expansionists.

Yesterday's *Islah* carried a number

of letters to the editor, one urged the authorities concerned to prepare a table showing exactly the times of beginning and breaking of the fast during the month of Ramadan. This table should be published in newspapers, urged the letter.

Another letter said some of the signatures noticed on official letters are entirely incomprehensible. They resemble of abstract art more than they do signatures. The letter said it should compulsory for name and rank of the person signing to be typed or written clearly underneath.

## World Press

A leading West German daily, the right-of-centre Hamburg-published *Die Welt* assessed French President Charles de Gaulle's visit to Turkey as a show of solidarity.

It was not as NATO partners, but as men equally concerned over developments in the Mediterranean that the two nations leaders were getting together, the paper said.

Since Paris, too, was concerned over the presence of Soviet ships in the Mediterranean, "an emphasis on the solidarity of western countries bordering on the Mediterranean seems to be important to de Gaulle at this very instant", *Die Welt* said, pointing out that "Turkey now is the last partner between the Soviet Union and the Arab states that have become dependent on it, as for example Syria on Turkey's southern border".

*Nhan Dan*, the North Vietnamese workers (communist) party daily, affirmed that President Johnson's statements on Thursday amounted to a new U.S. rejection of an unconditional end to bombing of North Vietnam and brought the Paris talks to a standstill.

In its first comment on Johnson's Thursday news conference, the daily recalled that the U.S. President said there was no change in the Vietnam situation and no breakthrough in the Paris talks to a standstill.

In its first comment on Johnson's Thursday news conference,

the daily recalled that the U.S. President said there was no change in the Vietnam situation and no breakthrough in the Paris talks. It said this meant that "Johnson has once again declared that he refuses an unconditional halt to (U.S.) bombing of the Vietnamese Democratic Republic, while again peddling the 'good will' of the U.S. and trying to put the blame on the Vietnamese".

*Nhan Dan* added that the president's statement was "entirely against truth—it shows, above all, that the U.S. government does not want to end the war nor achieve a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem".

The party daily made no reference to other problems involved such as the possible role of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam in peace negotiations.

But it reiterated the Hanoi government's determination not to make any concessions in exchange for a halt to bombing, which was a "legitimate" requirement.

*Nhan Dan* said the U.S. must "end unconditionally this war of destruction", and added that "our people resolutely reject any condition for (U.S.) de-escalation... If the U.S. government refuses to listen to common sense... it will have to assume full responsibility for the prolongation of the war and the deadlock at the Paris conference".

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

S. SHAFIE RAHEL, Editor  
Tel: 23821

Tel: 23821

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## UN Assembly:

### Mahmoud Riad addresses 23rd session

Following are excerpts from the speech of Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad of the United Arab Republic before the General Assembly October 10:

I don't believe that the world has ever witnessed, since the occupation of European territories, a policy where, in a mad exercise of force, every rule of law, be it a law of peace or war, has been systematically violated and every right of man been violently denied, such as the policy followed by Israel in the occupied Arab territories.

It was only natural, therefore, that the International Conference on Human Rights, meeting in Tehran last May, condemned the Israeli policy in the occupied territories.

As for the Israeli policy of evicting the Arab citizens from their territories, and changing the character of these territories and replacing them with Israeli settlements, we believe that this policy constitutes the most ominous form of Israeli racist colonialism exercised in the second half of the 20th century.

While Israel continues its policy of occupying more of the Arab territories and transforming more of the Arab citizens into refugees, it has been undertaking a campaign of international deception in which it claims a desire for peace.

Israel occupies Arab territories and claims peace.

It insists the return of the refugees and displaced peoples and claims peace.

It carries out a campaign of terror and oppression against Arab citizens in the occupied territories and claims peace.

It annexes Jerusalem and claims peace.

It plunders Arab property and claims peace.

It refuses to implement the peaceful settlement laid down by the Security Council, and claims peace.

It lays down one obstacle after the other to the peace mission of Ambassador Jarring, and it claims peace.

Peace, in Israel's view, is the surrender of the Arab people to its will and their acquiescence to its territorial ambitions.

But Israel's concept of its international obligations, whether emanating from the Charter or from its contractual commitments derived from its signature to international agreements, is no different from its concept of peace.

Israel has declared its repudiation of the armistice agreements to which it has put its signature in 1949, when it realised that these agreements stood in the way of its ambition to acquire territory beyond the 1949 lines. The Prime Minister of Israel, Ben-Gurion, declared during the aggression against Egypt in 1956 that the Egyptian-Israeli agreement was "dead and buried."

This is Israel's attitude toward international agreements on which it puts its signature. Today, it calls upon the Arab states to hand it an instrument of their surrender. Israel relies upon its occupation of the Arab territories to impose upon the Arab states this surrender. We refuse to surrender, while we insist on the termination of aggression and the realisation of peace.

The entire international community is called upon to reject Israel's policy of imposing a fait accompli, based on the use of force and aggression, as a substitute for international legitimacy.

We cannot imagine that Israel could have been able to continue its policy of aggression and defiance of the United Nations and its resolutions had it not been receiving the political and material support of the United States, the supply by the United States, of weapons and planes to Israel, while it insists on the occupation of the territories of three member states of the United Nations can in no way contribute to the realisation of peace in the Middle East.

Any military or economic assistance provided to Israel while it occupies the Arab territories is but a support to the Israeli aggression.

ression and an act against the Arab countries and peoples.

There is no precedent in contemporary history for Israel's policy in the Middle East, except that policy exercised by Nazi Germany against the peoples of Europe in the first half of this century. Both policies emanate from a blind, racist philosophy, which imagines that a group of people are entitled to impose their will upon other peoples.

Israel today is recording, against the Arab peoples in the Middle East, the same record of Nazi Germany against the peoples of Europe.

Israel considers itself entitled, to cross any national frontier by force for the purpose of imposing a fait accompli and, consequently, demanding from the occupied countries negotiations to confer legality upon its territorial gains.

While Israel continues to insist on its aggression and its refusal of the peace settlement adopted by the Security Council, the United Arab Republic has taken a clear and consistent position; namely, to implement the peace settlement as embodied in the November 22 Security Council resolution.

We have informed the special representative, from the very beginning of our talks with him, of our full acceptance of the Security Council resolution as well as of our readiness for its implementation. We have formally declared that position on more than one occasion.

Throughout the talks, which have started almost a year ago, we have exerted every effort to cooperate with the special representative for the implementation of the Security Council resolution.

We have affirmed to him that the faithful implementation of the Security Council resolution represents the road to peace and that on our part, we are ready to implement that resolution.

We consider it necessary that the Security Council undertake the supervision, and guarantee (Continued on page 4)

## UN Assembly:

### Iranian foreign minister's address

Following are excerpts from Iranian Foreign Minister, Ardeshir Zahedi's speech at the 23rd UN General Assembly session:

Mr. President;

The last session of the General Assembly met under a gloomy atmosphere. Confronted, as we are now, by the continued existence of numerous situations of actual or threatened armed conflict, by the failures in the economic field and an increasing disenchantment throughout the world with the efficacy of the United Nations in fulfilling the basic responsibilities, we are unhappily conscious of the fact that we have made no real progress in solving these problems. However, in our preoccupation with persistent international crises, we should not fail to note some of the encouraging achievements made in other areas.

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons certainly represents a positive step on the road to nuclear disarmament. We can also draw encouragement from the intensified national and international efforts in the field of Human Rights, which culminated in the International Conference on Human Rights in Tehran in April and May of this year.

The progress in developing provisions governing exploration of outer space, and examination of the question of reserving the sea bed and ocean floor for peaceful purposes, holds great promise for the future of mankind.

However, our lack of success in assuaging the imperative and urgent problems that confront us now

has overshadowed these gains.

As we begin this session of the Assembly, the world is faced with dangerous and destructive conflicts that are just as far from being resolved today as they were when we met a year ago. The war in Vietnam continues. Efforts to resolve the problems of the Middle East, in the aftermath of the war, continue to be frustrated.

The Development Decade and the Second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development have proved to be, to all intents and purposes, a failure. We have failed, in short, to make progress in the vital areas of peace-keeping and peace-building.

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is the fruit of a good deal of hard work. The conclusion of such a treaty was vital. While recognising that this treaty will open the way to negotiations on the basic problems of disarmament and stopping the nuclear arms race, it has not entirely fulfilled our hopes or calmed our anxiety.

As events during the past few years eroded our confidence in the efficacy of this Organization as the guardian of our security, the importance of security assurances for non-nuclear weapon states, has played an increasingly important role in our consideration of the non-proliferation provisions. My Government would have liked to have seen non-proliferation and security assurances as parallel, inseparable and integral parts of a treaty of general and complete dis-

armament.

It is therefore a matter of deep regret for my Government that the Conference of the Non-Nuclear-Weapon States was unable to fulfill its promise of devising a solution for the problem of the Security of the Non-Nuclear Weapon States.

The polarised power and the gap between the industrial and under-developed nations threaten the vital interests of all nations, both rich and poor, and the development of conditions for creating a stable world community.

The glaring disparities in living standards which separate the developing nations and industrial powers are paralleled by the abhorrent gulf that still separates millions of human beings from the full enjoyment of their basic human rights.

The importance of this inter-relationship was recognised again at the recent International Human Rights Conference in Tehran, and was eloquently reflected in the Conference's various resolutions as well as in the proclamation of Tehran.

In fact, this historic and solemn document is the first text of its kind which does not limit itself to freedoms in the "classical" sense but covers a broad range of economic, social and cultural rights. It is an oath by the international community, reflecting the common will to accomplish the full realisation of human rights in order to eliminate from our planet the evils of illiteracy, racism, violence, hunger and disease.

I should like to reiterate, once again, that we condemn the poli- (Continued on page 4)

## Zambia Suffers:

### Rhodesia benefits from sanctions

The other major change that has taken place since 1965 is that Japanese, W. German and French firms have established a foothold in Rhodesia, which even the continuation of import controls which most people regard as inevitable will fail to shake.

While the BMC plant at Umtali was shut when the supply of knocked down vehicles from the UK dried up, French and Japanese cars have continued to arrive.

In fact, Salisbury's Austin dealer now handles Datsuns, and the Mercedes man, hit by the Government's prohibition on the import of any cars worth over £1,000, has turned to Toyota.

To its credit BMC has hit back by offering entirely to rebuild any of the firm's cars, no matter how broken down they may be. "I call it our new lamps for old policy," says Duncan Brown, BMC's managing director, who in an attempt to keep as many of the staff employed as possible turned a four-acre plot next to the factory into a veget-

#### PART III

table patch. His one consolation as he sits in Umtali and watches the Japanese invasion is that his biggest rival, Ford, has pulled out entirely and sold its factory to the Government's Industrial Development Corporation.

Just how much direct damage sanctions have done to British interests in Rhodesia is hard to say. The biggest single blow is the loss of the Zambian market which accounted for one-third of Rhodesia's exports and almost certainly, with the exception of the coal and electricity that powers the Copper Belt, will never return. That profits of the BICC offshoot Rhodesia Cable have fallen by around 45 per cent, is almost wholly due to the loss of the Zambian market.

Just how quickly Rhodesia would recover if and when sanctions are lifted is equally difficult to forecast. The tobacco growers are convinced that they will completely reestablish their dominance in the British market: the only question is how soon and on what conditions.

With the seeds of the seasons' crop already in the ground even the

congenitally optimistic Tobacco Growers' Association recognises that nothing can be done until at least next autumn and just how and at what price the stockpile will be released is obviously a subject fraught with difficulty and tension.

The mining industry, as I have already indicated, is all set for a boom but Rhodesia's balance of payments position is now such that she will have to proceed extremely cautiously for at least the next couple of years. Though her trade is still reckoned to be just about in balance the going on the export front, as the threat of still tighter import controls indicates, is extremely tough.

What is more if sanctions were lifted Rhodesia would have to find about £45 million in foreign exchange loans and dividends from British and other foreign shareholders who have had to go without for the past three years. Even now the Rhodesian economy is nowhere near total collapse but if the negotiations fail there is no question that it will become steadily more unpleasant for everybody. (Sunday Times)

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

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FOREIGN

Yearly	40
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Public Health

Minister Talks

To Iran Press

**By Feridun Gilani**  
Miss Kobra Nourzai, Afghanistan's Minister of Public Health, who visited Iran on an official visit, is the first woman to win a seat in her country's cabinet. Smiling, self-assured and dynamic, Miss Nourzai, 36, represents emancipated women of Afghanistan "who are moving from strength to strength."  
Afghanistan followed Iran in enfranchising its women some eight years ago; ever since, Afghan women have made great progress in social and political fields.  
"In spite of their undoubted good-will," Miss Nourzai says, "Afghan men still have long way to go before they learn to treat their women as full social equals." The fact that most Afghan women have not yet had the chance to gain social and political experience makes it difficult to establish full equality.

Miss Nourzai loves to talk about Iran and Afghanistan's "common past and firm racial, national and cultural ties."

She is bitter about "the yawning gap" which separates the advanced countries from the developing states, particularly as far as health services are concerned. Her ambition is to give Afghanistan a national health system under which "people would not be denied the right to be healthy simply because they are poor."

A graduate of Paris University in sociology, Miss Nourzai has a brilliant record as an indefatigable Afghan suffragette. While still Dean of the Faculty of Domestic Sciences at Kabul University, she was an active member of the Afghan Women's Association.  
(KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL)



HRH Princess Shams Fahlevi on her recent visit to Kabul at the invitation of HRH Prince Ahmad Shah, the high president of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, also visited the Afghan Women's Welfare Institute.

PRESS ON WOMEN:

A women's page in a man's newspaper

The weekly *Zhwandoon*, for the third time in a row, published a very informative and well-written interview with an actor, *Islah* and *Amis* have no stories on any women either. Like usual there is a dose of what the women should do in both of the papers, however.

Neither can fill the page assigned to women with material on, about or for women. There are readings

By Feroza

for children, and the regular installment of the novelle.

Women, especially the progressive ones, who do read papers and would like to see something of interest in them, are likely not to be pleased when they are merely told what to do. Probably this is one reason why the women's pages of Kabul papers are not nearly read as much as magazines and papers from some of our neighbouring countries and from Europe.

It is true the Afghan press is still in its formative days. But there is no denying that the women's sections in the papers lags even further behind.

Just a cursory examination of how a woman's page is put together supplies part of the answer.

Only one of the five dailies published in Kabul has a fulltime woman on its staff. This woman, even though she is a journalist by training, is not handling the women's page.

The women's page of the paper which employs this girl is handled by another younger lady without a university education or experience on newspapers.

But even if this woman handled the page probably the product would not be too different. She would have to have the cooperation of women reporters, who are nonexistent.

Persons high up on the hierarchy of press in Afghanistan have always noted that the press should be an instrument of enlightenment. While there is a deliberate attempt in other fields of endeavour in the country to give better and more favourable opportunities to the women, the press, ironically, has failed to do so.

If the press is not really altruistic it should keep in mind its own interest. The number of literate women is not much smaller than the number of men who can read and write and who could become newspaper readers and subscribers.

For the money short Kabul papers, the women could be more valuable readers even were they smaller in number. They are the ones who do most of the purchasing and advertisers should be aware of this fact.

Even if they don't practice the teachings on enlightenment the papers should try to improve their women's pages in order to attract more advertisement. In this way

both the papers and the women readers would benefit.

It is appropriate here to mention the experiments made at Radio Afghanistan where programmes only a few years ago, just as the newspapers of today, were fashioned for men.

This has changed greatly today, and so has the audience of Radio Afghanistan. Today the radio has truly become family entertainment because the lady of the house clearly sees herself in the programmes.

This achievement was not factitious. There was a deliberate attempt on the part of the personnel of the radio to encourage its female staff and to provide any guidance, for them.

If the newspapers follow this example, they will gain.

Mrs. Farani heads specialised programmes dept. at Radio

By A Reporter

A veteran worker of Radio Afghanistan, Nour Jahan Farani has just returned from a four month stay in Australia where she took courses in programmes for farmers. She has now been appointed the director of the specialised programmes of Radio Afghanistan which includes the Village Development Programme beamed four times a week for half an hour, the Pashto, Dari, English and Russian courses, the Red Crescent programme and the sports programme.

Mrs. Farani, a mother of two children, graduated from the Faculty of Letters and Humanities four years ago and since then has worked in the Women's Welfare Institute as a member of its Enlightenment Department. Later she was called to work with Radio Afghanistan because she has studied journalism.

Before her departure for Australia she worked in the Youth programme, Woman and Life and the Children's Programme. She now hopes to bring about innovations in the village programme which she thinks need a lot of polishing.

"Since most of our farmers do not have their own radios nor are able to express their views by writing, it is important to get in contact with them to ask what they think of the programmes and what they think should be added," she said.

For this purpose Mrs. Farani thinks they have to employ a reporter who is constantly in touch with the farmers to provide reports about their complaints so that the producers of the programme can prepare programmes which fit the taste of the farmers.

"Another step in making better programmes is to invite the farmers once a month to the radio and ask what they consider important. Those who are able to express and criticise the programme in the best way will be given awards which are to be prepared with the help of UNESCO and the Rural Development Authority," she said.

She also expects to help produce the sports programme to encourage people to take a greater interest in

Madam, My Madam

Who's who at the UN

By Nokta Cheen, UN

"Who is coming in," I asked the lady with the big camera on her shoulder at the entrance of the UN secretariate building.

"Oh, some president of some country," she said with a little annoyance.

"But who is it?" I persisted. "I told you, didn't I, the president of some country. I don't know which country. Some country," she said very rudely.

I looked around. The two girls sitting at the information desk perhaps could supply me with a proper answer. Even the chicks up yonder didn't know. The resident of some country, I told myself.

I went back to the photographer. She was now resting the sofa in the corridor.

A little frightened, I went to her. "Look, I'm a pressman myself. Here is my accredited card. It is my duty to find out who is coming. None of you three women are ready to tell me. Just say so," I told her.

"I guessed you were from one of those Indian newspapers. See, I have met so many people that I can guess whose from where," she said.

"Sure you do. I only have a small reservation. I'm not an Indian," I said.

"Oh, then where are you from?" she asked, showing interest.

"Afghanistan," she implored. "That some place in Africa, isn't it?"

"Oh, yes," I said. "We're neighbour of Zambia." I told her. "Zambia, I have heard of it. Its president was here sometimes ago. He wears a long robe, one of those traditional costumes, which is so fabulous, and I love it," she said.

"Which part of the United States do you come from?" I asked her.

"Oh, I'm from the wild west, have you been there?" she asked me.

"I haven't met any wild people really," I told her thinking I have cracked a joke.

"We really aren't such a wild lot. It is just said and put that

way. It doesn't mean a thing", she said with a sigh.

"What about this president?" I asked her.

"Oh, he will be here at 12:30. Another half an hour or so, you have to wait if you want to see him. It is interesting to meet VIP's", she said.

"Sure it is. I want to wait. But tell me, what paper do you representing?" I asked her.

"I'm not in the paper business. I am in films. I am making this movie for NBC. They always send me around here. I have been at the United Nations for years and I have to know everybody. I know many heads of states, all the big people at the United Nations. Just by filming them. Can you imagine," she said.

"I can, why not, this is the way you meet people," I replied.

After a little pause, I asked her but tell me. When a VIP comes around here, are you the only one who films him? Are there no other TV stations interested in this kind of a work?"

"Oh, sure there are. In New York alone there are many such agencies. I don't how many, but quite a few. You are a pressman, you ought to find out for yourself. It is important."

After a pause, I asked her again, "what about this president. Who will accompany him to the United Nations?"

"Oh mister, you're such a pest, if you don't mind my language. I just told you I don't have the details. This is all."

After a little while a big car, bearing a diplomatic member plate, arrived the woman with the camera rushed out and started taking films of him. Well, the man was Arenales, the president of the General Assembly for the current session.

Two women are members of the Bonn Cabinet

By Ulrich Kordt

For the first time in its existence, two women are members of the Bonn Cabinet. The new female colleague of the Federal Health Minister, Mrs. Kate Strobel of the Social Democratic Party (SPD), is the 56-year-old Christian Democratic M.P. Aenne Brauksiepe.

Chancellor Kiesinger entrusted the Ministry for Family and Youth affairs to her. Its former head, Dr. Bruno Heck, will devote all of his time in the future to his work as General Secretary of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU).

Aenne Brauksiepe's nomination did not come as a surprise. The well-known politician has worked on family and youth matters for years. She holds many important offices in the West Germany and in the international women's movement and is also the only woman to be a member of her party's directory boards.

Aenne Brauksiepe, nee Engels, comes from Duisburg. The Rhine-Ruhr industrial centre. Her father was an official of the Imperial Railways, her mother active in local politics for the Catholic "Zentrumspartei".

Her commitment to the Christian youth movement was followed by work with the blind and crippled. The Nazis did not permit her to become a teacher because of her parents' political activities.

In order to study philology, she therefore went to Glasgow and stayed at the home of a professor of literature. In 1937, she married the political editor Dr. Werner Brauksiepe. Years of working as a teacher for crippled children in Holland followed. Aenne Brauksiepe did not return to Duisburg until 1943.

She became active in city politics immediately after the war. She was elected to the West German Bundestag in 1949 and has been able to defend her Cologne constituency successfully ever since. Her number of offices has grown with the years.

Today, Aenne Brauksiepe is a member of the Board of the German Catholic Women's Association, State Chairman of the European Women's Union (EFU), Vice-President of the Family Association of German Catholics and chairman of the Federal Association of CDU women. She was elected to the directory board of the CDU in 1956.



Miss Fauzia Bakaye



Miss Humaira Aziz



Miss Sultana Omid

All About Women

# Olympic Wedding: Adoring Mexicans Block Way To Altar For Czech Stars

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 28, (Reuters).—Czechoslovakia's golden gymnast girl, Vera Caslavka, was married in Mexico City's cathedral Saturday night as an over-enthusiastic crowd of 10,000 Mexicans ran riot and threaten to bring the ceremony to a halt.

The crowd rushed through the portals of the Roman Catholic cathedral in Zocalo square, pulling and pushing the beautiful 25-year-old gymnast and her bridegroom, Czechoslovak runner Josef Odlozil, 29.

## Gold Medals

(Continued from page 1)  
States winners, finalists and semi-finalists bronze medalists.

	Gold	Silver	Bronze
United States	45	27	34
Soviet Union	29	32	30
Japan	11	7	7
Hungary	10	10	12
East German	9	9	7
France	7	3	5
Czechoslovakia	7	2	4
Australia	5	7	10
Britain	5	5	3
Poland	5	2	11
Rumania	4	6	5
Italy	3	4	9
Kenya	3	4	2
Mexico	3	3	3
Yugoslavia	3	3	2
Netherlands	3	3	1
Bulgaria	2	4	3
Iran	2	1	2
Sweden	2	1	1
Turkey	2	0	0
Denmark	1	4	3
Canada	1	3	1
Finland	1	2	1
Ethiopia	1	1	0
Norway	1	1	0
New Zealand	1	0	2
Tunisia	1	0	1
Pakistan	1	0	0
Venezuela	1	0	0
Cuba	0	4	0
Austria	0	2	2
Switzerland	0	1	4
Mongolia	0	0	3
Brazil	0	1	2
Belgium	0	1	1
Uganda	0	1	1
South Korea	0	1	0
Cameroun	0	1	0
Jamaica	0	1	0
Argentina	0	0	2
Greece	0	0	1
India	0	0	1
Formosa	0	0	1

KABUL, Oct. 28, (Bakhtar).—Abdul Hamid Faiz, director of teaching material centre of Kabul University, left Kabul for Tokyo yesterday to participate in a UNESCO sponsored seminar on preparing teaching materials.

## Weather

Skies in the northern, northeastern, eastern, western and central regions will be cloudy and other parts of the country clear. Yesterday the warmest areas were Farah and Kandahar with a high of 30 C, 86 F. The coldest areas were North Salang and Lal with a low of -2 C, 28.5 F. Today's temperature in Kabul at 11:30 a.m. was 14 C, 57 F. Wind speed was recorded in Kabul at 10 to 15 knots.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	22 C	4 C
	72 F	39 F
Herat	24 C	11 C
	75 F	52 F
Mazare Sharif	28 C	11 C
	82 F	52 F
Jalalabad	29 C	12 C
	84 F	53 F
Ghazni	20 C	3 C
	68 F	37 F
Kunduz	29 C	14 C
	84 F	57 F
Bamian	18 C	1 C
	64 F	34 F
North Salang	5 C	2 C
	41 F	36 F



ARIANA CINEMA:  
At 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 p.m. Iranian film (QAROON'S LOVE).

PARK CINEMA:  
At 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 p.m. Iranian film (QAROON'S LOVE).

## Zahedi's Speech

(Continued from page 2)  
of apartheid, racial discrimination and the continued denial of the rights of self-determination to subjugated peoples.

We endorse the right of all people to self-determination and the enjoyment of fundamental freedoms.

We re-affirm our view that the gap between the developed and the developing countries impedes the realization of human rights in the international community. It is imperative for every nation to make maximum effort to close this gap.

The Middle East crisis, which continues unabated, is also naturally uppermost in our mind. The danger that this tragic and explosive situation represents to peace and overall progress in the area cannot be overstated.

The tragedy inherent in the fact that more than a year has elapsed since the end of the Arab-Israeli war without solution of the problems or any changes in the status quo reproaches us, threatens the lives of millions of innocent victims in the area, and blights the development of constructive and cooperative relations not only in the area but throughout the world.

At the last session of the General Assembly, we rejected war as a means of settling disputes. We agreed that titles obtained by force could not be recognized as being valid. No state must be allowed to extend its frontiers as a result of war. We called for arrangements to be made for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Arab territories, and opposed the unilateral measures taken by Israel to change the status of Jerusalem. We stressed the urgency of implementing the resolution passed by the General Assembly on this question.

My country follows development in this area with a sense of anxiety for the future and sympathy for the innocent people who are the first victims of war.

In our views it is only through the implementation of the decisions of the United Nations in this respect, and in particular the resolution of the Security Council, adopted on 22nd November 1967 that a peaceful settlement in the Middle East can become a reality.

Ambassador Gunnar Jarring, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, charged with the difficult task of paying the way for the implementation of this Resolution, has already earned our high esteem. In paying tribute to him for his tireless efforts and great diplomatic skill, I wish to express the hope that he will in the end, overcome the difficulties that have so far marred his mission.

It goes without saying that unless our world organization is transformed into a truly viable and effective machinery for peace, as it was intended to be, the international community shall continue to be plagued by an ever-increasing recurrence of crises.

It is equally axiomatic to say that had the United Nations succeeded in firmly establishing the rule of law to replace the rule of force, many of the conflicts, especially armed conflicts, would have been averted. But the United Nations' success depends largely on the actions of its members, especially with respect to their obligations under the Charter.

(Kayhan International)

## Masa Notes Progress On Asian Highway

Following is the statement of Eng. Mohammad Hussain Masa, Minister of Public Works and Chairman of the Asian Highway Coordinating Committee to the Committee's meeting in Bangkok.

As your Chairman since the third session of the Asian Highway Coordinating Committee, I have been keeping in touch with the progress of the TTB and have approved some experts for the first ad hoc meeting of the Advisory Board.

The papers have been put up to you for your approval. From the Progress Report on the Asian Highway by the Director of the Transport Technical Bureau you will agree with me that very good progress has been maintained in spite of very limited staff available to it.

You will kindly recall that the representatives of the 10 countries attending the third session of the Asian Highway Coordinating Committee had signed the Plan of Operation for an institutional support for the Asian Highway and for establishing and expanding research and training facilities.

Subsequently, two more countries have signed the Plan of Operation. I'm sure you will join me in requesting the remaining Asian Highway countries to participate in the project to make the Asian Highway more realistic and meaningful and an effective means to develop trade and intra-regional tourism in Asia.

I am happy to note that with the fulfilment of some conditions as laid down in the Plan of Operation the project became operational from 31 May 1968. Two experts (on short-term basis) had visited some countries and after carrying out survey of the priority routes of the Asian Highway made recommendations in regard to the provision of ancillary services and facilities. These experts were provided through the cooperation of the Government of France and we are grateful for it.

An expert in mechanical engineering has been provided to the TTB on non-reimbursable basis through the kindness of the Government of West Germany. He is engaged for helping the countries in developing

and improving the repair and overhauling facilities in the Asian Highway countries and workshop practices.

A motor vehicle reliability trial is being organised on the route between Vientiane and Singapore via Bangkok early next year. In regard to the Draft convention on Road Traffic and the Draft convention on Road Signs and Signals, any further action on the subject on uniformity will have to await the outcome of the United Nations Conference on the subject which will complete its deliberations in November 1968.

During 1967, on a request from the Government of Afghanistan, a staff member of the Transport Technical Bureau carried out a detailed survey of the frontier formalities of Afghanistan with a view to recommending measures for facilitation of international traffic on the Asian Highway routes.

At the Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi, May, July 1968, a three-month course on highway engineering was successfully held and a one month seminar of highway engineers has been scheduled to be held in Japan in November 1968.

Other seminars, training courses and country training programmes will be undertaken by the TTB in the future.

Several sections of the Asian Highway are now complete and fit for passing international traffic. It has now become necessary to carry out a detailed survey of the highway traffic that can develop as a result of the expansion of trade and tourism that must follow the linking of highway communication.

I am glad to note that you will be giving attention to this subject during this session.

In conclusion, I have to mention the interest the Asian Highway project has generated all round. The Government of Mongolia has requested ECAFE to initiate a study for possible extension of the Asian Highway to Mongolia.

I am sure you will consider the proposal favourably even though the participation may be limited at this stage.

I pray that this important gathering will serve as a catalyst to inject into all of us new energies, and that when this conference is terminated each of us will put all of our utmost efforts together to spearhead the accomplishment of this project.

We must look forward, with our goal the successful accomplishment and completion of the Asian Highway. We must not stop.

This effort should be an example the world over as to what nations can accomplish by working together, and should spearhead the formation of groups by nations in a friendly atmosphere in the undertaking of projects of common interest to all.

I am deeply gratified to be associated with this institution and to be present at this convention, which is another example of the close cooperation existing among our nations.

## Prague Grants Equality To 3,500,000 Slovak Minority

PRAGUE, Oct. 28, (Reuters).—Czechoslovakia yesterday approved the first federal law in its history, granting 3,500,000 Slovaks equality inside a two-nation state

with 13,000,000 Czechs.

The move is a triumph born out of a long struggle by the Slovak minority for a more robust national identity inside the 50-year-old Czechoslovak republic.

Next Wednesday President Ludvik Svoboda, accompanied by party, state and government leaders, will formally sign the new federal constitution in Bratislava Castle, Slovakia.

It comes into operation on January 1, 1969, and elections to the new constituent bodies are to take place later in the coming year.

Although strong divergencies on details existed up to the last moment—the Slovaks sought more national control over such spheres as industry, agriculture and education—there was sufficient common ground for the Czechoslovak parliament to approve the general outlines and much detail.

Slovaks will now move into administration posts in Prague in greater numbers. In such matters as representation in the Foreign Ministry and embassies abroad more positions are likely to be found for them.

But the country's name remains the same—the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Slovaks had sought to change it to the Czechoslovak Federal Socialist Republic.

Yesterday's parliamentary meeting also approved proposals to guarantee the rights of other minorities—130,000 Germans, 70,000 Poles, 500,000 Hungarians and 55,000 Ukrainians.

The ceremony marked the survival of one of the major items in the new action programme of the party leaders who took over in January.

Soviet authorities appear not to have offered any serious objection to the law.

## World Briefs

RANGOON, Oct. 23, (Reuters).—Three days of continuous heavy rains have flooded about 10,000 acres of rice lands and disrupted trains in Northern Burma, press reports said yesterday.

The worst affected areas were in Mandalay and Sagan about 350 miles North of Rangoon, where a school teacher was killed when a Pagoda Collapsed, the reports said.

KUALA LUMPUR, Oct. 28, (AFP).—Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi has officially told Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman that India regards Sabah as an integral part of Malaysia.

In a written message to the Tunku-Mrs. Gandhi has said that the people of Sabah had expressed the desire to end their dependent status and join Malaysia. It was learned yesterday.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, England, Oct. 28, (Reuters).—A 200,000 sterling international appeal was launched yesterday to save the crumbling medieval parish church where William Shakespeare is buried.

A statement by the appeal directors yesterday said the worst decay was in the chancel built in 1491.

Nine of ten magnificent four-light windows which flank the tombs of the poet playwright and his family are supported by internal and external baulks of timber.

## PIA WINTER SCHEDULE EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 1, 1968

NORTH BOUND				SOUTH BOUND				
MON.	THU.	SAT.	SUN.	DAYS	MON.	THU.	SAT.	SUN.
PK 606				FLT. N				PK 607
FOLKER FREINDSHIP				AIRCRAFT				FOLKER FREINDSHIP
ECONOMY				CLASS				ECONOMY
PESHAWAR DEP 1030								KABUL DEP 1150
KABUL ARR. 1050								PESHAWAR ARR 1310

ALL TIMES LOCAL

ON THE REQUESTS OF OUR CUSTOMERS, PIA HAS CHANGED THE DAYS OF OPERATION FROM TUESDAYS TO SUNDAYS SO THAT OUR CUSTOMERS MAY TRAVEL FROM KABUL ON THURSDAYS AND RETURN TO KABUL ON SUNDAYS AND SPEND THEIR WEEKENDS IN PAKISTAN.

## Riad's Speech

(Continued from page 2)  
the implementation of the November 22 resolution, for the realisation of peace in the Middle East.

For Israel's traditional policy of unilaterally renouncing its signature to international agreements, and its contractual obligations deriving therefrom, together with its record of territorial expansion, make it all the imperative for us, and for peace in the Middle East, to secure the supervision and the guarantee of the Security Council in the implementation of its resolution.

It is our duty, and the duty of this international organisation, to suppress the Israeli aggression and to bring peace in the Middle East.

We have, however, to distinguish between a true peace based on justice and the respect of all rights and a state which aims at imposing a domination of a power upon the destinies of other peoples.

The withdrawal of the Israeli forces from every inch of the Arab territories they have occupied, as a result of the June 5 aggression, is an obligation that belongs to the highest and most sacred category of international obligations.

(NEW YORK TIMES)

## Mexico City

(Continued from page 1)  
been heard complaining over the past few days that the games were being held "upstairs" although "most of the world lives downstairs".

Among the disgruntled ones was the Soviet team whose performance here slumped badly compared to its brilliant showing in the 1964 Tokyo games.

Throughout the Mexico olympics it was remained in second place on the list of medal-winning nations, trailing far behind the first-place Americans.

On most days, the Americans ended up with twice as many medals as the Russians. During the past 48 hours the USSR has regained part of its lost ground and last night it finished with 29 gold medals compared to America's 45.

But in Tokyo the USSR won 30 gold medals compared to America's 36, and piled up a total of 96 gold, silver and bronze medals compared to America's 90.

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