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Bakhtar News Agency

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you
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THE KABUL TIMES

Supradyn
effervescent tablets
11 vitamins, 5 minerals
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in the form of a
sparkling drink

VOL. VI, NO. 245

KABUL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1968 (JADI 22, 1346 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 3

CHAKHANSOOR GETS THIRD PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL CO.

New Residential District In Mazar

MAZARE SHARIF, Jan. 13 (Bakhtar)—The foundation stone of a mosque in the new residential district north of Mazar has been laid. The new district will make it possible for less affluent residents to have new low-cost special homes. Some 750 bhe eight acre plots have been sold for Af. 5,000 each to resident.

The municipality is planning to build schools, cinemas, a market place and a public bath as well in the district.

Water will be brought there through the city's water distribution system.

Poland, U.S. Trade Expulsions Of Military Attaches

WARSAW, Jan. 13, (Reuter)—Poland ordered the expulsion of a United States assistant military attache, Lt. Col. Edward Metzberg, the U.S. embassy announced Thursday.

The embassy said Col. Metzberg was detained for 11 hours after being halted at gunpoint outside a Polish military establishment in Bydgoszcz, north central Poland, earlier this month.

An embassy statement said the U.S. had "protested against this flagrant violation of the immunity of an American diplomatic officer".

The Polish government asked Col Metzberg to leave Poland by next Tuesday.

Meanwhile, the United States Friday ordered an assistant military attache of the Polish embassy in Washington to leave the country within a week, in retaliation for the expulsion of a U.S. officer from Poland.

The State Department made no charge against Lt. Col. Henryk E. Pojmanek in announcing the action against him.

Cuba Levels Soil Violation Charge At U.S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (Reuter)—Cuba Thursday accused New York police of flagrant violation of its soil after a scuffle between militant Black Power advocate H. Rapp Brown and a patrolman on the steps of the Cuban United Nations mission.

But the police said they were serving a warrant for Brown's arrest on a charge of harassing a police officer.

After the scuffle, 27-year-old Brown, chairman of the Student Non-violent Coordinating committee (SNICK), went into the building with Bob Smith, another SNICK worker, saying he was seeking sanctuary, police said. The two men left the mission six hours later.

The Cuban statement said that when Brown and Smith tried to leave, a policeman in an openly provocative way, pushed Smith inside the building, which is Cuban territory. The United States Friday rejected the Cuban complaint over an incident at the Cuban UN mission and warned it not to use its mission to interfere in the domestic affairs of the United States.

U.S. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg said in a letter to UN Secretary-General U Thant that diplomatic missions here could be used only for representing their countries at the United Nations.

TOKYO, Jan. 13, (Reuter)—The Japanese government, under reported American pressure to step its Indonesian aid this year up to at least \$90 million set aside only \$60 million yesterday.

Director General of the Economic Planning Agency Kichi Miyazawa, said that although the exact amount was still to be decided, it would probably remain the same as the \$80 million that Japan provided for Indonesia last year.

'68 Trade Protocol Signed With China

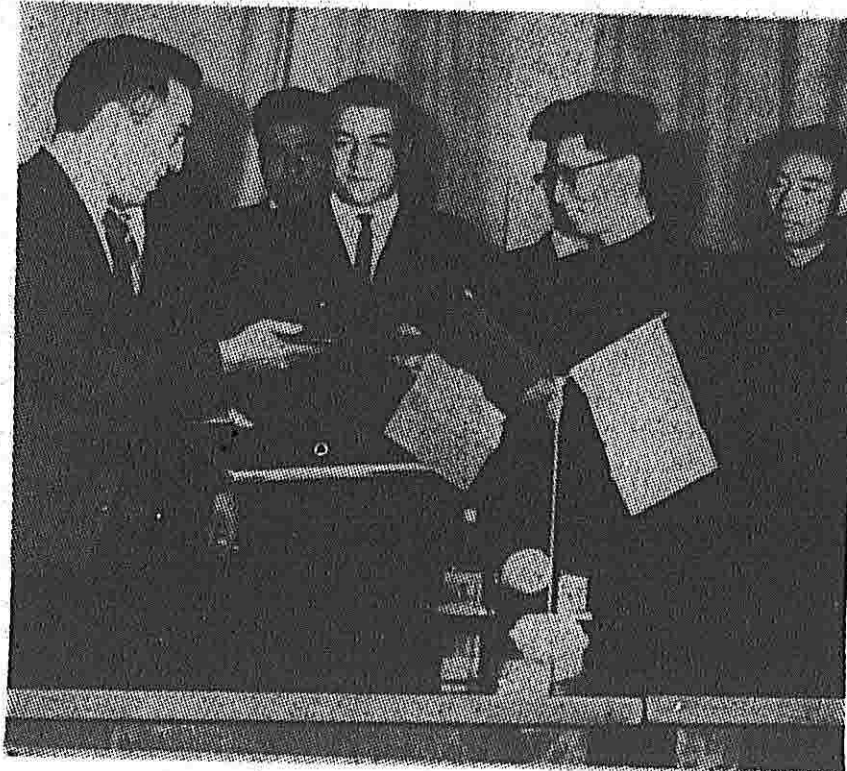
KABUL, Jan. 13, (Bakhtar)—A protocol for exchange of goods between Afghanistan and the People's Republic of China during 1968 was signed.

The protocol was signed for Afghanistan by Ali Nawaz president of commercial affairs at Commerce Ministry and for China by Yaw Che-nin, charge d'affairs at the Chinese embassy.

Under the protocol Afghanistan will export to China raisins and other dry fruits, lapis lazuli, asafetida, and medical herbs.

The Chinese will export to Afghanistan necessary goods.

Following the signing of the protocol the Chinese charge d'affairs met Commerce Minister Dr. Noor Ali and exchange views with him on expansion of trade relations between the two nations.



Dr. Ali Nawaz and Yaw Che-nin exchange copies of the protocol after the initialing ceremony.

HANOI REPEATS PEACE TALK OFFER

KABUL, Jan. 13, North Vietnam has again said that she will take part in political talks once the Americans unconditionally stop their bombing and all other acts of war, a BBC broadcast monitored in Kabul this morning said.

The official North Vietnamese newspaper said that the offer by this country's foreign Minister Mr. Nguyen Duy Trinh has been welcomed throughout the world but the Americans still do not want peaceful settlement, the broadcast said.

The BBC Washington correspondent said that the feeling in official circles is that there will be no halt to the bombing, which according to them, will allow the North to continue its activities against the south.

The New York Times said Thursday that President Johnson will return to Washington at the weekend "determined to resist pressure for a pause in the bombing of North Vietnam if....Hanoi has nothing else to offer in return."

A dispatch from San Antonio, Texas, near the LBJ ranch where the president has been spending the Christmas and New Year's holidays, said the administration realized that North Vietnam might score some propaganda points around the world with its offer to talk if the bombing stops.

"But the administration calculates that a long bombing pause while the war in the South dragged on would hurt it even more among most Americans, and that a resumption of bombing while the talks drag-

ged on would lead to an even worse propaganda setback around the world," the newspaper's diplomatic correspondent Max Franke wrote.

In San Francisco, U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk said Thursday that the United States was still exploring the possibility of peace talks with the North Vietnamese and he believes "we can expect some sort of an answer soon."

"Explorations are taking place privately," he said Thursday night. He could not elaborate, he said, because "if you discuss private contacts, they are no longer private and they are no longer contacts."

"I suggest that you draw no conclusions now about the meaning of the statement from Hanoi," Rusk said. "If it is a move toward peace, there is no problem with the United States."

"If it is something else, then we will have to try once again to find a basis for taking about a peaceful settlement."

If the bombs are to stop falling on the north, surely we are entitled to know if the bombs that are delivered by foot and by hand in the south are going to continue to explode, Rusk added.

JOHNSON SLASHES \$100 M FROM 1968 FOREIGN AID

AUSTIN, Jan. 13 (AFP)—President Johnson Thursday ordered the U.S. Foreign Aid Bill for 1968 to be slashed by at least \$100 million to alleviate America's balance of payments difficulties.

He told his main Foreign Aid Adviser William Gaud: "I request you to take steps to reduce your expenditures overseas in the 1968 calendar year by a minimum of \$100 million below what they were in 1967."

The president stressed the urgency of even steeper measures against foreign spending than the International Development Agency (AID), has achieved since 1963.

Johnson has handed Gaud a five-point plan outlining essential economies.

They are: (1)—Reduction to the strictest minimum of "Off-Shore" expenses for raw materials and payments in kind.

(2)—Increased use of foreign currencies at the disposal of the United States in various countries, including, according to official U.S. circles, India and Pakistan.

(3)—A bigger contribution to financing technical assistance from countries receiving American Aid.

(4)—A detailed revision of the needs of American personnel stationed abroad in relation to their payment in dollars.

(5)—The President has asked Gaud to improve the effectiveness of agreements the U.S. has with other countries to ensure that purchases they make with AID subsidies are added to commercial orders normally made in the U.S.

Johnson said: "I know that the

Chalfont Confirms Wilson's New European Economic Plan

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Jan. 13, (AFP)—British Minister of State Lord Chalfont Friday implicitly admitted the existence of a "Wilson plan" to set up, with the so-called "friendly five" and others, a parallel organization to the Common Market in different fields.

This community—with the "six" less France—would operate in sectors which did not run counter to those countries' obligations to the Common Market.

In a speech to the Northern Ireland Institute of Directors, Lord Chalfont said, "We have always said that we would not, enter till we had secured a healthy economy."

Our work to that end will go on, and we shall aim to progress in parallel with the European Economic Community (EEC) and not to move off in a different direction.

"The main problem at present is to find a way of minimizing the damage done by the (French) veto and of making some progress in the direction of European unity, even though we cannot expect to start negotiations."

With this in mind, we intend in the immediate future to do all we can maintain and strengthen our links with the other Western European countries, particularly, of course, the five."

Lord Chalfont, the minister in charge of Common Market negotiations, said Britain's European friends had put suggestions for "meaningful cooperation."

Britain wanted to explore these urgently. But Britain had no intention of undermining the present community, which she wished to join one day.

There were "areas outside the direct scope of the community where it should prove possible to make progress".

The Minister said, "It is no use pretending that this (the veto) has

New Israeli Plans Reported For Jerusalem

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—The U.S. State Department said Friday it is seeking "to ascertain all of the facts" of reported Israeli plans for the development of a sector in the old city of Jerusalem.

"When we have additional information we may have a further statement," State Department press officer Carl Barch told a news conference.

Barch volunteered his statement, not waiting for questions on a New York times dispatch which said that the Israeli government has expropriated 830 acres of the former Jordanian sector of Jerusalem for a Jewish settlement in that part of the city.

Despite the cautious wording of Barch's voluntary statement it was obvious that it reflected U.S. displeasure with the reported Israeli action.

When Israel announced shortly after the Arab-Israeli war the annexation of old Jerusalem, the Johnson administration deplored this step and "has administrative action" that this country could not recognize as valid.

Barch did not disclose in which fashion the United States is seeking clarification and he could not say whether this question was brought up when Israeli Prime Minister Levi Eshkol visited with President Johnson last week.

The Israeli plan, according to the New York times, was explained by a Finance Ministry spokesman on Thursday.

New Nuclear Warhead Dropped

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Pentagon cancelled Friday a \$175 million programme that would have provided a big new nuclear warhead for the nation's land-based strategic missiles.

Defense department sources said the programme cancellation re-emphasized the current trend toward developing multiple warheads which can be carried aloft by one missile, than directed individually to widely separated targets.

The department said it has informed members of congress that development work on the mark 17 Re-entry Vehicle, or warhead, has been terminated after \$45 million in expenditures.

Funds originally marked for Mark 17 work will go instead into the Mark 11 single warhead programmes.

Another re-entry systems soon will give the later Minuteman 3 missiles multiple warhead packages.

France, USSR Note Space Cooperation

MOSCOW, Jan. 13 (AFP)—The Soviet Union and France noted "with satisfaction" Thursday their cooperation in the space and colour television fields and their joint efforts in the atomic field.

A joint communique issued after the second session of the permanent Franco-Soviet Mixed Commission was signed by Finance Minister Michel Debre for France and Vladimir Kirilin, vice-premier and president of the State Committee, for the Soviet Union.

The communique said "considerable progress was made in cooperation and all the decisions and recommendations of the first session of the commission were put in hand with success."

It stated that 12 mixed groups for key industries were formed and have begun work.

The statement stressed that the sectional working groups, task was to encourage trade between the two countries and to organize practical long-term economic and industrial cooperation "on questions of mutual interest."

ZARANJ, Jan. 13 (Bakhtar)—To bring water to arid lands and to mechanize agriculture in the province over a hundred farmers in Chakhansoor province have pooled Af. 10,000,000 to form the Sagistan Agricultural Company.

The charter of the Company has been drawn up and elections for an executive board will soon be held said Chakhansoor Governor Abdul Qader Qazi.

The company will prepare a 65,000 acre area on which deep wells will be dug to supplement the meagre supply of surface water.

The company also means to supply the province with agriculture machinery, fertilizer, and technical advice.

The government, said Qazi, has promised to cooperate with the company in making it possible for it to implement the proposed projects.

This was the third company of its kind to be formed in Afghanistan this month.

The two others were formed in Herat, with an initial capital of Af. 11,000,000 and in Balkh with an investment of Af. 10,000,000.

USSR Completes Pacific Blasts

MOSCOW Jan. 13 (AP)—The Soviet Union completed a series of daily blasting in the north Pacific from December 25 to January 10 to study earthquakes and tidal waves, Tass news agency said Friday.

It said ships could safely resume navigation in the area about 1,360 km. off Japan's Hokkaido island.

The last previous such series of tests, begun December 3, was announced only a day in advance and prompted a protest from the U.S. government because of the short notice.

The latest series was announced December 23, giving ships only two days to clear the area. Tass gave no details of the magnitude of the explosions or the kind of explosives used.

USSR Prefers Artificial Hearts To Human Transplants

MOSCOW, Jan. 13 (AP)—Soviet Health Minister Boris V. Petrovsky Thursday criticized South African heart surgeon Christian Barnard and said science should concentrate on developing artificial hearts instead of transplanting human ones.

In a lecture, Petrovsky said: "Despite the great pioneering work of Prof. Barnard I do not agree with him."

"I am not satisfied with published medical data on his patients and people who inadvertently became donors. If I ever meet him I shall ask him to show me the case histories of these people." He did not elaborate.

The official Soviet news agency

Tass reported that Petrovsky said "Soviet surgeons will develop the problem of heart transplants quietly and with caution."

He said attention should be paid to moral and ethical problems of such operations.

Meanwhile Mike Kasperak, whose received a heart transplant in Stanford, California, yesterday sat up in his bed for 15 minutes, the Stanford Medical Centre announced.

Nonetheless, he is still listed as in critical condition because of the ever-present possibility his body will reject the new heart.

A hospital spokesman said the patient's blood pressure, pulse and temperature were normal.

(Continued on page 4)

Sihanouk Wants Stronger ICC Border Guard

NEW DELHI, Jan. 13, (Reuter)—Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk Friday asked the International Control Commission (ICC) to strengthen its policing of the Cambodian border so as to check any spread of the Vietnam war, authoritative sources said here last night.

The request follows four days of meetings with special American envoy Chester Bowles, who returned here from Phnom Penh yesterday saying he believed the talks with the Prince has "made an important step towards safeguarding Cambodian neutrality."

Bowles, U.S. ambassador to New Delhi, had gone to Phnom Penh at President Johnson's request to allay Cambodian fears in the face of reported requests by American commanders to be given the right to pursue Viet Cong troops across the Cambodian border.

The sources said Prince Sihanouk asked for an immediate strengthening

of the ICC with mobile teams patrolling the border, the establishment of fixed observation posts to check infiltration and for helicopters.

Prince Sihanouk's request, the sources said, was contained in a letter sent to India as chairman of the three-nation ICC.

The other members of the body, set up under the 1954 Geneva agreements on Indochina, are Canada and Poland.

Bowles told an airport press conference on his return here: "I believe we have made an important step towards safeguarding Cambodian neutrality and in a significant degree the furtherance of peace in Southeast Asia."

The ambassador said the talks had gone well and he had been able to assure Prince Sihanouk that the United States would continue to respect Cambodian sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity.

The Prince broke off relations

with the United States in 1965 after alleging that American forces had bombed Cambodian border villages.

He has frequently expressed his opposition to any American right of "hot pursuit" and has insisted that the warring parties in Vietnam must respect Cambodia's neutrality in the conflict.

Bowles said Cambodia reaffirmed its determination to have its territory respected by North Vietnam, the Viet Cong and all countries engaged in the Vietnam fighting.

The Cambodians, he added, also expressed a firm desire during the cordial talks for a stronger and better-equipped ICC.

After a session of the talks on Wednesday, Prince Sihanouk told reporters the United States had undertaken to respect Cambodia's frontiers and had promised to do everything possible to avoid vio-

(Continued on page 4)



THE KABUL TIMES

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Food For Thought

We have all sufficient strength to

endure the misfortune of others.

—Francois Rochefocault

UNICEF AT 21

The 21st anniversary of the United Nations Children's Fund which was observed all over the world Thursday was not only a reminder to United Nations member states of their great responsibilities towards improving the lot of their children, but also an occasion for us to review the activities of UNICEF itself.

UNICEF today is engaged in more varied and wider activities than it was when it was organised. UNICEF was originally planned to be exclusively an office for meeting the needs of the children in the postwar period. It performed these duties admirably and the children affected by the last war in Europe received much needed help.

In 1950 the General Assembly of the United Nations decided that UNICEF's emphasis should shift from emergency aid to continuing childcare programmes, particularly in developing countries. The 1956 resolution of the General Assembly broadened still further the responsibilities of UNICEF when it declared that it should continue indefinitely with its mission of helping developing countries work out long-term plans for the benefit of children.

Although Afghanistan, prior to 1956 had been keenly interested in the intellectual and social development of its young UNICEF's cooperation has greatly expanded her ability to increase and intensify childcare efforts.

We have not been able to do as much as we would have liked to in improving the condition of children in the country, but two main factors assure us of a promising future in this regard: the overall pattern of progress which is having its impact upon families and the new public awareness of the need to ensure the health and happiness of children.

The encouragement and participation of UNICEF in the child welfare plans and activities will be a great stimulus in helping the country fulfill these goals.

UNICEF's programme in Afghanistan has included child health services, child disease control, child nutrition, family and vocational guidance and mother and child care centres.

Kindergartens, maternity hospitals and schools have also received assistance from UNICEF.

The deputy director of regional office of UNICEF in Southeast Asia J. Guilbert on a visit to Afghanistan two years ago promised that his office would increase aid to Afghanistan after studying this country's UNICEF projects. UNICEF has contributed financial and material aid to the tune of more than half a million dollars to this country and there is no doubt that, as Guilbert promised, more will be forthcoming in 1968.

UNICEF's help to Afghanistan has been specially noticeable in rural development, malaria eradication, and primary schools. We are indeed pleased to note that the Rural Development Department has been able, with the help of UNICEF and other UN agencies, to open projects in many areas of Afghanistan. We hope that this department, which is playing a highly significant role in improving the village life will be able to expand and eventually cover all the country.

The malaria eradication programme will wipe out malaria in five years from the whole country, and bring us to the surveillance stage.

UNICEF has assisted the Teachers Training Academy in Kabul, and teacher colleges across the country. Their experts and supplies have been highly useful in training teachers, who, in turn, teach children.

We hope to see this international organisation expand its work even more so that all children will be able to develop their physical and intellectual aptitudes.

N. Vietnam Ready For Preparatory Talks

North Vietnam is at the most ready for preparatory talks on a ceasefire if the Americans deposit the pawn of an unconditional end of the air war, it was learned in Hanoi Sunday from sources close to the diplomatic corps in Hanoi.

These neutral observers accredited to Hanoi emphasised that no diplomat in the North Vietnamese capital shares the optimism which the negotiation offer of North Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh has unleashed all over the world.

The diplomatic observers on the spot—no matter whether their governments wish peace in Vietnam or sharply oppose it—hold the concerted view that for the time being an American bomb stop would nothing but improve the political atmosphere in Hanoi.

Subsequently one could expect "another more concrete gesture from Hanoi in the direction of preparatory talks on a ceasefire," or possibly a tacit reduction of infiltration and a noticeable cutting down of North Vietnamese combat operations in South Vietnam.

What could not be expected was a North Vietnamese initiative aimed directly at peace negotiations. The Hanoi regime has "entrenched behind a wall of deep mistrust."

Hanoi's mistrust vis-a-vis Washington was at least as big as the scepticism of the Americans: nothing else could be expected from a government which has seen the vast destruction of its country, the sources said.

Hanoi would therefore promise no exist—submerged meanwhile in the

advance payments. It expected the United States to take the first step and it would not accept any counter-conditions, the sources added.

The informant insisted on remaining unidentified because their government, on friendly terms with the United States, had been requested by the Washington government to take part in an examination on whether North Vietnam's negotiation offer was to be taken seriously.

Although their report will hardly reduce American scepticism vis-a-vis Hanoi, their home country had advised the U.S. to stop the bombing and "to give Hanoi a chance."

The observers from Hanoi do not believe that North Vietnam's negotiation offer is only a propaganda move aimed at gaining breathing space, to stir up the actions of the "doves" in America and to put President Johnson under domestic and international pressure.

There was no doubt that Hanoi public opinion and on the election year in the USA. But even so the negotiation offer contained adequate substance for the following reasons:

1- A number of "friendly governments" recently urged Ho Chi Minh "in the interest of Asia" to open peace negotiations.

2- Ho Chi Minh, in turn, has requested these states to persuade the United States into a stop of the air war.

3- The split between the pro-Chinese and the pro-Soviet wing in the Hanoi regime has—if it ever did

the powerful trial of strength represented by the war.

4- Since the rulers in Hanoi have become aware of the unlikelihood of a military victory, North Vietnam is preparing for a political conquest of South Vietnam through the participation of the Viet Cong in a coalition government in Saigon.

The sources said Hanoi was well aware of the fact that the United States was ready to recognise the Viet Cong and talk to them.

Resistance of the Saigon government against such a move was being regarded in Hanoi as "not insurmountable." Van Thieu and Ky would lose prestige and political support if the idea of peace was spreading in war-tired South Vietnam.

North Vietnam has no illusion as to the chances of success its negotiation offer might have. It is however not prepared to make any advance concessions. In that case Hanoi would have taken up secret contacts with Washington instead of addressing the world public.

In view of the impossibility of a military victory it is as important to the North Vietnamese as to the Americans to "save the face."

Even if negotiations would materialise they would be tough and slow, the sources predicted. Hanoi was determined to push through its four-point programme and not to allow another "Geneva swindle" which means the all-Vietnamese elections promised in Geneva but refused by South Vietnam.

(DPA)

Inadequacies Of Geneva Agreements

Could a successful and lasting Vietnam settlement based on the 1954 Geneva accords could be formulated?

The story of what happened in Indochina after the French collapse in 1954 has been a study in frustration. Arrangement to deal with the dangers existing at that time were full of holes. A settlement of the present war on the basis of the 1954 arrangements would be presupposing agreements which did not really exist.

Agreements did exist between France and Ho Chi Minh's government and Viet Minh forces. The United States did not sign the accords. South Vietnam rejected them.

Contrary to the prevalent notion, there was no agreement as such on elections in 1956. The signed agreement spoke only in general terms of "pending elections" which were to bring unification. It was a final declaration which proposed that elections be held in July 1956, but that declaration was an unsigned instrument without the binding force of a treaty. It imposed no responsibility on any of the nine Geneva participants.

In any case, neither the Americans nor the South Vietnamese were party to the final declaration. The United States issued its own final statement, merely affirming its intention not to disturb the settlement by force.

The Geneva conference was in reality two conferences in one: on Indochina and Korea. The Korea authorities

talks got nowhere. The conference on Indochina seemed to produce a prospect of peace.

The conferees were France, North Vietnam, South Vietnam, the Soviet Union, Britain, the United States, Cambodia, Laos and China. These deliberations resulted in the partition of North and South Vietnam at the 17th parallel pending unification. A narrow strip on either side of the demarcation line was set as a demilitarised zone with all military forces barred from it.

The agreement on cessation of hostilities was signed by Ho Chi Minh's representative and the French Union Commander. It provided for regroupment of force on either side of the line.

Pending elections which were to permit reunification of the country, civil administration of the zones were to be in the hands of the party whose forces were regrouped there.

The two sides were not to indulge in reprisals and were supposed to allow democratic freedoms. No military equipment or supplies were to be imported except for replacement purposes. North and South Vietnam were to shun military alliances and to forbid military bases under the control of any foreign state.

An International Control Commission to supervise these terms, with India as chairman and including Canada and Poland, was to have the right to move freely from zone to zone with cooperation from local

In Laos, the Viet Minh were required to withdraw and avoid any hostile actions or imports of new troops or munitions. Pending settlement Pathet Lao forces would be restricted to two northern provinces, Phongsaly and Sam Neua.

The Pathet Lao chose to interpret the accord as giving them exclusive control of two provinces. They ignored a requirement to give access to the royal government, and eventually there was civil war.

In Vietnam, the Ho Chi Minh government obstructed the ICC, but so, in many instances, did the regime of President Ngo Dinh Diem in the South. South Vietnam, first under emperor Bao Dai and then Diem, rejected the accords Saigon had refused to sign.

Probably the main trouble was that no adequate machinery was provided for enforcing the arrangements. They would work only if participants wanted them to work. On matters of importance, the reports of the ICC had to be unanimous. This was hardly likely in view of its makeup:

Lacking agreement, it was to report back to the conference members, where agreement was even if the ICC could agree, the Geneva instruments provided no clear basis for its authority.

The Geneva instruments might one day be used as a basis for settlement, but the contending sides probably will feel obliged to plug up many holes if they seek a durable peace.

(AP)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Today's *Istah* comments on the introduction by Wool Industries Company of a carpet weaving branch. Popularising this industry be it in any corner of the country, is in the interest of Afghanistan.

Since wool is abundant and experienced craftsmen can be found everywhere to teach those who want to go into this industry.

Carpets for years have been one of the most important exports of this country.

However, despite efforts exerted here and there to keep the trade rising a noticeable decline in carpet exports has been seen in recent years.

The underlying cause of this is the growing commercialism in the industry—that is, not using as much time, effort, and not spending as much as required in purchasing wool and dyes.

While the Afghan Carpet is losing some of reputation competitors outside Afghanistan have devoted more attention to in attaining the quality of their products.

One reason for the present decline in the carpet industry and trade is perhaps the lack of incentive and encouragement given to traditional carpet weavers.

This is necessary if we expect them to continually work for the improvement in quality and design of carpets.

This would be possible through continued efforts in eliminating the profit which the middlemen make in the trade and also in providing the producers with best possible varieties of wool and dyes.

The editorial shows some degree of skepticism in the introduction of machine-made carpets in the country. Afghan carpets are enjoying a reputation because they are hand made.

If we machine produce them we would probably do a worse job than is done in the industrialised countries, with more experience in machine industries. Thus we would only be contributing an increase in unemployment.

polymert and a further decline in carpet exports.

ANIS Thursday supports the endeavours made in the framework of the United Nations to make the curb in arms sales to the South African Regime more effective.

The year 1968 is Human Rights Year. It would be a great credit to mankind if an effective embargo on arms sales were placed on those regimes which are based on oppression and exploitation of the



The Tashkent declaration, signed two years ago, furnished a sound foundation enabling "India and Pakistan to live in genuine peace, to cooperate fruitfully and to their mutual advantage in the interests of their peoples, and in the interest of peace of South Asia." E. Alexeyev, wrote in Pravda.

"It is but natural," he goes on to say, "that the very fact of the signing of the Tashkent declaration could not eliminate at once all Indian-Pakistani contradictions which had been accumulating for a long time and had been persistently fostered by imperialist forces."

Even today there are many difficulties standing in the road of normalisation of relations between India and Pakistan, however, the two years since the Tashkent meeting have convincingly confirmed that the step taken at that time was an effective step."

The United Arab Republic will start clearing the Suez Canal after a technical report on the task has been completed in the next three days, the authoritative newspaper *Al Ahran* said.

The newspaper said Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad would convene with the director of the Suez Canal authority to discuss the report which will free the 15 trapped ships anchored in the

larger majorities and the denial of millions of human beings from the basic rights.

The observation of 1968 as Human Rights year gives the great powers an opportunity to display their belief in and respect for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, says the editorial.

This could not be displayed better than by trying to end oppressive, racial regimes and by not supplying them with the means for continued oppression.

The paper said the ship's captains were now trying to complete their crews which were reduced to minimum strength.

Six out of the seven members of a South Vietnamese commando unit who parachuted from United States aircraft into North Vietnam's high mountain region are either dead or captured, Hanoi papers reported.

Two were found hanging dead from their parachutes in jungle trees, three others were spotted, pursued and captured by security men and militia, and the sixth captured by an old man and his daughter.

The fate of the seventh parachutist is not known according to North Vietnamese newspaper accounts.

The Soviet satirical magazine *Krokodil* announced an international contest for the best humorist story and drawing of 1968. The contest's motto is "smile-1968."

The magazine invited Soviet and foreign authors, both professionals and amateurs, to take part in the contest.

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SEPARATION KILLS A TRUE FRIEND

Following is the second part of a folktale of two devoted friends. The first instalment appeared Wednesday, January 10.

He travels for some more days until he meets a wayfarer. Kalandar asks him whether he has seen Mira Jan. The wayfarer replies that he was in Swat, but adds, "Mira Jan said that a person by the name of Kalandar Jan is following him and nobody should tell him where he is."

Kalandar heads toward Swat and when he reaches the town he searches for his friend but is unable to find him. Finally someone tells him that every evening Mira Jan visits the town mosque for prayers. He waits in the mosque for several evenings in hope that he will see Mira and ask to be pardoned, but his efforts bear no fruit.

One evening while waiting impatiently, the people in the mosque build a fire. Seeing the fire he cries: The fire, the fire of separation Is Kalandar's home; No one desires to burn with his own will And I have been forced in it. Unable to find Mira he climbs a mound where he finds the marks of Mira's footsteps and faints. Later he plants some flowers around it and builds a hut near it to mourn his fate. In the meantime Mira decide to go to Hindustan. Kalandar falls ill and loses strength. His sickness is accompanied by insomnia and after a sleepless night, in the early hours of the morning he addresses the fresh morning breeze

Oh morning breeze you pass by Without noticing me. There is no force to stop you But do give my regards to Mira Jan.

Those who have drunk the wine of true friendship. Have left behind their pride; If Mira Jan returns from Hindustan In return I will give charity. Returning back to his hut he tries to go to sleep. Unable to withstand the loneliness he cries again: The sky above seems to fall down

ICARUS SWOOPS LOW

Icarus is heading for the Earth and should be nearest about July 14-15 1968, but will fly past a safe 4 million miles. Icarus, named after the ancient Greek who is supposed to have flown near the sun and died from it is one of the asteroids, lumps of rock and metal that orbit the sun in much the same way as the planets, including the earth. They are found in a belt occupying the space between Mars and Jupiter. There are about 30,000 sizeable asteroids, but even if they were all lumped together they would amount to only about 5 per cent of the moon's mass. They range in size from the huge Ceres, the first to be discovered. Which is 480 miles in diameter to the nameless millions no bigger than boulders or pebbles. Icarus is only one mile in diameter, quite small compared with Ceres and its companions Pallas, Vesta and Juno which have diameters ranging from 300 to 120 miles. Of the enormous number of asteroids only about 1600 have been studied in any detail, but sufficient is known about them for their orbits to be plotted and their whereabouts in the future to be predicted.

In hot rage my brains seems to burst. If you want to return, then make haste. For a single glance will cure me. At midnight when the moon is bright and its rays are shining on the hut, he says:

Oh moon, upon your golden rays Deliver my message to my true friend; Give my regards to Mira Jan And tell him Kalandar's heart bleeds. Moments later death approaches him and his feet grow numb. As the cold morning breeze hits his body he once again cries: Oh morning breeze so fresh and sweet Deliver my message to my true friend: For Gods sake submit my request. Now that my eyes can longer see.

Oh morning breeze so fresh and sweet Deliver my message to my true friend: For heaven's sake submit my request I'm tied of separation with a broken heart. Where is Mira? The question resounds as death approaches and he cries for the last time. In the fire of separation you burned me at last And did not relieve me of this cruelty?

Kalandar either wants the company of Mira— Or life in the dark and bleak grave. His wish remain unfulfilled as he dies. The sun rise and people come and bury him. The wind carries his message to Mira Jan. When he hears about Kalandar's death he is deeply depressed and leaves Lahore for Swat. He visits to the mound and on his way meets a farmer and asks about Kalandar. The farmer replies, "You did not worry about seeing him while he was alive now you seek his company." The words irk Mira and he cries out at the farmer: Grow your crop and reap it well

The present orbit of Icarus is one of these journeys towards the sun. In fact, it will go closer to the Sun than Mercury, the innermost planet. Eventually asteroids that behave in this way through the pull of Jupiter come uncomfortably close to the earth. Eros, a cigar shaped lump of rock, for instance, comes within 14 million miles and in 1937, Hermes passed within half a million miles of the earth, only twice the distance of the moon. Sometimes asteroids do hit the earth—scientists have calculated that an average largish asteroid might collide once in every 10,000 years—but thousands of the smaller ones known as meteorites fall earthwards every year.

May it increase by the lot, You who have given me the news of my friend Shall be blessed the rest of your life. After climbing the mound he sees a deer and cries: With your black and sharp eyes— You spy upon hunters, Who are the prisoners of grave And their traps lie empty and isolated.

Reaching the hut he says: A special place you build, On top of the world But the angles of death came And took you away, leaving it deserted. In rage he tears the hut apart and goes to Kalandar's grave. On top of Swat is my beloved friend A handsome lad so brave and valiant; Friends come, lets visits his grave And avail ourselves with its holy pilgrimage. Unable to withstand the atmosphere Mira cries his woes. The people tell him that it is useless to long for a dead friend, with no one to talk he cries: Almighty God tear this world apart Show me my truest friend once again; In separation I lament and burn— Oh! Let me see him once again. God grants his wish. The grave opens and Kalandar wakes from his eternal sleep and the two friends embrace warmly. Mira prays that he does not want to live another moment. His second wish is also granted. And the people bury both friends in the same grave.

CAN EARTHQUAKES BE PREDICTED?

The forecasting of earthquakes is gradually evolving from an occult into an exact science as the geophysicist ventures cautiously where once only the astrologer dared to tread. While no one alive today is likely to read a prediction of: "Heavy seismic activity tomorrow morning, clearing later", advances in instrumentation make it possible to detect infinitesimal tilts, strain and other local distortions of the earth's crust.

Such changes have been found to occur prior to large and small movements of the crust. They have already been used in Japan to make long-range monthly forecasts in an area, fortunately an exceptional one, that has been struck by an "earthquake swarm" since mid-1965, its inhabitants experiencing hundreds of small shocks a day at certain times. Laboratory studies of rocks under great pressures give an indication of how they behave just before they fracture. These studies could be used, for example, to establish the pattern of micro-earthquakes that might be expected before a major one. Certain researchers have also observed local variations in the earth's magnetic field prior to a seismic movement.

The research is well under way and it was reviewed at the XIVth General Assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics held in four Swiss cities recently. Two of the IUGG's members, the International Association of Seismology and Physics of the Earth's Interior and the International Association of Volcanology, conducted a symposium on the subject at Zurich. No better evidence could be found of the rise of earthquake prediction from scientific dispute.

The symposium heard an overall survey of the problem by Dr. Frank Press, head of the department of geology and geophysics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the United States.

He observed that modern instruments can measure displacements of a millionth of a millimetre in the earth's crust. What is equally important, experience acquired during and since the International Geophysical Year in 1957 and 1958 now enables scientists to handle large amounts of data quickly. In other words, they can interpret signs of a possible seismic event before it occurs, an advance from hindsight to foresight. At the same time, public awareness of the problem grows as the population of earthquake-prone regions increases. By the year 2000, Dr. Press remarked, one-seventh of the population of the United States will be concentrated in California, its most seismic state.

The United States now has a programme to concentrate clusters of instruments in highly-seismic areas, such as the Aleutian Islands and California's San Andreas Fault. These would be linked to a computer-equipped centre where data could be immediately processed. The epicentres of most California earthquakes lie only three miles down, and it is planned to put instruments in deep wells, thus bringing them closer to the source and away from the interference of surface noise.

Dr. Press mentioned a new and unexpected source of information for the seismologist: the accidental earthquake. At Denver, Colorado, waste water was pumped into a deep disposal well between 1962 and 1966 in quantities as high as eight to nine million gallons per month. During this period, over a thousand small earthquakes were recorded in what had been a seismically quiet region. It was an ideal opportunity to study earthquakes under what were apparently controlled conditions, but the pumping has since been stopped. Such an experiment, whether voluntary or not, could be duplicated in a less populated region.

Another and much more widely-used technique is to keep close track of horizontal and vertical movements of the crust by taking geodetic surveys over closely-spaced intervals. Dr. Y.A. Mescherikov of the Institute of Geography of the USSR Academy of Sciences told the symposium of work he has been carrying on in the Soviet Union. The earth's crust is steadily uplifting or subsiding and the geodesist can record these movements over the years. What Dr. Mescherikov has observed in regions of major earthquakes is that the movement may suddenly accelerate or reverse prior to the quake, returning to a normal rate afterwards. In the area near the epicentre of the Fashkent earthquake of 1966, surveys showed an uplift of 1.2 millimetres a year from 1900 to 1942. Then the area subsided at a millimetre a year only to begin uplifting again, this time at 40 millimetres a year, prior to the earthquake. It is possible, therefore, that the first signs of the Tashkent quake appeared 25 years before it occurred.

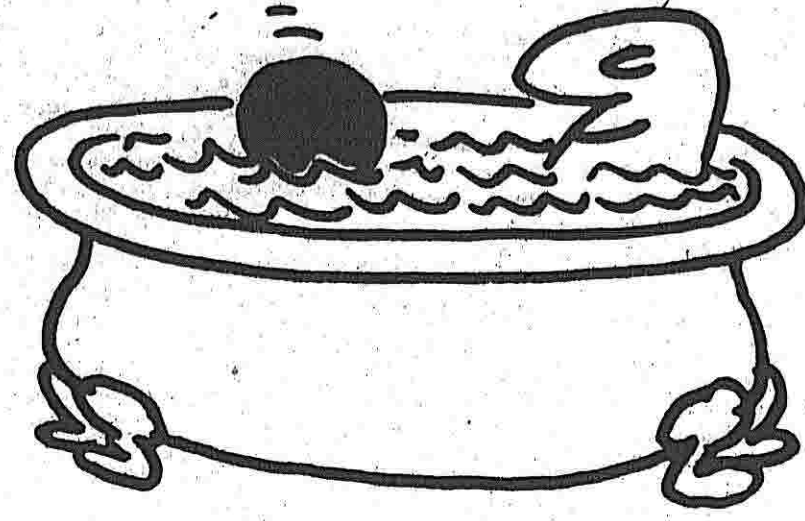
It is in Japan that the geodetic survey technique has been used most widely as part of the world's most advanced programme in earthquake prediction. The programme, which has been carried on since 1965 under a five-year plan sponsored by the government, was outlined to the symposium by Dr.

T. Hagiwara, professor of seismology at the Earthquake Research Institute of the University of Tokyo. This institute was established in 1923 following the Tokyo earthquake in which 100,000 died. Levelling and triangulation surveys—which measure vertical and horizontal shifts—are being intensified throughout Japan. At Niigata, where a severe earthquake occurred on 16 June 1964, surveys showed that benchmarks started to rise in 1955 at five times their previous rate. After 1959, they began to subside and a major subsidence was found following the earthquake itself.

It is in connection with the earthquake swarm at Matsushiro that Japanese scientists have made their boldest and most successful predictions. The first tremor was felt there on 3 August 1965 and the earth was still shaking two years later when Dr. Hagiwara addressed the Zurich symposium, of which he was chairman. In April of 1966, a peak was reached of 8,000 recorded earthquakes a day, over 600 of them felt by the population.

Both this peak and a slightly smaller one in August were successfully forecast by a committee composed of scientists from the Earthquake Research Institute and other government institutions. Warnings were issued by the Japan Meteorological Agency on the basis of levelling surveys, analysis of micro-earthquakes and observations made with tiltmeters, an instrument using a water tube like a carpenter's level to record vertical movements.

As earthquake prediction gains scientific stature, new problems arise. Dr. Press told the symposium: "Scientists should refuse to overrule their case. Negative results can prejudice administrators and governments. A supposed positive result that is statistically invalid can only raise false hopes." Those were certainly wise words and they fell on receptive ears. With much more than rained-out picnics at stake, the geophysicist has no intention of becoming as unpopular as the weatherman. (UNESCO FEATURES)



Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

Commenting on the events in Vietnam, *Nangharhar* on Tuesday said that since Vietnam was divided when the French government in 1954 agreed to grant independence to its colonial areas in Indochina, things have not been normal.

As a result, Vietnam has become a battleground to advance foreign interests despite efforts by peace-loving countries to end such interference.

The newspaper says that a interference should be stopped and the people of Vietnam should be given a chance to freely choose their future.

The paper also refers to bombing attacks on North Vietnam. It asks whether such bombing can readily serve as a factor in ending the war. It says that both U Thant and Pope Paul have urged an unconditional end to the bombing of North Vietnam and hopes that this will be carried out.

Toloi Afghan of Kandahar on Wednesday commented on recent snow and rain throughout the country saying that they have been very helpful for next year's crops.

The newspaper says that during the summer most parts of our country suffer from a shortage of water. We have not built enough reservoirs to provide water in dry seasons and underground water resources have not been fully tapped. Therefore good harvests depend on the amount of precipitation during the winter and early spring.

Itehad published in Baghlan Wednesday says that one of the effective ways to entertain and enlighten the public is to establish more theatres and stage more plays.

The newspaper says producing feature motion pictures in Afghanistan is costly and difficult at present. We should therefore concentrate on dramas. The newspaper refers to the responsibilities of the Ministry of Information and Culture in this respect.

It says that more than a year ago the Department of Culture was set up to develop among other things drama the paper hopes that this department will inaugurate a speedy and effective programme to bring to people everywhere in the country the values contained in theatrical productions.

Sanayi of Ghazni Tuesday discussed city planning activities. A powerful department has been set up within the framework of the Ministry of Public Works to plan new cities.

The paper says poverty and low economic standards prevent most people from building modern houses but certain basic conditions have to be met despite low economic standards.

The government in planning new cities specially should not ignore city drainage, streets and telephone and electric lines.

Beidar, published in Mazare Sharif recently lauded the services rendered by the women's organisation. It says that such organisations are a recent development in our country thanks to the interest taken in them by members of Royal family such Princesses Bilqis and Khatol.

The newspaper says that assistance rendered by one of these associations in donating blood to the Blood Bank of the Public Health Institute saved the lives of many poor persons who need blood.

Under the guidance of Princess Bilqis many Kabul women are taking an active role in the literacy campaign.

Another significant activity of these organisations is periodically visiting female prisoners and helping them out.

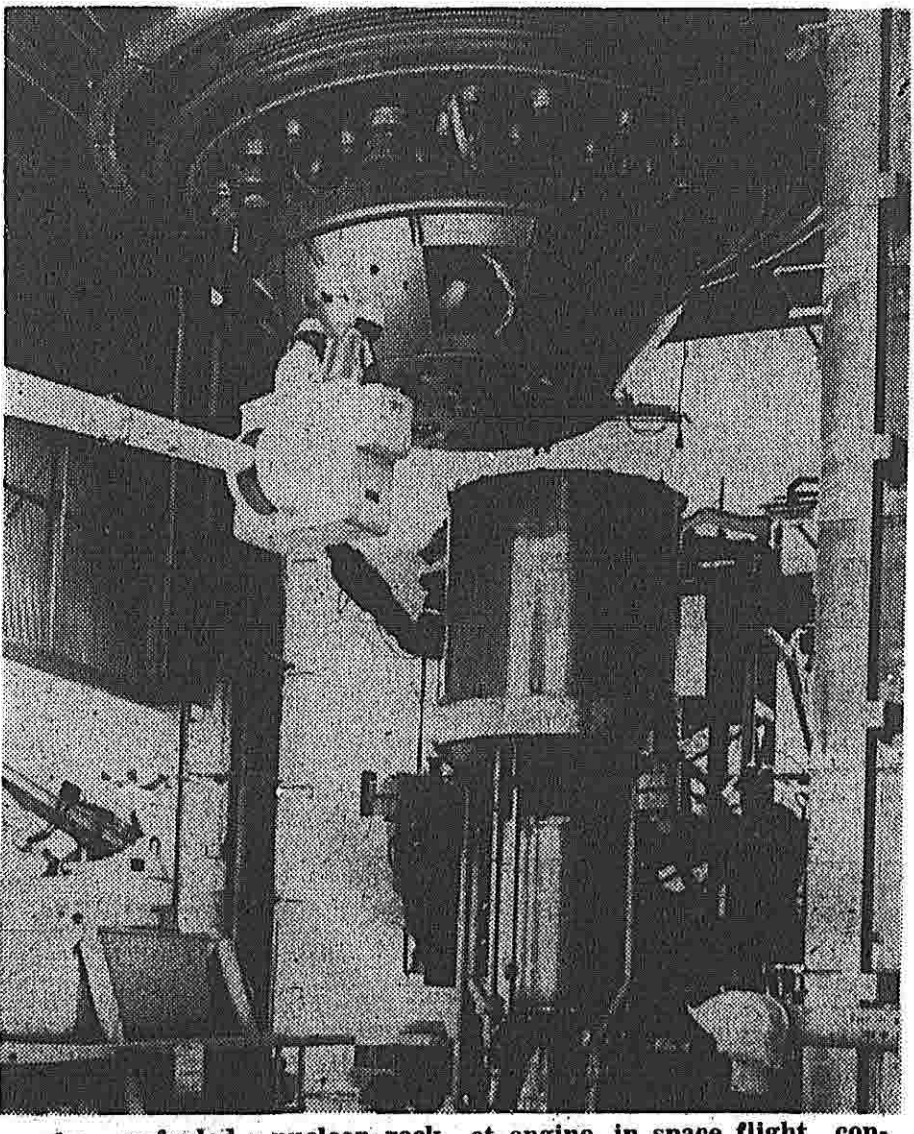
In order to boost financial resources to render effective philanthropic services, these organisations hold various functions collecting money by selling lottery tickets.

The paper hopes that the activities of such organisation will be expanded in the provinces under the guidance of the Princess Bilqis.

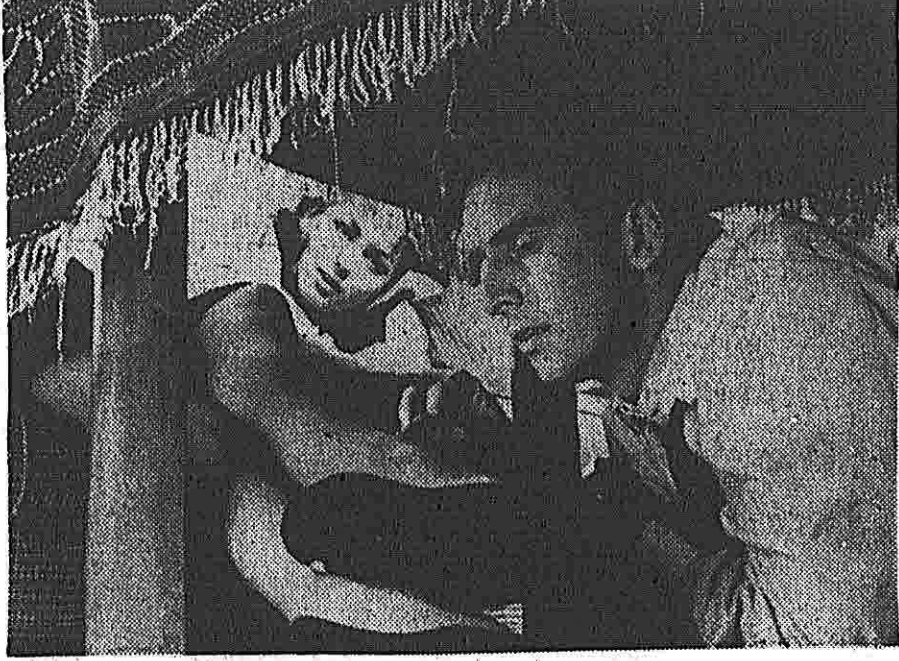
In another editorial the newspaper hopes that the campaign launched by the Ministry of Public Health against tuberculosis will be effective, for this disease has victimised and paralysed a significant number of our population.

Although expanded medical services and greater public awareness has enabled people to take care of their health T.B. still poses a great threat.

The Mazare Sharif newspaper hopes that as we were able to eradicate malaria the campaign against tuberculosis and other diseases will also be successful.



An unfueled nuclear rock et engine, in space flight configuration, is installed in a new test stand at a site in Nevada. The stand has a huge cylindrical cover to permit testing of the engine after fueling in a simulated space environment. The research is part of the Nerva and Rover programmes for developing nuclear propulsion for long distance space flights, such as to other planets. First flight test are not expected before 1975.



Off Season For Foxes is among the pioneer films of the young German wave. HE (Helmut Formbacher), nauced by the attitude and way of life of the "upper ten thousand", tries in vain to find consolation in his small town friend (Andrea Jonasson), but finally comes to terms with the object of his own contempt.

Australia Rejects British Far East Withdrawal Plans

CANBERRA, Jan. 13 (Reuter)—Australia has rejected British reasoning on withdrawal of British troops from Southeast Asia and has urged her to consider cuts in Europe.

Prime Minister John Gorton issued after his senior ministers conferred Friday with British Commonwealth Secretary George Thomson.

The statement urged Britain to consider savings in Europe rather than in Malaysia and Singapore. It emphasised that Australia and New Zealand could not take over the role of British forces in the area.

It left the inference that Australia did not accept the British submission that final decisions were yet to be made.

The statement said that Thomson had told the Australian government of British proposals for speeding withdrawal of British forces from Singapore and Malaysia.

In Kuala Lumpur, Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman said that Malaysia has rejected an appeal by Singapore Premier Lee Kuan Yew for support in his opposition to Britain's plan to accelerate its defence cuts in the Far East.

He said Malaysia did not want to "pead" with Britain as she appreciated that Britain's economic difficulties called for an early run down of its forces in the area.

In Wellington, New Zealand Prime Minister Keith Holyoake told pressmen he is considering supporting in his opposition to accelerated British defence cuts Asia.

Home Briefs

KABUL, Jan. 13, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King left Kabul for Kandahar today by air to inspect various projects there.

KABUL, Jan. 13, (Bakhtar).—Kunduz Governor Dr. Mahmoud Habibi Thursday laid the foundation stone for the 12 room annex to Khanabad High School, which is being built to accommodate the expanding number of the student in the high school.

BAMIAN, Jan. 13, (Bakhtar).—The Shebar pass blocked by recent heavy snows has been cleared.

KABUL, Jan. 13, (Bakhtar).—Negotiations between Afghanistan and USSR delegations in Moscow on Soviet assistance for the implementation of projects included in Afghanistan's Third Five Year Development Plan continued yesterday.

The Afghan delegation is headed at the talks by Second Deputy Prime Minister Abdullah Yaftali, and the Soviet group is headed by Deputy Prime Minister Vladimir Novikov.

Kabul Jan. 13 (Bakhtar)—The provincial Department of Agriculture has started raising honey bees in the province. Presently 20 Italian bee families are kept at a Kandahar experimental farm.

A source of the agriculture department in Kandahar said the experiment should be successful since Kandahar has flowers during most of the year, and its weather is very suitable for bee raising and honey production.

Kabul, Jan. 13 (Bakhtar)—Dr. Gerhard Mollmann, the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Kabul Thursday called on Chief Justice Abdul Hakim

Transplants

(Continued from page 1)

However his liver and kidney If substantial progress was not noted during the next few hours, the spokesman said, doctors would again resort to use of an artificial kidney.

Kasperak is still being fed intravenously. But he is allowed to breathe without oxygen assistance.

Dr. Philip Blaiberg, South Africa's second heart transplant patient, has shown improvement since Thursday's setback, and there is no sign of fluid collecting round his new heart again, according to a Groote Schuur hospital bulletin issued yesterday.

Fluid was removed from the former dentist's pericardial sac Thursday, but an announcement said that the fluid was no sign of rejection.

Today's bulletin said that Blaiberg was in a very satisfactory general condition and would be allowed to sit up in bed as before.

Weather Forecast

Skies in the northern and central regions and over the Pamirs will be cloudy. Yesterday the coldest area was Lal with a low of -25 C, -13 F. The warmest was Farah with a high of 19 C, 66 F. Yesterday Kunduz had 4 mm rain; North Salang 9 mm, depth of snow 175 cm; Lal 6 mm, 52 cm and Kabul 175 cm; Lal 6m m, 52 cm and Jabul Seraj 6 mm.

The temperature in Kabul at 10 a.m. was 3 C, 37 F.

Yesterday's temperatures:	
Kabul	7 C -6 C
	44 F 21 F
Kandahar	14 C -2 C
	57 F 28 F
Herat	13 C -8 C
	55 F 17 F
Jalalabad	18 C 6 C
	64 F 43 F
Gardez	-1 C -18 C
	30 F 0 F
Ghazni	-1 C -15 C
	30 F 5 F



ARIANA CINEMA

At 2:30, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. Italian-French film MATI HARI

PARK CINEMA

At 2:30, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. Italian-French film PER UN PUGNO DOLLARI

Dog Gets Two Heads In USSR

MOSCOW, Jan. 13, (AFP).—A Soviet surgeon has grafted the head and front legs of a two-month-old puppy to a four-year-old dog, Tass said Thursday. The dog, called Mukhtar, "feels well".

Tass said the transplant was carried out by pathophysiological Vladimir Demikov at Kiev four days ago.

Demikov, Tass said, once consulted in Moscow with Dr. Christiaan Barnard, the South African heart transplant surgeon.

Throughout the four-hour operation, the dog was under deep rations, assisted by a lung machine.

The agency said the following technique was used:

Incisions were made on Mukhtar's neck and blood vessels bared and prepared. The donor puppy's body was severed, between the third and fourth ribs.

The head section was then grafted onto Mukhtar's neck using a vessel-suturing instrument the arteries and heads of the two animals were connected.

"The double-headed Mukhtar continued to be in deep slumber," Tass said. "But thanks to the presence of the two nervous systems the further conduct of the dog's heads was different."

"After this unusual couple woke up, Mukhtar's head was quiet. At the same time the impression was that it wants to shake off the alien burden."

N.V Supports Cambodian Policy

HANOI, Jan. 13, (Tass).—Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of North Vietnam Nguyen Duy Trinh held a reception in honour of the foreign minister of Cambodia Norodom Phourissara, now on an official visit to the Democratic republic of Vietnam.

Trinh said that Vietnam and Cambodia have one common goal—the struggle for independence and freedom, the struggle against American imperialism.

He pointed out that the DRV government fully supports the policy of peace and neutrality pursued by Cambodia and laid emphasis on the growing ties between the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.

The Vietnamese people will spare no efforts to further strengthen combat solidarity and cooperation between the peoples of those countries, he said.

Phourissara said that fraternal relations between countries are based on, the commonness of interests of the Khmer and Vietnamese peoples and on the principles of mutual respect of the interests of each country.

He stressed that Cambodia fully supports the four-point programme of the DRV government and also the five-point stand and the new political programme of the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front.

Thia Viet Force To Be Increased

SAIGON, Jan. 13 (Reuter).—Thai Premier Thanom Kittikachorn said Thursday that Thailand's troop commitment to Vietnam will reach division strength in about three months.

Speaking just before he left for Bangkok after a three-day visit here, Field-Marshal Thanom said the 9,000 troops which Thailand late last year announced it would add to the 3,000 men already here were now beginning their training.

Thanom Thursday visited the regiment and was briefed by Thai military commanders on progress in the area. He also talked with top-ranking Thai navy and air force officers.

Asked at his airport press conference Friday what his overall impressions were, Thanom said "after my brief visit here I find the situation much better. I think the allied forces on the whole are doing much better."

ANNOUNCEMENT

At the repeated request of Kabul residents the Central Silo is now producing loafs of 500 gram white bread at Af. 5.

Those interested should contact Silo sales vans.

World News In Brief

MOSCOW, Jan. 13 (AFP)—Jacob Malik, deputy foreign minister, has been appointed permanent Soviet representative at the United Nations, government sources said Thursday.

He had held his present job since February 1961. Before that Malik was ambassador in London. He replaces Nikolai Fedorenko, who has been there since December 22, 1962.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AFP)—Former British premier Harold MacMillan today called for talks between the United States and the Soviet Union together with their major allies aimed at a "big power rapprochement."

The former conservative leader who resigned in 1963 because of ill health, added: "I believe that the time is ripe and the conditions encouraging for a new attempt to have genuine discussion."

ADEN, Jan. 13 (AFP)—A southern Yemen presidential decree Friday set up a state security court which will try members of the Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (FLOSY) and other opponents of the ruling National Liberation Front (NLF).

The court has power to impose death sentences, or jail persons for five to 15 years.

TOKYO, Jan. 13 (DPA)—Nikolai Baibakov, Soviet deputy premier and chairman of the state planning commission, arrives in Tokyo Tuesday for a 17-day official visit to Japan at the invitation of Foreign Minister Takeo Miki.

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AFP)—Nato's first multi-national standing naval force will be formed today at Portland, Dorset, the defence ministry announced.

The initial force will include British, Dutch, Norwegian and American units.

BATTLE-MOUNTAIN, Nevada, Jan. 13 (Reuter)—A police rescue team Friday reached the wreckage of a U.S. marine corps C-54 transport plane which crashed into a snow-covered mountain early yesterday morning with 19 men aboard, and reported no survivors.

ADEN, Jan. 13 (AFP)—The royalist Yemeni radio claimed Thursday that royalist artillery shot down a MIG-21 fighter Wednesday when it was supporting Republican forces.

The radio said that the pilot baled out with the parachute blazing.

KARACHI, Jan. 13 (DPA)—A high-level Yugoslav delegation will come to Pakistan some time this month to negotiate a new barter

Rusk, Brown Discuss UK Cutback Plans

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, (AFP) Secretary of State Dean Rusk and visiting British Foreign Secretary George Brown Thursday discussed British plans to cut down defence expenditures and prospects for negotiations in Vietnam.

Brown is expected to defend Britain's plans for a quicker military withdrawal East of Suez—a move which would leave the United States practically alone in defending Western interests there.

An exchange of views was considered necessary before Prime Minister Harold Wilson announces austerity measures designed to protect the benefits of devaluing the pound.

As for Vietnam, Brown will argue that the United States should examine closely recent hints that Hanoi wants negotiations, so as not to let an opportunity slip by.

deal. Yugoslav Finance Minister Janko Smole disclosed this Friday when talking to newsmen in Lahore. Meanwhile, visiting Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito reached the West Pakistan capital of Lahore for a days stay, where he attended a civil reception given in his honour.

AMMAN, Jan. 13 (DPA)—A Royal decree approving a bill on general conscription appeared in the Jordanian State Gazette yesterday. Under the bill all Jordanian nationals between the ages of 18 and 40 can be called up for a two-year period of military service.

LONDON, Jan. 13 (DPA)—Françoise Jordan, ex-wife of British National Socialist movement leader Colin Jordan, went on trial at the Old Bailey Friday on charges of conspiring to set fire to Jewish synagogues. Mrs. Jordan is a niece of the late French fashion designer Christian Dior. Her ex-husband is currently serving an 18-month jail sentence for incitement to racial hatred.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 13 (DPA)—Economic guidelines for free trade unions in the developing countries will be worked out at a conference of Asian unions which opens in New Delhi on January 24.

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) said yesterday the conference would be attended by trade unionists and economic experts from all over Asia.

Britain Formally Recognises Borders

LONDON, Jan. 13, (DPA).—Britain Friday formally recognised the present borders of Cambodia to avoid the severance of diplomatic relations with Cambodia.

The British note, handed by the British ambassador in Phnom Penh to the Cambodian Foreign Ministry said that Britain respects the sovereignty, independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia in its present borders.

It added that Britain also recognises the inviolability of these borders.

Sihanouk Thursday categorically denied reports that he would give up his demand for recognition of Cambodia's borders by the United States in return for American aid. The statement stressed that the recognition of the present frontiers "is, and will remain an imperative condition for the resumption of diplomatic relations between Cambodia and the United States".

Sihanouk

(Continued from page 1)

lating the country's border with Vietnam.

The United States disclosed this week that it had offered two American helicopters to help the ICC patrol the border and that Cambodia was ready to accept conditions on approval by the commission and by the Soviet Union and Britain as cochairman of the 1954 conference.

But the official Cambodian news agency said the Soviet ambassador in Phnom Penh and the Polish ICC representative there had opposed immediate acceptance of the helicopters because the offer needed to be approved by all signatories to the Geneva agreements.

Makarios Seeks Reelection

NICOSIA, Cyprus, Jan. 13, (AP).—Archbishop Makarios announced Friday he will seek reelection as president of Cyprus next month in order to work out a compromise settlement of the Cyprus problem.

The bearded President said Cyprus had entered a critical phase with Greek troops withdrawing from the Mediterranean island and, "I cannot continue my services as President without a further renewal of the popular mandate."

No date was set for the election. Makarios said it would be conducted under the 1960 constitution that provides the President must be a Greek Cypriot elected by the island's Greek-Cypriot majority.

The constitution provides the Turkish-Cypriot minority, voting separately, elects a Turkish-Cypriot Vice President.

Makarios also told a news conference that within a month he will present for discussion a new draft constitution for an independent Unitary State.

Humphrey Pleased With African Tour

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, (DPA).—Africa's future depends on whether the United States fulfils its responsibility in the world.

U.S. Vice President Hubert Humphrey expressed this conviction in an airport statement Thursday shortly after his return from a fortnight's tour of nine African countries.

Humphrey said he was convinced that Africa was on the right road. "Everywhere we went we were encouraged to see a dedication to national independence," he said.

We saw, too, new efforts toward African regional cooperation and peace among neighbours...and a willingness to work long and hard in the cause of social and economic development. African nations are lifting themselves," Humphrey stressed.

According to members of Humphrey's entourage, the vice president was very pleased with his African mission.

The talks with African politicians had afforded him the opportunity to make clear the U.S. was aware of its obligations in Africa despite its worldwide burdens.

He warned against drawing the conclusion that congressional slashes in foreign aid meant the U.S. was going to turn away from Africa.

But at the same time, he pointed out to his African hosts that they had to anticipate greater cooperation with international financial organisations such as the World Bank.

ROSES-GLADIOLI

With exciting colours for greeting, gifts and home decorations have arrived.

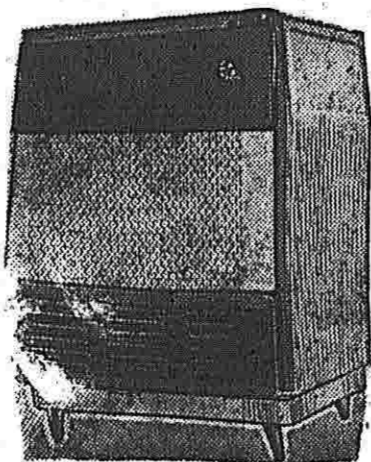
KABUL FLOURIST On the street leading from the Blue Mosque to the French club, Share Nau.

NEEDED

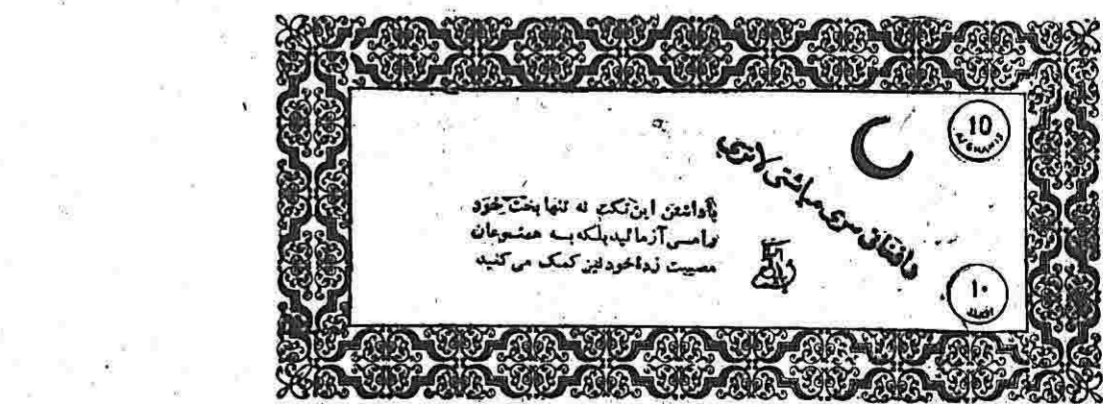
News Print is required in large quantity. Supplies should contact the general services department of Government Printing Press.

DIESEL STOVE

Diesel Stoves in different sizes, good quality, inexpensive. Contact Yasin Market, 2nd Floor Mohd. Jan Khan Watt.



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 expensive 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 an Afghan Red Crescent Society Lottery Ticket. They help.