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THE KABULTIMES



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PRICE AF. 4

Obote asks Tanzania to attack Uganda

New regime gets ready to fight foreign invaders

KAMPALA, Jan. 28, (Reuter).—Jet fighters swept low over Kampala yesterday afternoon and troops were reported digging in at Entebbe port as the new military regime reacted to intelligence reports of an impending attack from Tanzania.

— Major General Idi Amin, who overthrew President Milton Obote in a military coup last Monday, told reporters yesterday morning he had received intelligence reports that Tanzanian troops were preparing to attack Uganda.

The attack had been requested by Dr. Obote—who is now in Dar-es-Salaam—and the troops were armed with modern Chinese weapons, he said.

Asked at a press conference yesterday afternoon how seriously he took these reports, General Amin declared: "They are not rumours. You don't get smoke without fire."

"If the troops cross into Uganda to try to interfere in our internal affairs we will fight... and I am sure we will defend Uganda effectively", General Amin declared.

He said the new military government was firmly in control of the entire country.

At his press conference last night General Amin declined to say how many people died during the military takeover. Some reports circulating here have put the number of death from 70 to more than 200.

Police chief Edward Oryma told the same press conference he

had no final report of casualties. Asked about a statement by Dr. Obote giving him 24 hours to step down, General Amin said: "He can come back to Uganda as a citizen, but never as President."

General Amin also told reporters he had unconfirmed reports that there would soon be a meeting in Dar-es-Salaam between Dr. Obote, Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere and President Jaseph Mobutu of Congo-Kinshasa.

In his first foreign policy statement General Amin pledged his belief in the United Nations, the Commonwealth—which, he said, Uganda will not leave—and the Organisation of African Unity.

He said Uganda would honour all treaties concluded by the former regime and would seek good relations with all countries.

The Royal Audience

KABUL, Jan. 28, (Bakhtar).—According to the Royal Protocol Department announcement the following have been received in audience by His Majesty during the week that ended today:

Chief Justice Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee, First Deputy Prime Minister Abdullah Yaftali; Defence Minister Army General Khan Mohammad; Interior Minister Eng. Bashir Lodin; Public Health Minister Eng. Mohammad Yakub Lali; Justice Minister Abdul Satar Seerat, Agriculture and Irrigation Minister Abdul Hakim; Takhar Governor Mohammad Karim Ferotan; Nainroz Governor Mir Aminuddin Ansofi; President of Public Relations in Defence Ministry Br. General Abdul Qadeer Khaleeq; Kabul Provincial Courts President Maulavi Fazul Rahman Shewari; Planning and Statistics President in the Commerce Ministry Dr. Amanullah Rasoul; Banayee Construction Company President Mohammad Kabir; Herat Caretaker Mayor Atta Mohammad Naqshbandi; Mohammad Osman, a graduate in medicine from a French university and a graduate of Tehran university in literature Abdul Khaliq Fafayee.

His Majesty also received during the week Khan Abdul Wali Khan, a leader of the National Awami Party while president of the Tribal Affairs Department Sayed Masoud Pohanyar was also present.

His Majesty also received some elders of Kochi Khroti tribe while the Deputy President of the Tribal Affairs Department Mohammad Gul Sulaimankhail was also present.



This old farmer is looking forward for more snow in the next ten days. According to farmers' count, winter ends on Azhda Gana—or when the migratory birds fly past Afghanistan in ten days.

Cambodians report killing 100 Viet Cong in battle

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 28 (Reuter).—Cambodian government troops have killed 100 Viet Cong guerrillas in another battle near the town of Saang, 18 miles (30 kms) south of here, a high command spokesman announced.

This is the fourth time that the town, which lies on a direct Viet Cong infiltration route between Vietnam and Cambodia, has been a battlefield in the 10-month old fighting in Cambodia.

The spokesman said the Viet Cong carried their dead from the battlefield. He gave Cambodian casualties in the fighting as four.

They have opened the road link Guerrillas surrounded Saang

on Tuesday night, but Cambodian troops hit back and removed the immediate threat to the town.

This gave another boost to the morale of the Cambodian government forces, who have reported a string of successes in operations against the Viet Cong since the guerrillas blasted Phnom Penh airport last Friday.

They have opened the road link (Continued on page 4)

PM attends Kandahari's condolence meet

KABUL, Jan. 28, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Et-emadi, Chief Justice Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee, some members of the cabinet, some parliamentarians, Kabul Caretaker Mayor, Kabul University rector, writers and some other officials attended the condolence meeting of the late Shaikh Mohammad Taher Kandahari held in Puli Kheshti congregational mosque.

House of People continues debate on state budget

KABUL, Jan. 28, (Bakhtar).—The House of the People in its general meeting yesterday which was presided over by its President Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak continued the consideration of the annual state budget. After some deputies expressed their views on the ordinary and development budget of the state, the meeting was adjourned.

New Indonesian envoy arrives here

KABUL, Jan. 28, (Bakhtar).—The new Ambassador of Indonesia to Afghanistan, He Suyoto-Surjodipuro arrived here yesterday to assume his post.

He was received at the airport by the Deputy Chief of Protocol, Sarwar Damani.

Etemadi expresses regrets over loss of Rashid

KABUL, Jan. 28, (Bakhtar).—The body of the late Abdul Rashid Alekozai, a former president of the House of the People was brought by plane from Delhi to Kabul yesterday afternoon.

Alekozai, who was the deputy from the Nahre Seraf district of Helmand in the seventh Afghan Parliament and the president of the House of the People during the eighth Afghan parliament died in Delhi from a long illness. He was 72.

The body of the late Alekozai Omar Wardak, First Deputy Prime Minister Abdullah Yaftali, some members of the cabinet, members of the parliament and members of the family of Alekozai were present at the airport when the late Rashid's body was brought in.

The body was to be laid to rest this afternoon.



Rashid Alekozai

Orange festival planned in Nangarhar

KABUL, Jan. 28, (Bakhtar).—The Pashto Language Popularisation Department of the Afghanistan Academy plans to mark the Orange Blossom Festival in Nangarhar this year.

Pashto prose and poetry will be recited on the occasion, and later the whole series published in a book, Mohammad Arsalan Salimi, the President of the Pashto Department said.

Kabul governor returns from U.S. visit

KABUL, Jan. 28, (Bakhtar).—Kabul Governor Dr. Abdullah Wahidi who went to United States at the invitation of the State Department returned here yesterday.

During his stay there he visited several hospitals, prisons and fire departments.

Oil price increase

OPEC, western firms meet in Tehran today

TEHRAN, Jan. 28, (Reuter).—Representatives of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and 17 western oil companies meet here today for further talks on price increases.

In their hands will be proposals by oil experts after four days talks to prepare a fiscal analysis OPEC demands and the oil companies' counter offer.

Feeling is growing here that the negotiations, the most crucial between the producing states and the companies in 10 years,

might lead to a mutual agreement to avoid a catastrophic, world wide economic crisis.

Today's session, the third since formal talks began on Janu-

UK's Mideast peace policy in line with Israel's: Eban

JERUSALEM, Jan. 28, (Reuter).—The Israeli Foreign Minister, Abba Eban said here yesterday he believed Britain's policy on the Middle East was that until peace was reached within secure and recognised borders there should not be any withdrawal from the present ceasefire lines.

"The British government understands that until peace is established within recognised and secure borders, no suggestion about withdrawal from the ceasefire lines should be raised", Eban told a questioner in the Knesset (parliament) who asked the minister about his impressions on British policy following his recent visit to London.

It was British policy to support the November 22, 1967, Security Council resolution on the Middle East, and he thought Britain would not support any change in the resolution which, he said, it saw as the most suitable basis for the exploration of peace prospects.

Eban said that despite occasional differences between Israel and Britain, mainly in the meth-

ods of progressing towards peace, he believed Britain favoured negotiations between Israel and the Arab states which should bring peace and establish borders in which Israel would feel as secure as within the present ceasefire lines.

"I don't have any intention of denying that there are occasional differences of opinion between the two governments on the ways and means which should be adopted for the progress towards peace.

"But it has been proved that the openhearted and confidential dialogue which is taking place between us has been useful and I hope there are possibilities that our two attitudes will draw nearer to one another through continuous discussions", Eban added.

The ascent is over slippery granite but the climber is aided in places by iron railings. Trudeau toured the summit with Ceylonese Archaeological Commissioner Raja Silva, who briefed him on the history of the fifth-century fortress and pleasure gardens where King Kasyappa took refuge.

Cambodia

Melvin Laird outlines U.S. intervention

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, (AFP).—Defence Secretary Melvin Laird admitted last night for the first time that the U.S. intervention in Cambodia was aimed at helping the Lon Nol administration resist "Communist aggression" and no longer only at facilitating the U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam.

But he repeated, in a statement to the house of representative armed forces committee, that the Nixon administration had no intention of sending U.S. soldiers to fight in Cambodia.

The United States will not need to rely on its own manpower to achieve the objective of self-determination for our friends and allies in Asia, and to thwart Communist aggression in that part of the world", he said.

He added: "We have and will use as necessary sea and air resources to supplement the efforts and the armed forces of our friends and allies who are determined to resist aggression, as the Cambodians are trying to do."

Laird was the first member of the U.S. cabinet to appear before the committee to explain the increased American military action in Cambodia.

Secretary of State William Rogers is due to appear before the senate foreign relations committee.

After the committee hearing Senator John Stennis, chairman of the armed forces committee conceded that if the Communists continued to score successes in Cambodia the United States' commitment in the country would have to be increased.

The North Vietnamese would be more successful if we have to step up our support. What form that would take I do not know...the problem is not going to go away.

"The problem will continue. I don't know if it can be met under the present operations system or not."

Meanwhile Admiral Thomas Moorer, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, in a television interview, said that if the U.S. air force was not used in Cambodia

COLOMBO, Jan. 28, (AFP).—Canadian Premier Pierre Elliot Trudeau today became the second prime minister to climb the 600 foot rock fortress of Sigiriya, 125 miles from Colombo.

The first was Chinese Premier Chou en Lai when he visited Ceylon in 1963.

The ascent is over slippery granite but the climber is aided in places by iron railings.

Trudeau toured the summit with Ceylonese Archaeological Commissioner Raja Silva, who briefed him on the history of the fifth-century fortress and pleasure gardens where King Kasyappa took refuge.

the withdrawal of American forces down.

Both Laird and Moorer stressed that the Congress amendment limiting American intervention in Cambodia made no reference to aviation.

The admiral said: "We have scrupulously stayed within the limits of intent of congress."

Meanwhile the state department was trying to prepare to define the precise functions of the "equipment delivery teams" sent

to Cambodia, and the way they should carry out these functions, according to a state department spokesman.

The aim of these instructions will be to ensure that the sending of U.S. soldiers to Cambodia to distribute American military equipment does not contravene the terms of the Cooper-Church amendment restricting the employment of American troops in Cambodia.

Trials

Arab sentenced to 40 years jail by Israeli court

LYDDA, Israel, Jan. 28, (Reuter).—The ringleader of an Arab guerrilla cell was today sentenced to 40 years imprisonment for planning and organising acts of sabotage in Israel, including the blast at the Tel Aviv central bus station last November in which two people were killed and 24 others were wounded.

The accused, Rabbi Abu Humus 25 of Issawayeh village near Jerusalem, originally pleaded not guilty when brought to trial together with another man who was charged specifically with planting the explosives at the bus station.

The second man, Said Musafa Abu Pareh, 22, an Israeli Arab, was last week sentenced to 30 years in jail for his part in the act.

Abu Humus today changed his plea to guilty admitting to all the charges brought against him in the indictment.

The military prosecutor described Abu Humus as "chief of operations" of the El Fatah guerrilla group in the Jerusalem area and attributed to him the responsibility for a series of sabotage acts in Jerusalem and elsewhere in Israel.

These included throwing explosives into two restaurants situated inside the walled old city of Jerusalem, in which a number of tourists were wounded.

The prosecutor demanded a life sentence for Abu Humus calling him a key figure in an illeg-

gal organisation, while the defence counsel pleaded for a light sentence on the grounds that he was a small cog.

The court said in passing its verdict that the evidence showed Abu Humus had held a responsible part in the guerrilla organisation.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 28, (AFP).—A three-month-old baby died here today after he had apparently been attacked by rats in his parents' caravan.

The parents, a Portuguese couple, had left the child, Georges Ferreira de Grassas, at 5 a.m. to go to work.

At about 8 a.m. a neighbour who had agreed to keep an eye on the child called at the Caravan and found him sleeping peacefully.

But when she called again one hour later the child's face was covered in blood, his nose, chin and fingers had been apparently devoured by rats.

The baby was rushed to hospital at Versailles, where he died a few hours later. Police have begun inquiries.

(Continued on page 4)



THE KABUL TIMES

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Afghan carpet market in year 1970

Reports carried by certain newspapers during the last two weeks noted that the Afghan carpet market in Europe has been sluggish in the past year. These allegations could not be substantiated by them.

Figures released by the Commerce Ministry showed a 20 per cent increase in carpet export in 1970 over the previous year.

Carpet exports in 1969 volumed 289,000 sq. metres, while the figures for 1970 is 331,000.

Neither was there a fall in the prices of Afghan carpets, Afghanistan's no. 1 carpets, the Mauris, fetched as much as \$65 per sq. metres. The rest of the consignments brought \$14 to 46 per metre which is a reasonably good price.

The Afghan carpet trade suffered a setback during the three year period of 1964-67. Exports in 1963, more than 500,000 metres, was exceptionally high, and the prices were extremely attractive.

As a result of this in the next few years the traders rushed more carpets than the English and German markets could absorb.

The rush also resulted in getting some poor quality carpets through, which damaged the reputation of the product.

In 1968 there were more than 500,000 metres of Afghan carpets in London and Hamburg warehouses which could not find buyers.

It has been in the last two years that the business is picking up again. The improved situation is the direct result of measures taken by the Ministry of Commerce to remedy the situation.

The Afghan Carpet Exporters Guild was established to regulate the exports and to en-

Food For Thought

We are no other than a moving row of magic shadow-shapes that come and go.

Omar Khayyam.

force production standards. In the last few years it has done commendable work in achieving these two ends.

A minor default of the Afghan carpet, so far, is that it is exported unwashed. This, however, will soon be corrected when the carpet washing plant now under construction in Kabul becomes operative.

The Commerce Ministry and the Guild will, however, not stop at this. They are aware of the fact that the Afghan carpets face more competition with every year that passes.

In view of this, taking of other steps, which may incur no great expenses, becomes necessary.

Foremost among these is conducting of orientation programmes for carpet exporters, so that they will be able to conduct business, independent of foreign dealers, in the international markets.

Equally important is to keep with orientation programmes for producers. Every single weaver should be convinced of the advantage of using the best possible raw materials and workmanship.

To protect the producers against profiteering establishment of carpet weavers cooperatives is also indispensable. Until such time that these cooperatives are formed it would be a highly responsible act if the guild, which has the necessary capital, would render this service.

For this it may be well if the Guild's headquarters is moved to a northern city. It may also prove advantageous if the carpet washing and packing establishments, and carpet forwarding activities are also centred in northern Afghanistan where most of the carpets are produced.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Heywad carried an editorial on Afghan carpets. Carpet is among the most traditional products of Afghanistan and is one of our important foreign exchange earners.

They are quite popular in foreign markets and are sold at good prices. Available statistics show that contrary to some publications there has been no slackening of sales in foreign markets but also the 1970 sales had increased by twenty percent as compared with that of the 1969.

Of course when considering the sale of our carpets in foreign markets one cannot deny the existence of certain difficulties, said the editorial.

These difficulties are mainly due to the limitations of our own salesmen or due to special restrictions imposed by foreign countries. But it must be said that these problems are not insoluble. Our traders can overcome these difficulties by paying heed to the advice and instructions of the Ministry of Commerce and by observing international rules, regulations and standards.

Our carpet exporters, it said, should be aware of the fact that foreign trade is a changing phenomena and any hope of trying to keep it static is bound to be frustrated.

Although Afghan carpets do have competitors in foreign markets yet they are unique in as much as they are all hand made and as such represent a classic art. However, neither the quality nor the design of our carpets has been changed over the years and the editorial expressed the hope that the carpet industry will be given more attention in the future.

Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial on the development of tourism in Afghanistan. It said the activities of the Afghan Tourist Bureau on the one hand and the existence of transportation and lodging facilities on the other has led to a marked increase in the number of tourists visiting this country each year.

According to statistics published by the bureau, it said, last year 100,000 tourists visited this

country. This is a considerable progress considering the figures for previous years.

The editorial also touched on the importance of tourism both from the viewpoint of promoting international understanding as

well as bringing in revenues to the host country. The editorial expressed the hope that the coming years will see the further development of this smokeless industry in Afghanistan.

World Press

Economic questions will be the main issues, at regional conferences laying the groundwork for the 24th Soviet Communist Party Congress, Pravda indicated in its yesterday's editions.

The party congress will be held in Moscow March 30. The last was in 1966. The regional conferences have already started, according to Moscow press reports.

The newspaper also indicated that debate will also concern organization questions, the political and ideological struggle and formation and choice of party cadres.

The party newspaper lingered on economic issues. It said that particular attention was being paid to the "development of productive forces in regions and territories and on the rhythm of the realisation of economic plans and problems of communist management of the economy".

As for results of the efforts to fulfill goals of the 1966 party congress, Pravda said achievements since then would be studied, but this would not be for "self-glorification". Acquired experience should be used in order to "accelerate forward movement", Pravda said.

Pravda said that not only must successes be taken into account, but failures and errors as well in order to define causes.

"This is all the more necessary because certain regions have not fulfilled the tasks of the five-year plan", Pravda said.

The communist party paper then recalled the main economic tasks set for the party: development of all segments of the economy, growth of production efficiency and raising labour

productivity.

The party had also set forth the ways of attaining these goals, Pravda said. These were: acceleration of scientific and technological progress, improvement of production management and labour organisation and application with perseverance of the principles of economic reform (as set forth by Premier Alexei Kosygin).

Finally, Pravda urged "Strengthening of the role of the local Soviets, of their executive organisations as well as those of the trade union organisations and that of the young communist league".

Only five people have been executed in Guinea so far, and much of what has been written about the hangings is false, according to Robert Lambotte, special correspondent of the Communist Party daily L'Humanite, who returned to Paris Tuesday from Conakry.

Lambotte said: "I left Conakry Tuesday morning, and since my return to Paris I have read many reports which are incorrect, and which only serve to feed the international campaign unleashed against Guinea following the death sentences awarded by the national assembly, and also following the five executions of which we have been officially informed; four in Conakry last Monday, while I was still in Guinea, and one in India announced by the voice of the revolution."

The special correspondent explained in the newspaper that "the Guinean people was traumatised by the aggression of last November 22.

Manila impressions:

How to prepare information campaigns

By Shafie Rahel PART XIII

Every information campaign is prepared with certain objectives, or only one objective in mind.

Objective is the criterion by which the success of the programme itself is being measured.

When taking the implementation of the family planning on hand, the objective would be to curb population growth. Facts and statistics gathered at the end of the implementation period will reveal the exact nature of the success of the campaign.

Once the objectives are set, the strategy for the information campaign is being set.

In planning the strategy such factors as proximity to the media centres, availability of roads and transportation facilities, the audience (such as if it is family planning the husband or the wife is the aim), functional literacy level, occupation, religion, comprehension of national language, credible sources of information, the resources available for the implementation of the project, private support, delivering of the message and its method and time, and activities involved in this information strategy.

I think one front where really a scientific programme of information campaign strategy could be drawn and taken on hand for execution is the literacy campaign project of the Ministry of Education.

Apparently the project now on

hand aims at villages in the countryside. For this a strategy is needed.

Evaluation is the most important stage in any information campaign strategy. There are two types of evaluation: formal and informal. In the first instance, scientific approach is adopted to find out the effectiveness of the whole project and its success.

But evaluation can also be done through informal means; by talking to the target audience casually and finding out the results.

In the seminar there was also one proposal from one of the young delegates from the Philippines who was trying to develop a new theory in mass communication. He advocated two types of strategies: compulsion strategy and voluntary strategy.

He believed that in some cases in every society compulsion strategy should be adopted.

His proposal was severely attacked by the delegates. There was unanimity among the participants that compulsion strategy in mass media was only for those countries and nations where ideology was the main consideration, and where institutional values were more important than individual integrity.

It was regretted that he had

proposed a cure for some shortcomings in the field of mass media which went beyond democratic means.

I reminded the meeting of a new strategy which is being actually applied in Afghanistan; incentive strategy. In order to raise production of cotton in the country, the government of Afghanistan during the past four years has twice raised the price of cotton, and to secure the channelling of the profit to the farmers and producers who actually do the job, the government has appointed a commission to actually supervise payment to the farmers, and thus eliminate the middle men and brokers who pocketed the money.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has been encouraging sugar beet growers in Baghlan with more incentives.

In fact the very distribution of improved wheat seed and fertiliser at less than the price purchased is an example of this.

The meeting took note of this strategy, and it was thought that its application, although at a superficial look a financial burden on the state warrants further study.

The meeting also agreed that the study and application of public relations has been neglected for a long time in the Asian region. Probably it deserves to be studied.

(Concluded)

Year 1971

Fortune teller makes various predictions

By Georg W. Herman

PFORZHEIM. The world will see a varied crop of plagues and pleasures this year, according to the uncanny prognosis of one of West Germany's most sought-after fortune tellers, sees Moscow beat the U.S. to Mars among other forecasts.

Banking on the statistical fifty-fifty chance, Hanussen II' takes no refuge in its and whens or any other hedging of bets. He skips the traditional crystal ball and eschews spurious spiritualists' antics.

The Pforzheim 'seer' is sought after by big builders who sound him on next year's weather and tells soccer clubs how they will fare next year. He gives personalised advice to the individual believer and tells the curious in plain terms what his 'intuition' lets him see in the future.

The international scene will be turbulent. "There will be war like disputes in Brazil, I see a revolution which will cost blood.

In Argentina, too, there will be domestic fighting. I see great dangers for the Balkans," he states, explaining that Yugoslav head of state Marshal Josip Broz Tito will fall ill and resign, causing domestic struggles in multinational Yugoslavia.

He sees trouble ahead also in Soviet-Chinese relations and "in March I see the threat of a big confrontation."

For the United States, on the other hand, the new war will bring more positive events: "Nixon will get a grip on the negro problem and unemployment—the months of June and July will be favourable for the U.S. America will also fare better economically and one can put hope on the dollar once more," he forecasts.

Nixon will even travel to the Soviet Union in May or June 'to save world peace' Hanussen asserts, explaining that Washington—Moscow relations will go through a period of considerable strain in February.

Apart from this, the Soviet Union will "stun the world by a completely new weapons inventi-

cerning the launch—and the return trip will not be quite smooth."

The Apollo Fifteen mission, however, faces 'lethal danger,' he contends.

West Germany will be rocked by massive student unrest in 1971, if his forecast comes true, with troubles starting at Frankfurt University in leftist Hesse state.

Whatever one may say about such forecasts—the chance of their coming true is about fifty per cent. And who would not be proud to state at the year's end 'this and that I saw coming twelve months ago and I told you so.'

(DPA)



"He's bound to get suspicious—binding him up like that for a sprained ankle!"

Crops

China may not need Australian wheat

Australia is deeply concerned that it will not be able to sell any wheat to People's China this year. In recent years China has bought about 40 per cent of the Australian crop, and loss of the Chinese market would be a £50 million blow to Australia's agriculture, already undergoing severe difficulties because of overproduction, falling prices and increasing costs.

A team of negotiators from the Australian Wheat Board has been ready to fly to China for two months. However, the Chinese have given no sign that they are ready to negotiate a new contract.

Cables from the Australian Government to Peking have been ignored. Officials are keeping silent at this stage in the hope that contract before it is too late. They are refusing to speculate on what will have to be done for the wheat industry if China does not buy any grain this year.

It is obvious that the industry could not survive without some sort of Government help if China does not buy—some of the crop harvested the year before last is still unsold and stored in barns that have had to be specially constructed to store it until bet-

ter times. Innermost in Canberra's mind is the thought that Peking may decide to do without Australian wheat in view of the Government decision to vote against the admission of China to the United Nations, and to continue its refusal to recognise Chairman Mao Tsetung's regime as the legal Chinese Government.

Canada was able to sign an \$80 million contract for wheat exports shortly after it recognised Peking last year; this, coupled with a bumper harvest reported by the New China News (Continued on page 4)

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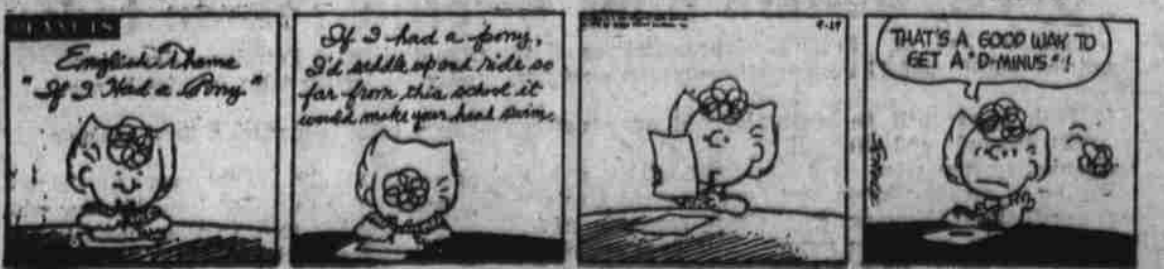
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Provincial press

By A Staff Writer

Along with the comprehensive projects undertaken throughout the country aimed at developing agriculture, mechanised farming has also been the focal point of the efforts of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, says the daily Bedar of Mazare Sharif in an editorial entitled 'Ariana Plough' made by Jangalak Factories.

A few years ago, recalls the paper, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation in line with its developmental programmes and for the purpose of introducing mechanised farming imported a number of tractors and distributed them to farmers on easy credit terms.

Some farmers in Balkh province, the paper went on, by using the farming tractors have been able to increase their productivity.

Over a year ago the Ministry put on experimental use a number of wheat thrashing machines, produced at Jangalak Factories, in some provinces, which proved to be useful in helping the farmers to clean their wheat in a short time.

In an effort to further help the farmers the Jangalak Factories manufactured ploughing machines, another step forward towards mechanised farming, and distributed to farmers.

Some of these ploughing machines are put at the disposal of the farmers in Badghis which have been received with great interest by farmers, asserts the paper.

The daily Faryab of Faryab province in an editorial discusses the need for establishing cooperatives in districts of Faryab province, assigned with the task of distributing essential commodities to the people on fair and fixed prices.

As is now, the paper claims a few local businessmen and profiteers, bring in essential goods to the villagers and sell them at exorbitant prices and nothing has been done so far to stop these people from such unfair business.

The paper believes that if a number of well-to-do people join hands with the help of the authorities a cooperative can be established through which clothes, wheat, sugar and other needed commodities can be provided to people with a small percentage of profit to pay back the expenses to run such cooperatives.

The daily in another editorial entitled 'The Export of Citrus Fruits' says that the Afghan dried and fresh fruits are fast opening way to new markets as a result of improved and standardised sorting and packing.

The export of both dried and fresh fruits has a prominent place in the traditional export items of the country, adds the paper.

The state farms of Hadda and Ghaziabad within the framework of Nangarhar Development Programme, undertaken with the assistance of the friendly and neighbourly Soviet Union, have now reached exploitation stages. These farms for the first time have enabled this country to export orange and tangerine.

Only a few years back, recalls the paper, the country imported oranges and tangerines. Now that the state farms have started giving fruit, in addition to meeting local demands, some surplus fruits will be exported, thus adding another item to the export list of the country.

The amount of oranges and tangerines to be exported, though not very much will be larger once the two state farms are fully utilised.

The daily Nangarhar of Nangarhar province in an editorial welcomes the establishment of a carpet weaving plant in the Ghazni district of Nangarhar province. The plant, has been set up through an initial capital of Af. 50,000 pooled by a number of local people. Eight girls run the plant under the supervision of one instructor.

Though traditionally the people in north and western Afghanistan have been engaged in carpet weaving for centuries, in the last several years this industry has also spread to other parts of the country.

Even inmates in the prisons has been learning this industry and once they leave the prison some of them will try to install their own looms in their respective districts.

Such tendency not only helps some people to get employment it will contribute to further expanding and development the traditional carpet industry, says the paper

A GLANCE AT ANCIENT AFGHANISTAN

Editor's note: Following is the second and last part of the article by Mohammad Hassan Fahimi, director general in the Ministry of Information and Culture which was originally published in Bedar monthly.

The envy of Afghanistan's enemies over the achievements of the country, social irresponsibility of the people, and lack of cooperation of the people with the true leaders of the nation, brought about a series of crises in various parts of the country.

As a result of the civil war of 1928 the government of the time fell and for a period of nine months it was all chaos in Afghanistan. All the constructive work, and achievements, were undone.

It was in this dark period in the history of modern Afghanistan when the savior son of the nation Spah Salar Mohammad Nader Khan, who had defeated the greatest of the colonial powers in the independence war, came to the rescue of the people.

In 1929, with the cooperation of the national forces, and his valiant brothers Sardar Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, the Victor of Kabul, and Sardar Shah Mahmud Khan Ghazi, Sardar Mohammad Nader Khan brought down the regime of Eche Saqau and ended the crisis. It was in recognition of this service that nation asked him to ascend to the throne of Afghanistan.

From the very beginning of his reign, His Majesty the late Mohammad Nader Shah launched far-reaching reform programmes, touching all facets of life of people. The steps taken during the late king's reign were unprecedented in the history of the country.

He was a military as well as a political genius. Just one year before his martyrdom he turned his Royal attention to the Kabul Citadel which was devastated by the British in trying to avenge the death of their political agent in Afghanistan, Cavenary.

He inaugurated the reconstruction of the citadel at the presence of officials, dignitaries, militarymen, and school students digging the first shovel with his own hands.

Not too long after, there rose the premises housing the Military Academy and military schools on the ruins of the historic citadel, and Balahassar became once more a symbol of national might, and determination.

In 1933, less than four years after his ascension to the throne His Majesty Mohammad Nader

Shah was dastardly assassinated while many of his wishes for the advancement, and rebuilding of Afghanistan remained unfulfilled.

With the loss of His Majesty the late Mohammad Nader Shah Afghanistan lost one of her most valued, and accomplishing sons, a great political and military personality.

After the martyrdom of His Majesty the late Mohammad Nader Shah his only son, Mohammad Zaber, was ushered to throne by the nation. His Majesty Mohammad Zaber-Shah endowed with unmatched vision, and wisdom pursued the footsteps of his father, and further consolidated the foundation of progress and advancement of Afghanistan.

During the second world war, 1939-1944, when vast areas of the world were engulfed by violence, and devastating conflagrations, Afghanistan retained her friendship with all the countries, and her policy of neutrality was respected. The country owes the tranquility she enjoyed during these troubled years to the astute statesmanship of His Majesty.

In 1946 Afghanistan became a member of the United Nations Organisation. In 1955 Afghanistan reiterated Asia's objectives for peace, progress and coexistence in the Bandung gathering.

Today Afghanistan is one of the vanguards of the policy of nonalignment, and a foremost proponent of non-participation in the military groupings and non interference in the affairs of nations.

Pursuing a policy of nonalignment Afghanistan has had a significant role in working for stable peace in the world and in the region particularly. As a fruitful member of the United Nations Afghanistan has come in support of the right of self-determination of the people of Pashtunistan, our kin brothers, and for the independence of other peoples and nations still living under the yoke of colonialism, and for the elimination of the policies of racial discrimination.

During the reign of His Majesty Mohammad Zaber Shah great changes occurred in the economic front in the nation. The government embarked on planned development, drawing up five year development plans, seeking foreign investment, and acquiring foreign assistance with no strings attached.

These plans played a paramount role in changing the face of the country, and with their implementation Afghanistan entered the ranks of nations in possession of

modern all weather highways, modern, health, and communication services, and hundreds of educational institutions of various levels.

The Nangarhar Project and the Naghlu Power plant ensure the people of Nangarhar and other eastern provinces a bright future. The Helmand-Arghandab project when fully completed shall not only render Afghanistan self-sufficiency in food products, and agriculture based raw materials, but will also produce adequate quantities for exports.

Although Afghanistan regained her independence in 1919, she became an active member of the community of nation during the reign of His Majesty King Mohammad Zaber Shah.

During the last 13 years a large number of heads of state and government have visited Afghanistan, at the invitation of His Majesty and governments in Afghanistan. Afghan leaders in their turn have been paying friendly visits abroad.

The high number of dignitaries visiting Afghanistan, not only from Asian countries but also from areas in the world signifies the prominent position of Afghanistan in the international scene, which has been achieved under the wise leadership of His Majesty the King.

Among other achievements of Afghanistan during the reign of His Majesty Mohammad Zaber Shah is the active entry of the women in social life of the country. The lifting of the veil in 1960 signifies one of the historical successes of the government of Sardar Mohammad Daud. Since then the Afghan women have had an active role in all facets of Afghan life.

The wise policy of positive non-alignment, drawing up of five year economic and social development plans, fostering of amicable relations with various countries, popularisation of education in primary, secondary, and higher levels, construction of modern all-weather highways throughout the country, building of international airports in Kabul and Kandahar, training and maintaining of a well-equipped and well-supplied army to ensure the defence of national integrity and sovereignty, and independence have resulted in highly desirable evolutionary changes in Afghanistan, and the country is advancing on the road of prosperity ever faster under the patronage of His Majesty the King.

His Majesty the King found the old governmental system in Af-

ghanistan incompatible with modern times and conditions, and took the initiative to separate the throne from the government, as a result of which a modern, constitutional democracy was created.

To make way for this change His Royal Highness Sardar Daud stepped down from premiership in February 1963, and submitted his resignation to His Majesty the King.

His Majesty assigned Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, one of the educated sons of the country, who was not related to the Royal Family to form a new government, and draft a new constitution. With the passage of the two year tenure of office of the interim government, and the promulgation of the new constitution, Dr. Mohammad Yousuf stepped down.

The new constitution brought in the country the spirit of democracy, and the powers of the state emerged independent of one another. The rights and obligations of the people and the state were also pinpointed.

During the tenure of the interim government, in view of the administrative difficulties faced by the government, the basic organisation of the country was changed, and the nation was divided in 28 provinces.

These are Kabul, Ghazni, Pargan, Nangarhar, Kandahar, Baghlan, Pakthia, Herat, Uruzgan, Takhar, Faryab, Jozjan, Wardak, Kunduz, Zabul, Balkh, Bamyan, Kapisa, Badakhshan, Kunar, Ghor, Badghis, Helmand, Farah, Logar, Laghman, Samangan, and Nimroz.

During the term of the same government free elections for the parliament was also held, and the press in the nation acquired new freedom. The judiciary was separated from the executive, and the government became responsible to the legislature.

In short the reign of His Majesty King Mohammad Zaber Shah has been one of social, human, education, economic and civic changes. A continuance of prevailing conditions will certainly prove to the benefit of the peoples of Afghanistan and will serve the cause of progress and advancement.

The incumbent governments have tried with a deep sense of responsibility to the representatives of the nation to exercise their duties in a way that would be compatible with national values and culture, and supreme interests of the country.

Afghan diary

By Nokta Cheen



The Herawees

The Afghan Book Publishing Agency this week brought out a volume in Dari which is an excellent reference on the history of diplomatic relations of Afghanistan from Amir Abdul Rahman Khan to independence in 1919.

The book is a translation of the work of Prof. Ludwig Adamic, a professor at the University of Arizona. It has been translated by Ali Mohammad Zohama, a professor of history in the University of Kabul.

Both the author and the translator are well known. I have met Prof. Adamic several times in Kabul while he was preparing the book. He has great interest in this country and along with Prof. Grussmuck of the UCLA has been working on another book on this country.

Prof. Mohammad Ali Zohama has written several books on the history of Afghanistan and himself is considered an authority on the subject of the book which he has translated.

This excellent combination of a good author and a good translator has produced a good reference book not only for the casual readers but for the students of history both in the University of Kabul as well as elsewhere.

The preface of the book states that during the 19th century and early 20th century there was one independent country in Asia, and that too seemed to be losing to western dominion.

The author states that due to the struggle of the people of Afghanistan, and many other factors which he elaborates in the book, the country survived the western onslaught.

The most important point he makes is that there are several reference books on the history of Afghanistan but very few on their political shrewdness and tact in helping the survival of their independent country.

While I am very happy that the book has been translated and published I only hope that the general public will become more interested in reading the original, unabridged edition of books on Afghanistan.

There is still a low ebb mentality widely prevalent in Afghanistan to the effect that those books which portray a bad picture of this country and its people should not be translated.

I am personally against this nation. I don't see why we Afghans should not know in full detail what James Michener says about us in his Caravans. If the whole world gets to know us through the Caravans why should we ourselves hesitate to learn about it.

A friend of mine and I even translated one chapter of the book for the Persian readers. It was published, but unfortunately some parts had to be omitted. Now that the Afghan Book Publishing Agency has been established by Abang Herawee and his charming wife, I hope they will see that books on Afghanistan are being translated.

The young charming couple have published four books so far. I congratulate them for their efforts in this very specialised field of public information and hope that they will receive the cooperation of all sectors of the public for translation work.

In the meantime, it is unfortunate that there is no way to have access to the books which are being published on Afghanistan.

In the past six months two books have been published on Afghanistan in the United States and I have been on the look out to find them to at least read them, if not own them for a library. I find it difficult.

Some books on this country are fairly high priced. For instance the full collection of the series of the American Universities Field Service on this region by Prof. Louis Dupree is expensive for people like us to own them.

British botanists

Expedition to search new plants in Herat

By Edward Hyams We are inclined to think that the world has been thoroughly worked over for the most beautiful plants; and it is true that perhaps most of it has been. But very considerable regions have either been explored inadequately or not at all, and there is no reason to think that there are not a great many species which could become good garden plants still to be found.

In March of this year a team of Wye College graduate students - Wye is London University's college of agriculture and horticulture - will set off in a long-chassis Land-Rover on their way to a little known region of Afghanistan to study the flora of a district which, from the botanical point of view, is under-explored; and to collect seeds, bulbs, and cutting of plants worth introducing to our gardens. Travelling by way of Tehran and Herat, they should be in their collecting area in Herat district by April 20.

And as the spring advances up the mountains they will follow in its wake until they reach just below the permanent snowline at 16,000 feet. They will remain in the collecting area until August, exploring it as thoroughly as possible. Plants collected in the higher parts of the region will, of course, be hardy in the average climate of Britain; and that means that the work of the Wye



The three members of the forthcoming expedition in one of the Wye greenhouses. They are Robert Gibbons, Mrs. Elizabeth Gibbons, and Malcolm Levett.

expedition should be of a much interest to gardeners, especially rock gardeners, as to botanists.

The incomparable richness of England's garden flora is due to the many expeditions of this kind which were mounted, by institutions and by private syndicates in the last century and earlier in our own century. First North America, then Central Asia, South America, China and Japan, finally Australia were combed for beautiful plants. Since seeds and bulbs were collected and stocks built up by propagation in cultivation, no damage

was done to the world's wild plant life, except in the case of orchids which were hunted in such numbers that whole species were exterminated in the wild.

But numerous and thorough though the nineteenth century plant collectors were, they left us with some lands still to conquer botanically and the work was still going forward in our own time: we all know what we owe, for example, to such twentieth century collectors as Frank Kingdon. Ward! But they, again, did not complete the work; perhaps can never be quite compelled. Thus, the Wye team have chosen a part of the world whose flora is still almost unknown.

It is planned to raise a part of the costs of this expedition by selling shares to gardeners who will receive, in exchange, a share of the new plant material which will be collected. In fact they are revising the well tried nineteenth century arrangement of the plant-hunting syndicate. For the benefit of readers who might like some of the new plants from alpine Afghanistan for their own gardens, I shall presently return to the subject of the shareholding arrangements.

The collecting area, especially in the higher regions, is well watered even throughout most of the hot summer by the melting of the high altitude snows. Ag-

Herat Edible

Oil plant

nears completion

The Herat Cotton Industrial Company which was floated with an initial capital of Af. 10,100,000 in 1963 now operates with an estimated Af. 50,000,000 capital. In 1969 profits were 16 per cent. Of this eight per cent was added to company capital and the rest distributed.

As of now the activities of the Company is confined to promoting and developing the cotton production in the provinces through distributing cotton seeds to cotton growers, said Haji Azizullah Badghisi, the president of the company in an interview to the reporter of the daily Etefaq-Islam of Herat.

According to Badghisi, the oil extracting plant of the Company is 90 per cent completed and he expects it will begin operation in another three months. The Company also plans to establish tin making, and soap making plants after which it will go in setting up a textile mills. As part of the construction activities of the Company, Badghisi has listed the construction of warehouses, office buildings, living quarters for some Company's employees and a mosque covering an area of 145 jeribs of land.

The Company so far has been able to sell 100 tons of cotton seeds to the cotton growers in Badghis and Herat provinces. It has also sold, under a separate contract to Pakistan 3,000 tons cotton. The Company has transferred some 1639 tons of ginned cotton to the Textile Factory in Gulbahaar and some 3,000 tons are expected to be sold to the Factory until March this year, Badghisi pointed out.

The construction work of oil extracting plant is in full progress and the construction of a small hotel and a number of shops next to the company's establishment is 35 per cent completed, said Badghisi. Once the plans envisaged by the company is fulfilled, said Badghisi, a great number of workers will be absorbed into the various branches of the company.

A new tulips recently discovered in Afghanistan and as yet unnamed. A Dionysia, new species of which the expedition is likely to find.

OPEC plans

(Continued from page 1)

Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Iran are negotiating on behalf of six Gulf producers for higher revenue. The oil companies have offered a five year "global" deal with all 10 OPEC members, whereas the OPEC side wants a regional (Gulf) settlement, as authorised by last month's OPEC ministerial conference in Caracas, Venezuela.

The OPEC team is Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani and his Iraqi counterpart, Saadun Hamadi, and Iranian Oil Minister Jamshid Amouzgar.

The oil companies, negotiators, are Lord Strathclyde of British Petroleum and George Piercy of Standard Oil, New Jersey.

The OPEC team must report on the negotiations to an extraordinary OPEC ministerial conference here next Wednesday. If the talks fail the conference will decide on what joint reprisal action the OPEC members should take against the oil companies.

The Shah of Iran this week warned that if the oil companies rejected the demands of the Gulf producers, they would follow the example of Venezuela which has unilaterally raised from 52 to 60 per cent the income tax rate and increased the oil price of her crude.

Nothing has been revealed about the oil experts' work, nor whether their calculations also considered the rate of increase demanded for the Gulf crude.

None of the four Japanese oil firms, all independents operating in the Gulf has sent a representative to the Tehran talks, although western sources say they are "positively" thinking of joining the western group.

The association of the Japanese firms could strengthen the group bargaining position, but it might also upset Japan's neutral position in the Arab world, observers said.

It was likely that the Japanese government, to avoid political problems and preserve its profitable economic relations, might ask the Japanese firms to stay aloof, the observers said.

The Gulf supplies 90 per cent of the oil needed by Japan, which is the third biggest oil consumer after the United States and the Soviet Union. Japan consumes four million barrels of oil daily.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (Reuter).—President Nixon today announced that a national centre for research into biological effects of chemicals will be set up at Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

The site is currently an army depot which has been used to store biological weapons. The stockpiles is now being destroyed following the U.S. renunciation of germ warfare announced 14 months ago.

The new centre will carry out toxicological research into the effects of such things as pesticides, food additives and therapeutic drugs.

New plants in Herat

(Continued from page 3)

ain, in those higher regions there is less grazing of mountain pastures than at lower altitudes, so that the kind of bulb plants which are apt to be grazed off before they can be found have a better chance of survival.

What kinds of plants do the Wye team expect to find? Because their part of Afghanistan, the mountain and semi-desert regions of Orozgan and Ghorat, is so little known, at least botanically, there is an exciting element of gambling involved; perhaps some hitherto unknown horticultural treasures will be found. But apart from that possibility, expectation can be based on known facts about the flora, at least as regards a number of genera.

The regions to be explored are thought to be quite rich in alpine plants of many kinds, and probably many of these will turn out to have been uncollected to date, so that alpine and rock gardeners should be particularly interested.

The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, have asked the team to keep a sharp eye open for Labiate and Dionysia species—both likely to be of interest to gardeners as well as botanists; and they have also suggested that dwarf Prunus species may well be found at high altitudes.

Afghanistan is only less rich in Eremurus species than the USSR, and it is suggested that at least three already known ones could become good garden plants—Eremurus afghanicus, E. Kaufmannii, and E. fusciorum.

Both the mountains and lower

SANAA, Jan. 28, (Reuter).—A three-million dollar Libyan aid programme to the Yemen will be used for agriculture mechanisation projects, it was announced here today.

The aid was agreed upon during Prime Minister Mohsen al-Aidi's visit to Libya last September.

U.S. Saigon forces resume fighting after Tet truce

SAIGON, Jan. 28, (Reuter).—U.S. and South Vietnamese forces ended their 24-hour Tet lunar new year truce at dusk Wednesday after one of the quietest ceasefire periods since holiday truces were initiated in 1965.

Offensive operations were resumed at 1800 local (1000 GMT) and first reports said the Viet Cong, whose announced four-day Tet truce overlapped the 24-hour period, had initiated 60 incidents, according to U.S. and South Vietnamese military spokesmen.

The U.S. command accused the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese of violating the truce 14 times in the first 18 hours. During that time three Americans were wounded and four guerrillas died.

This was considerably below the level of battlefield activity during the last year's Tet truce when in the same period there were 89 violations involving U.S. forces which left three Americans and 72 guerrillas dead.

The truce called by the U.S., South Vietnam and its allies, only covered South Vietnam and did not affect government operations

in Cambodia nor U.S. air activities in Cambodia and Laos.

The South Vietnamese military command said 37 government soldiers and civilians were killed or wounded in the first 10 hours of the 24-hour truce.

In the 46 incidents initiated by the guerrillas during the period the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese lost 13 killed, a government spokesman said.

Both American and South Vietnamese troops remained on full alert during the truce period and defensive patrols were mounted to safeguard American positions, a U.S. military spokesman said.

Additional government soldiers were seen at vantage points throughout the capital as Saigon citizens strolled the streets in their best clothes on the first day of the three-day Tet festival to welcome the year of the boar.

Australian wheat surplus

(Continued from page 2)

Agency, Radio Peking and other Chinese sources, has led the Australian wheat industry to fear that China may not need Australian grain. In previous years Australia has been the leading supplier of wheat.

The plight of the wheat farmers is made worse by the fact that Australia is almost certain to lose the British market, the second most important after China. Together Britain and China take well over half the crop, but Britain will probably stop buying after she joins the European Common Market.

With the farm debt now at a record level, and with the wool, dairying, fruit and sugar industries, Australian farmers are extremely apprehensive.

After being repeatedly told by politicians and academics during 1970 that Australia's future is as leading country in the Asian and South Pacific region they are in a mood of militancy about seeing how some of these ideas are put into practice, so far as their exports are concerned. Despite all the talk, very little has been done about penetrating the new markets in Asia except in the minerals sector, where no real selling efforts is required.

Several farm organisations believe that much stronger marketing is needed in countries like Japan in order to establish exactly what produce would sell. In the last few months a new mood of militancy has sprung up amongst producers, who recently marched down Melbourne's Collins Street in protest against the Government's farm policies and later held angry meetings in Canberra and Sydney. An entirely new militant group,

the Rural Action Movement (RAM), was formed and quickly gathered more than 50,000 members. They are demanding better marketing and guaranteed prices and seem prepared to take strong action to achieve their objectives. Already RAM is threatening a boycott of meat markets in an attempt to make the city dweller more aware of their cause.

Some of the stronger voices in the farm community are expected this year to put their weight behind those who want Australia to play a more active trade and aid role in Asia, believing that trade can be gained only as a result of active cooperation between the countries around the Pacific Basin, with the rich countries helping the poor.

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John Gorton's Government has already moved some way towards this new role by recasting the structure of its Foreign Affairs Department and establishment of special departments for Asian and Pacific Affairs. A new policy group has been set up which will study specific issues quickly in depth—issues like recognition of China, regional defence, and cooperation with Japan.

While Australia is unlikely to move away from the U.S. umbrella, and is as strongly committed to the alliance as ever, there are now positive signs that Canberra realises that the time has come for a new regionalism and that the White House, as much as anyone else, is keen for Australia to play an important role, if only to counterbalance the considerable economic weight of Japan.

(OFNS)

Cambodia

(Continued from page 1)

between Phnom Penh and the deep water port of Kompo Segm and pushed the guerrillas farther back from the capital.

The Cambodian command says guerrillas still in the area have been dispersed into small groups and are incapable of launching an attack in strength.

Security in Phnom Penh itself has also been tightened, and lunar new year celebrations began in subdued fashion, yesterday for the Chinese and Vietnamese minorities in the capital.

Tanks moved through the streets during the night and roadblocks were set up in many parts of the city as a precaution against terrorist attacks.

Police carried out house-to-house searches for arms and explosives.

As dusk the streets had been completely cleared by the nightly curfew, and no terrorist attacks had been reported.

CAIRO, Jan. 28, (Reuter).—Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad is flying to Saudi Arabia today to confer with King Faisal and hand him a message from President Anwar Sadat on the present Arab situation, the newspaper Al-Ahram reported here.

Riad is due back on Saturday and will probably fly to Kuwait on Monday on a similar mission, the newspaper added.

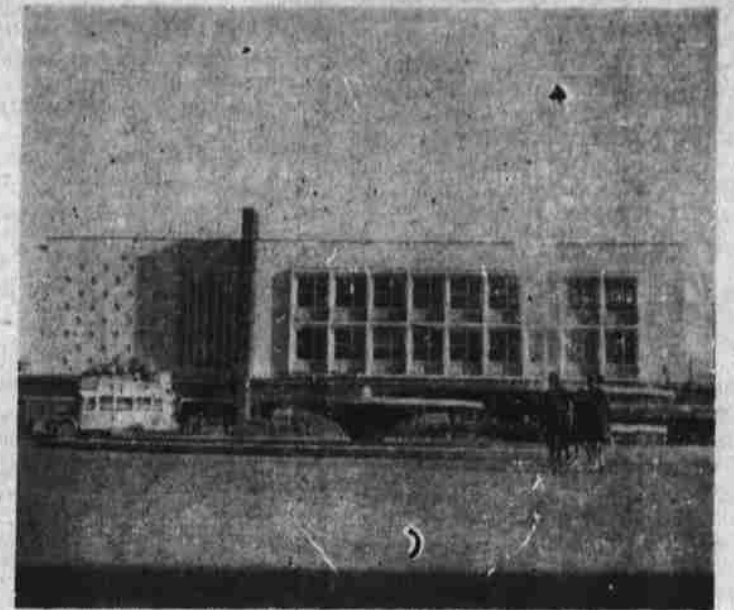
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Afghanistan