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Kabul Times (June 17, 1965, vol. 4, no. 70)

Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature

Max. +30°C. Minimum 10°C.
Sun sets today at 7:11 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4:40 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul
Hotel; Shar-e-Naw near
Park Cinema; Kabul Inter-
national Airport.

VOL. IV, NO. 70

KABUL, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1965. (JAWZA 27, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE AL 7

Dominican Rebel Accuses U.S. Troops Of Act Of Genocide

SANTO DOMINGO, June 17, (AP).—

THE Dominican rebel leader Wednesday accused U.S. troops of "an act of genocide unprecedented in our country" in Tuesday's fierce battle. He said 67 were killed and 265 wounded in the rebel sector.

The view expressed by supporters of the civilian junta on the other side was that the shooting was provoked by leftwing extremists seeking to discredit the

Soviets Want Council Session In Santo Domingo

UNITED NATIONS, June 17, (DPA).—The Soviet Union last night called for a Security Council session in Santo Domingo so that the Council members could inform themselves on the spot on the situation in the Dominican Republic.

Soviet chief delegate Nikolai Fedorenko made the demand in the current Security Council debate on the Dominican crisis.

Under the United Nations Charter, the Security Council may convene not only at UN headquarters in New York but at any other place it deems necessary.

U.N. Delegate Charles Yost, who was completely surprised by the Soviet application, expressed doubts as to whether Fedorenko was speaking seriously.

Fedorenko rejoined with a sharp attack on U.S. policies and repeated his application.

Earlier Yost had described shooting incidents in Santo Domingo as provocations by communist elements amongst the rebels, aimed at compelling the Security Council to continue debating the issue.

He said it was significant that the Soviet Union, and only the Soviet Union, had demanded a Security Council session just a few hours after the recent shootings had come known.

The debate on the Soviet application to hold a session in Santo Domingo is to be continued later today.

The Council adjourned until Friday morning without acting on Fedorenko's proposal. Before Fedorenko spoke, the United States charged that the new outbreak of fighting in the Dominican Republic was sparked by pro-Castro elements and was intended to provoke UN action in support of the rebel regime of Colonel Francisco Caamano Deno.

Yost told the council that Tuesday's fighting was linked to a rally of the 14th of June Movement, which he labelled pro-Castro. Yost addressed the Council after Fedorenko had tried unsuccessfully to get the floor for Ruben Brache, representative of the Caamano government, so that the delegates might first hear the voice of the "victim" and not the voice of the "criminal."

"The United States is in the dock and must answer for its actions," the Soviet delegate asserted.

Yost, however, refused to yield. He accused the rebel forces of "launching an attack on the Inter-American force in the most flagrant and serious violation of the cease-fire proclaimed by the OAS (Organisation of American States) and this Council." He called the attack an "unprincipled provocation."

Yost said a speaker at the 14th of June rally in Santo Domingo had "called for extension of the fighting to the countryside and stated that through war we can impose our will." He said that instructions on guerilla fighting were published by the 14th of June Movement.

(Contd. on Page 4)

United States. A nervous calm settled over the city as hemisphere mediators resumed efforts to establish peace between the contending sides in the Dominican conflict. Except for sporadic shooting early Wednesday morning, a cease-fire arranged Tuesday night appeared to have ended the violent exchange between the rebels and the inter-American peace force.

Rebel leader Colonel Francisco Caamano Deno's news conference estimate of the rebel sector casualties was much higher than the unofficial count of 26 dead and more than 75 wounded.

Total inter-American force casualties were listed as 27 airborne paratroopers and one Brazilian officer wounded.

At his news conference, Caamano placed the blame squarely on American troops and called it "an act of genocide without precedent in our country." Genocide is use of deliberate, systematic measures to wipe out race, religious or cultural groups.

U.S. sources said Tuesday that rebels started the shooting and American troops did not fire back until fired upon. These sources, said the Americans did not return the fire until a number of rounds had been shot at them.

Caamano said the shooting should be thoroughly investigated "so that the position of the inter-American peace forces in this country be made fully clear."

Caamano gave no identification of the dead and wounded in the rebel sector except to say that 11 of the dead were members of the rebel armed forces.

From Caamano on down the rebel position appeared to be that the outbreak was part of a move by the Organisation of American States (OAS) to force the rebel side into a more flexible negotiating position.

The OAS mediating team said the rebels started the firing. Rebels said the Americans shot first. General Hugo Panasco, Commander of the inter-American peace force, accused rebel units of launching the attack on his troops who, he said, waited for 20 to 25 minutes before returning the fire.

The Brazilian general's accusation was in a report to the OAS Political Committee, which relayed it to the United Nations and OAS headquarters in Washington.

U.S. Reacts Coldly To New Zealand Premier's Proposal

WASHINGTON, June 17, (AP). The U.S. State Department reacted coldly Wednesday to a comment by New Zealand Prime Minister Keith Holyoake that the Viet Cong should have a seat at any peace conference.

Press Officer Robert J. McCloskey declined to comment on the New Zealand leader's statement in London. But when questioned about the U.S. attitude toward the Viet Cong, he said: "We have said the government of South Vietnam is the proper representative for Vietnam in any negotiation."

McCloskey recalled that U.S. President Lyndon Johnson's April 7 speech in Baltimore proposed that unconditional discussions be held with North Vietnamese.

IMF Measure Helps Stabilises Exchange Rate

KABUL, June 17.—The International Monetary Fund has agreed to place \$6,700,000 at the disposal of D'Afghanistan Bank in the next 12 months. The measure has been taken to stabilise the rate of foreign exchange in the market.

The agreement has been made on the basis of talks held between the Afghan authorities and a delegation of the IMF which was in Kabul last month.

A D'Afghanistan Bank source said yesterday that the IMF had assisted the bank in the past two years with \$5,600,000 each year.

This year's assistance by IMF has been increased by \$1,100,000.

Nine Candidates Announced For Wolesi Jirga

JALALABAD, June 17.—The following have been announced as candidates for election to the Wolesi Jirga from Jalalabad and from the Surkhrode and Khogiani woloswalais:

Jalalabad's first district: S. Mohib Alishah and Haji Abdul Kudus

Jalalabad's second district: Haji Abdullah, Miss Kobra Mazhari and Molawi Mohammad Shirin.

Surkhrode woloswalai: Dost Mohammad, a resident of Behsoud; S. Maksoud, a resident of Sultan Pour; and M. Yakoub, a resident of Saidan village.

So far one person, M. Morid, has been announced as a candidate from Khogiani.

The people of Nangarhar will send 12 members to the Wolesi Jirga and one to the Meshrano Jirga, according to Molawi Abdul Kadir Shahab, Chief Justice and President of the Election Supervisory Committee of Nangarhar province. The nomads of Nangarhar will also elect a member to the Wolesi Jirga, he added.

Govt. Encourages Exports By Ending Karakul Currency Tax

KABUL, June 17.—

IN order to encourage exports the government has decided to cease levying a foreign currency tax on karakuls.

The rates at which karakuls will be bought from producers have been raised by about 23 per cent, that is in the same proportion as the tax cuts.

The source expressed the hope that elimination of this tax will result in increased exports of karakul and increase the country's foreign currency. This concession will enable karakul breeders and exporters to make an extra profit of 80 to 100 million afghanis.

The tax cut does not apply to stocks of karakuls, here and abroad, which were produced last year. It will apply only to this

year's products. The minimum purchasing rates are as follows:

Asmani Kaboud Af. 245; Shir Kaboud 235; Siah Kaboud 270; Dobar Kaboud 120; Black 1st rate 240; Black, 2nd rate 220; Black 3rd rate 165; and Dobar 100.

Premier Talks To Malaysian Leader

KABUL, June 17.—Abdurrahman Ben-i-Yaqoub, the Malaysian Minister of Lands and Industries and leader of a mission from Malaysia, met Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf yesterday morning and explained to him the reasons for supporting Malaysia's right to attend the second Afro-Asian conference to be held in Algiers.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman later said that the Prime Minister thanked the delegation for bringing the Malaysian views to the notice of the Afghan government. The Prime Minister added that the Afghan government will decide on the issue at a time convenient.

Polling Stations Chosen In Zabul

KALAT, June 17.—Sites for polling stations in the capital of Zabul province and its woloswalais were selected at a meeting of members of the election supervisory committee, the Governor and the woloswals of the province on Tuesday.

These stations, which have been selected on the basis of convenience, will be within easy reach of the people. They are located at: Kalat, Shinky, Shmilzai, Tarnak and Jildak, Mizan, Daychopan, Tokhi and Shahjoy.

Zabul is to elect seven members to the Wolesi Jirga and one to the Meshrano Jirga. The nomads of the Zabul province will elect one member of their own. The polling station for the nomads is located in Kalat, the capital of the province.

Soviet Economic Delegation Here For Negotiations

KABUL, June 17.—A Soviet economic delegation arrived in Kabul yesterday.

On arrival at the Kabul International Airport a member of the delegation said that during its stay in this country it will sign an agreement on further Soviet technical assistance to Afghanistan. The basis was previously agreed upon in the Soviet Union during Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf's visit.

The Soviet delegation will be led by Alexander Skovitin, Economic Counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul. The negotiations between the Afghan and Soviet delegations are scheduled to begin today at the Ministry of Planning.

MEDICAL LECTURE

KABUL, June 17.—F. Delbarre, Professor of Clinic Rheumatism, Medical College, University of Paris, delivered a lecture yesterday on rheumatism and its social dangers. Many teachers and students of the College of Medicine of the University of Kabul attended the lecture.

Prof. Delbarre is President of the International League for Eradication of Rheumatism.

Red Crescent Delegation Returns



KABUL, June 17.—The Afghan Red Crescent delegation which visited the Soviet Union recently, explained the organization's development programmes to the Red Cross Societies in Moscow and Azerbaijan. The delegation returned to Kabul yesterday.

Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, Secretary General of the society, who led the delegation, told a correspondent at the airport that during its stay in the Soviet Union the delegation visited some of the Soviet Red Cross Societies. It also held talks on increased co-operation between the Afghan Red Crescent Society and the Soviet Red Cross Organisation.

Here the group is shown visiting a watch factory.

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

JUNE 17, 1965

Currency Reforms

For the third time since it introduced foreign currency reforms over two years ago the Afghan government has had to take aid from the International Monetary Fund to improve the country's balance of payments position. The reforms entailed standardisation of the different exchange rates for the afghani in accordance with the IMF's advice. It was then hoped that the value of the afghani would be stabilised and that with its devaluation producers of goods for export would receive an incentive.

The second objective has been achieved to a certain extent. Producers of Karakul pelts and carpets have benefited from the reform. But as far as stabilisation of the dollar rate is concerned, the steps taken have not proved very effective. The reasons are many and complex. The amount of foreign currency earned as the result of an increase in our exports, has not been proportionate to the foreign currency spent on the import of capital and consumer goods.

When the reforms were introduced it was hoped that by increasing our foreign trade through incentives to our producers we would increase our exports and by earning more foreign currency we would be able to move at a faster rate in improving our economy by developing both heavy and light industries.

As regards heavy industries, we are still pretty much at the infrastructure stage and the projects which have been launched have not yet become productive. In the case of light industries to produce consumer goods we have done very little. To achieve our objective it was necessary to seek help from the IMF. To get positive results we have to lay special emphasis on the development of light industries. We also have to make a substantial increase in our exporting trade to earn the foreign exchange required to develop heavy and light industries and at the same time to provide the currency for importing items which we have to import until we begin to manufacture them.

Land-Locked Countries Conference Discusses Controls, Cost Of Transit, Regulations

Following is the final part of the speech delivered by A. H. Tabibi at the Conference on Transit and Trade for land-locked countries.

The Trade Conference saw fit to call upon the United Nations to convene the present conference because the United Nations and its regional and related organs have recognised the following problems with which the land-locked countries are faced daily:

1. Many developing countries are still under a strict system of import and export controls. In granting transit facilities, they have a genuine apprehension of such goods finding their way into markets in their own countries. Certain checks and procedures adopted as part of the administrative machinery generally hold up the traffic. Certain countries have gone as far as to check the import licenses of the countries of destination, or to carrying out largescale examinations of the goods, in addition to insisting on an elaborate system of documentation, almost as if the goods were being imported into their own territories.

Johnson Urges All Peoples To "Pull Back Their Curtains, Tear Down Their Walls"

—President Johnson Tuesday urged all people—East West—to "pull back their curtains, and to tear down their walls" and strive together toward the peace.

That "making must make together and must keep together, on this earth."

Johnson spoke of the growth of human knowledge in this century, saying that great advances have made war obsolete as a means of settling disputes between nations.

W. German Leader Meets U.S. Official

WASHINGTON (AP) — Vice-Chancellor Ludwig Erhard, West German leader, met Tuesday with U.S. official.

Mende is chairman of the Democratic Party (EDP) which governs West Germany in coalition with Chancellor Ludwig Erhard, Christian Democrat.

Erhard's cabinet members arrived here by air Monday night.

Official purpose of Mende's trip to the United States is to address the American people and to meet with U.S. officials.

The meeting is arranged by the American Council of Germany.

2. The cost of transit is often a major factor in holding up the trade of land-locked countries. The cost of transport itself is often fixed at a higher rate than that used for comparable local traffic. In addition, there are usually a variety of incidental expenses, like brokerage charges, storage expenses, cost of opening goods for customs examination and re-packing them, losses due to breakages and pilferages resulting from this process, cost of documentation, etc. Other items of expenditure may include lines imposed by customs on goods which are not accounted for. There is also the invisible expenditure on account of interest on capital, while the goods are held up en route for one reason or another.

3. Certain countries insist on the importers in the country of destination furnishing bonds or undertakings to the customs authorities at the port of entry for the safe conduct of the goods through the country of transit. As the importer in this case has no control over the goods while they are in transit, the inequity of such a demand is manifest.

The treatment of goods carried by post through some countries deserves particular notice. Although postal traffic all over the world is entirely under the control of an internationally linked postal organization, and never the customs authorities in certain gets into the hands of importers, exporters or their representatives, countries of transit insist on compliance with certain elaborate procedures, almost on the lines of the regulations applicable to their own imports and exports. This causes delays and frequent loss, damage or deterioration to the goods. Also it discouraged such traffic.

It was to overcome these difficulties that ECAFE at its 20th session by its resolution 51 (XX) "strongly recommended that this problem be given urgent and sympathetic consideration at the UNCTAD with a view to formulating an adequate and effective international convention to ensure the freedom of transit trade of land-locked countries."

It is a source of gratification that during the last few days, in the course of private consultation, it has become clear that the participants of this conference desire to find ways and means to overcome their differences and to adopt a suitable instrument in line with the previous international conventions and, in accordance with the principles of inter-

Speedy Resumption Of Geneva Disarm Talks Demanded

NEW YORK (AP) — The UN Disarmament Commission on Monday demanded speedy resumption of Geneva talks.

The Geneva talks were suspended in 1964.

The commission's report said that the talks should be resumed as soon as possible.

The commission also called for a ban on nuclear weapons.

Thousand Girls Attend Well-Equipped Zarghoona School

Since 1933 Mrs. Habibia Sama, a graduate of Kabul University, Faculty of Science and Master of Arts from Columbia University, has been serving as principal of Zarghoona school.

PRESS

An article entitled "Participation in the Development of Industries" in yesterday's *Islah* welcomed the idea of procurement of food items through commercial organizations with the government's assistance and said it is desirable that this policy should be pursued with vigour and enthusiasm.

As an example the editorial mentioned the production of vegetable oil. The ever-increasing demand has made the problem of procurement of vegetable oil a serious one. People started using vegetable oil when they found that animal fat available in the market was in most cases mixed with mashed potatoes and other foreign elements.

To supplement the production of vegetable oil by some private organizations in the north the government has approved the setting up of an oil plant in Bost in Western Afghanistan where cotton is grown in abundance. The plant, which will be largely privately owned with the government having some shares in the company, will use the cotton seed available in the area.

The main purpose of establishing such organisations is to encourage the use of private capital for the promotion of economic endeavours. Having many other obligations, the government cannot take a big share in the development of small and consumer goods industries.

The contemporary jurist of France—the most distinguished of our time—was the late Georges Scelle who states in his famous work "Manuel de Droit International Publique" 1941, p. 389: "The sea should be accessible for navigation even to the nationals of land-locked States..." and he states further "A rule to the contrary would plainly conflict with the nature of an international public domain" and this principle based on the principle of Res-Communis, applies mutatis-mutandis in all means of approach to the sea without discrimination.

Our Purpose

The Kabul Times plans to publish its third page once a week especially for students studying English. The contents which will be aimed at the eleventh grade level and above will include background articles on local and international news, features on vocational and secondary schools and Kabul University contributions from students, cartoons, stories, puzzles, and science articles.

The page will have two major purposes: first to provide students with interesting reading material in simple English and second, to help students to develop the newspaper reading habit.

The first issue will be distributed free and then we hope students will subscribe for the rest of the school year for one afghani a week.

Ideas to improve this page are welcome from all students, teachers, administrators as our daily readers. Student contributions may include book reviews, accounts of personal experiences, letters to the editor. These should be sent to:

Kabul Times Office
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Kabul University—Room 1821

Modern Dormitory At Kabul University Houses 1,348 Boys

They pay nothing to live there. They have a minimum of 192 bedrooms and each has light, beds, so there is room for 1,336 students.

STUDENT SPECIAL

Dr. Anas Sends Message To Kabul Times



Dr. Mohammad Anas

Men, Women Over 20 Vote For Parliament Under Electoral Law

By introducing the "students special" page the Kabul Times in addition to its value as a means of introducing Afghanistan abroad also plays an important part in developing knowledge of English within the country. The English language has practically become an international medium for intercourse and understanding. This language is now taught in most of our middle and secondary schools.

The English Language Institute in Kabul University is trying with the help of foreign and local experts, to train English teachers and compile English textbooks.

The teaching of foreign languages, which leads to the enrichment of the knowledge of students and their mental development, produces writers and thinkers, who in turn try, directly and indirectly, to enhance literary and scientific standards of their own national languages.

The Kabul Times has an outstanding role to play in furthering the aims of education and providing suitable reading material. Readers who have learned the fundamentals of the English language can utilise it to improve their knowledge of this language. The Ministry of Education appreciates the educational importance of the Kabul Times and it is hoped that Radio Afghanistan, too, will launch regular programmes for enhancing the knowledge of foreign languages, especially English.

Do You Know?

—BY the year 2000 most of the West European countries will be using atomic power. This is because scientists believe that it will be possible to make nuclear fuel. At present power taken from the atom is expensive because uranium is expensive and found in small amounts. If this could be made in a factory then atomic power will become cheap enough to replace electricity produced through building dams like the one in Sarobi.

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Since 1933 Mrs. Habibia Sama, a graduate of Kabul University, Faculty of Science and Master of Arts from Columbia University, has been serving as principal of Zarghoona school.

The school has 28 classes and 1,300 girls. It is well equipped with modern facilities.

Mrs. Sama has been principal for 30 years.

Speedy Resumption Of Geneva Disarm Talks Demanded

The Geneva talks were suspended in 1964.

Seven Steps To Better Reading

Here are a few suggestions to increase your reading power.

- 1—Always try to read according to a programme. The programme should leave time for every day readings and also for unexpected assignments.
- 2—Naturally, it is difficult to memorise all parts of a book and recall everything in a chapter. The best way is to write out the most important points, be the essence of the chapter, in a separate notebook.
- 3—Now you have to concentrate entirely on what you have written out and try to understand fully the spirit of the subject.
- 4—In order to establish the habit of concentrating you have to practice and practice.
- 5—In order to let no other ideas interrupt your mind while you are reading you have to prepare a time table showing your rest periods and play times.
- 6—Do not forget that you have learned your lessons only when you are able to understand them fully. To be able to understand your lessons you have to find out the meaning of difficult words and phrases and complicated sentences or paragraphs by looking them up in the dictionary or asking the teachers or persons you think can solve your reading problems.
- 7—Repetition in reading will help you learn your lessons. At the first reading you will not be able to understand and memorise the entire subject. After each reading you should close the book and recall what you have read.
- 8—Many people think and believe that what they read in a book is all fact and that it cannot be questioned, challenged, or repeated. This attitude of mind will discourage your free thinking. You should develop a sense of curiosity and try to raise a number of questions about opinions or observations of the same subject and then make your own judgment about what you have read.

W. German Leader Meets U.S. Official

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Up To Vietnam To Request S. Korean Troops, McNamara Says At Press Conference

WASHINGTON, June 17, (AP).—

U.S. Secretary of Defence Robert McNamara said Wednesday he does not know whether any additional South Korean troops will be sent to South Vietnam.

At his news conference McNamara was asked about reports circulating recently that South Korea would send several thousand additional troops to South Vietnam.

The Defence Secretary noted that there were 2,000 Korean troops in Vietnam, mostly engineers but including some combat units. He said he could not predict whether the South Vietnamese would ask for more Korean troops and said that if there is such a request the response would be up to the Seoul government.

As the Defence Secretary had his televised news conference, pacifist demonstrators wandered through the corridors of the Pentagon handing out literature opposing U.S. policies in South Vietnam and the Dominican Republic. Other demonstrators spoke into microphones in front of the Pentagon and in its concourse.

In addition to discussing Vietnam, McNamara announced that he was authorising the army to organise a completely new kind of division which would be flown into battle aboard its own aircraft and helicopters.

McNamara, when questioned, would not predict the use of the new type division in Vietnam. But he said it would be combat ready for deployment, if necessary, in about eight weeks.

Reviewing the increasingly hot war in South Vietnam, McNamara said:

1. The number of hard core Viet Cong in organised units now stands at about 65,000—about 18,000 more than was officially acknowledged as recently as last week.

2. The total Viet Cong, counting both regular and irregular soldiers and some 30,000 political-propaganda personnel, now totals about 195,000.

3. There are indications that as many as eight more regular North Vietnamese battalions "may have infiltrated before our interdiction programme of air attacks began." He recalled that previously one such battalion had been identified.

4. The increased import of regulars from north Vietnam does not add up to an invasion from the north, but shows that the North Vietnamese are unable to muster enough volunteers to go South to fight.

5. The mission of the additional army and marine battalions being funneled into South Vietnam will be to protect bases where the United States has heavy concentrations of aircraft, helicopters and supplies and to go to the aid of hard pressed South Vietnamese if they need help.

6. The air strikes into North Vietnam have reduced the flow of men and supplies into the south but have not stopped the flow.

7. The strikes have knocked out 22 of 23 bridges along the main north-south route or made them impassable and "tens of thousands of people" have been moved in by the North Vietnamese to repair the damage.

8. U.S. forces have struck heavy blows at barracks areas, petroleum depots and ammunition dumps.

9. The North Vietnamese have been expanding their oil storage and the United States has "waited until just before they completed" some facilities and then knocked them out. The oil is coming from China and by sea, to some extent in ships chartered by the free world nations.

10. He does not believe the administration will have to ask any further appropriation supplements.

CORRECTION

In yesterday's editorial it was wrongly stated that the new Parliament will be inaugurated on October 22. The date fixed is October 14. The error is regretted.

The 21,000 men in the 15 army and marine battalions now going to Vietnam will be the equivalent of more than a regular army division. A division is between 15,000 and 17,000.

Tabibi's Speech

Contd. from Page 2

Many writers liken the right of land-locked countries to the right of way under public law. Under French municipal law enclosed properties have by statutes access to all means of communication.

On the same ground the leader of the British Delegation, Sir R. Mannigham-Bullar, at the Law of the Sea Conference in 1956, defending the rights of passage, stated "The right is one similar to that which we in England call a right of way, and it is an accepted principle of our law that a right of way cannot be effected by changes in or extensions of ownership of the territory or waters over which the right of transit extends," all these theories and legal principles were merged finally during the law of the Sea Conference in 1958, and included in High Seas Convention which is now in force as established principles of International Law. So the theoretical foundation is now firm and it became more solid after the Right of Passage case before the International Court of Justice only a few years ago.

It should be appreciated that the growth of international trade ultimately increases the prosperity of all nations and the direct share of the countries of transit will not be less than those who are without a sea coast. The close cooperation between rich and poor nations and also between the developing countries themselves is an urgent necessity of our time, in order to close the great gap which exists between the developed and developing countries.

All great moves for the benefit of man and in the interest of brotherhood require changes of existing attitudes and respect for justice, so that life itself can keep pace with the creative ideas for the good of humanity. A few days ago a great French statesman reminded us that "it was not so long ago that a mind as distinguished as that of COLBERT was firmly convinced that a country could not enrich itself without impoverishing another and war was declared on the Netherlands. Today France and the Netherlands co-exist and cooperate correctly in a common market which provides each of these nations, as also their associates, with a pleasing rate of growth."

This reminder that the economic prosperity of land-locked countries and their transit neighbours are inter-related is worthy of our consideration. The European nations discovered this fact earlier than nations in other parts of the world and here is a great deal of competition between the transit countries of Europe to provide more facilities for their land-locked neighbours for the purpose of expansion of mutual trade. If this policy is followed by the other transit countries of the world so much the better and it will be for the good of all.

Mr. President, this year is called the International Cooperation Year. In line with the fervent request of the Secretary-General which was expressed yesterday, let us, by adopting an International Convention to protect the interest of both the land-locked and transit countries, take a right step towards the goal of international cooperation and thereby create an era of better understanding between countries of transit and those who are without sea coast.

Santo Domingo

(Contd. from Page 1)

June Movement together with a call for an armed uprising.

"There can be little doubt the U.S. delegate said, "from the timing of the attack, from its intensity, from radio broadcasts within the hour of the attack and from the almost immediate complaints that the attack was calculated and timed to follow the 14th of June rally and that its primary purpose was to provoke this Council into action in support of the Caamano faction."

Yost said some elements of the rebel camp hoped to get the 8,534 American force withdrawn, but he warned that this would more likely harm the Caamano government than help it.

It is to their interest that the inter-American force remain," he said.

Brache, invited to speak after Yost, launched a bitter attack on both the United States and the OAS. He charged that the firing was started by the inter-American force, and denied that the rebels had ever violated the cease-fire.

"This warlike and uncivilised action," he said, "exemplifies the arbitrary and unilateral doctrine, which is known as the Johnson Doctrine. It is a threat to all the Latin American nations...the brutal aggression has been perpetrated against all the American republics."

Meanwhile, the special representative of U Thant, Jose Antonio Mayobre, reported that he had been unable to find which of the two sides started the fighting. Mrs. Samady said.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, June 17.—The Czechoslovak ambassador in Kabul, M. Zdenek Eibel, paid a farewell call on Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf. He is due to leave for home on vacation.

Kabul, June 17.—A report from Central Independent Pakhtunistan says that a group of Bahlolzai nationalists under the leadership of Mohammad Zaman Khan and Lambai Khan attacked Pakistani military establishments at Man-zayee.

HERAT, June 17.—The Cotton Company of Herat has distributed free of charge about 200 tons of cotton seeds among the farmers in the Enjil, Pakhtun Zarghun, Zenda Jan and Karukh districts of Herat province during the past three months.

Zarghoona School

Contd. from Page 3

attending the University, then as science inspector of the girls' schools of Kabul, counterpart of the Columbia Team as a specialist in science education, and director of the Teachers' Summer Session of the Institute of Education. She then spent a year in London preparing for studies in the U.S.

The school is proud of its modern chemistry, biology, and physics laboratories, home economics rooms, two completely equipped sewing rooms, audio visual room, library, doctor's office, and nursery for the teachers' children Mrs. Samady said.

Franklin Press

President Returns From New York

KABUL, June 17.—Atiqullah Maarooof, President of the Franklin Printing House in Kabul, returned to the capital yesterday after participating in a meeting of the International Publishers' Committee in New York.

On his arrival he said that he had explained to the committee the activities of the Franklin publishing organisation in Kabul during the past year and a half.

After the New York meeting Maarooof attended a conference of the Franklin organisation in New Jersey.

The New York meeting, organised by the Franklin Publishing Organisation, was attended by representatives of 15 countries where the Franklin organisation has its branches.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

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KABUL CINEMA:

At 2, 4:30, 7 p.m. Indian film

AVARA BADAL.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

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