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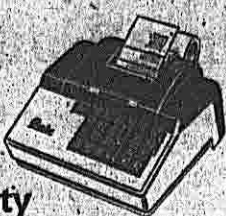
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THE KABUL TIMES

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VOL. V, NO. 72.

KABUL, MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1966, (JAUZA 30, 1345, S.H.)

Price Af. 3

President DeGaulle Due In Moscow Today

PARIS, June 20, (AP).—President Charles de Gaulle of France was to take off Monday morning for Moscow on a 10-day visit in the Soviet Union which he hopes will improve relations between Western and Eastern Europe.

The President and his party, including Mrs. de Gaulle, Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville and other officials from the presidential staff and the foreign ministry, were to leave Orly airport at 0840 GMT aboard a special Caravelle jet plane.

The trip, which French and Soviet sources have hinted may include the

inspection of a Soviet Union space vehicle launching site, will extend until July 1. If de Gaulle is allowed to witness a Soviet Union rocket launch, he will be the first foreigner permitted to do so.

In discussing de Gaulle's forthcoming talks with Soviet leaders, authoritative French sources say he will stress the need for cooperation between the nations of Eastern and Western Europe for the balance and security of Europe.

These same sources say de Gaulle plans other similar trips to the capitals of eastern Europe.

De Gaulle's trip coincides with the 25th anniversary of Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union and the 154th anniversary of Napoleon's invasion of Russia.

But on July 1, when de Gaulle leaves the Soviet Union, his French troops will be packing their bags and withdrawing from the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

A Reuters dispatch says that President de Gaulle's aim, when he goes to Moscow today, officially described here as to break down barriers between East and West and consolidate chances of peace in Europe.

Essentially, in the mind of the French government, this means obtaining an assurance from the Soviet Union that it would respect French non-involvement if American military action in Vietnam eventually led the Soviet Union to some form of military intervention elsewhere.

It is in preparation for this diplomatic objective that the French government has taken steps to disentangle itself from the military integrated commands of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

According to DPA dispatch from Moscow the Soviet television network is expected to give live transmission of the scene at the airport, when Soviet Premier Nikolai Podgorny and Premier Alexei Kosygin welcome their prominent guest.

"Tass" news agency reported Sunday that the official statement on de Gaulle's visit had been published in the Sunday editions of all central newspapers.

The statement said de Gaulle is consistently pursuing a line towards "development of relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the establishment of peaceful co-operation between states of the east and the west on the European continent."

"Tass" said the statement expresses confidence that de Gaulle's visit will promote further strengthening of traditional friendship between the Soviet and French people.

Tarzi Returns From Tourism Meeting In Moscow, Athens

KABUL, June 20, (Bakhtar).—Abdul Wabab Tarzi, President of Afghan Tourist Bureau, returned home Saturday after taking part in the regional session of technical commission of International Tourist Association in Moscow. He also participated in the session of the executive committee of the Association in Athens.

Tarzi who is also the President of the regional commission of tourism for Southeast Asia said on arrival that in both meetings matters related to development of tourism were discussed. Special attention was given to the fact that 1967 has been specified by the United Nations as International Year for Tourism, he said.

Foster Discusses Nuclear Arms Control

BRUSSELS, June 20, (DPA).—"Nuclear weapons, instead of being contained, have spread to the point where there is now enough explosive to kill every inhabitant of the earth several times over," William C. Foster, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and chief U.S. delegate to the disarmament conference in Geneva said here Monday.

Despite this awesome situation which now exists, several factors argue in favour of "reasonable optimism" in the effort to establish some system of control of arms, he added.

He said that while the Soviet Union's "ancient fixation about secrecy" continues to cause "immense difficulties" in the Geneva disarmament discussions, the Soviet approach to the problem has "not been entirely negative."

He noted that "on the contrary, it has undergone considerable evolution over the years," moving from a position that was "essentially propagandistic" to where "gradually, under the pressure of British, Canadian, French and American negotiations—and perhaps most of all under the pressure of reality—the Soviet position began to evolve."

"I would say," he continued, "that it crossed the threshold of reality when it recognised the following basic fact: By the mid-1950s there was so much fissionable material on both sides of the iron curtain that not even the most alert international inspectorate could have been able to prevent a nuclear power from retaining hidden stocks and secretly making nuclear weapons."

He pointed out that this meant that in any disarmament process some nuclear weapons would have to be retained by each side until the end—"as a cover in case the other side cheated."

"With time, as I say, the Soviet Government has come, at least tacitly, to admit this principle," Foster said as another reality which the Soviets have come to accept, the fact that a disarmament process would have to be balanced.

—So that neither side would gain a temporary advantage—and would have to take place in stages, with the setting up of controls and inspection at each stage.

"By 1961," he asserted, "the Soviet and American positions were close enough for the two countries to submit jointly to the UN General Assembly joint statement of agreed principles on disarmament."

He characterised this as a turning point because it provided an agreed framework within which future negotiations could take place.

Jirgah Approves Education Report

KABUL, June 20, (Bakhtar).—The Meshirano Jirgah in its plenary session Sunday approved a report by its education committee on the further development of education.

The Senators also urged the application of the plan. Its content has not been released yet.

Also in the Meshirano Jirgah the law on publishing the official gazette was brought up for consideration. The debate will continue at a later session.

In the Wolesi Jirgah the question of increase in customs duty charges came under discussion.

Many proposals about the issue have been submitted by Deputies to the Secretariat and therefore decision on the subject will be adopted at a later session.

Wilson To Report On Strike To House Of Commons Today

LONDON, June 20, (BBC and Renter).—The British Prime Minister Harold Wilson was to appear before the House of Commons today to report on the British seamen's strike.

Meanwhile, the strike Sunday dragged into its sixth week amid strong indications the government will shortly use its emergency powers to counter effects of the stoppage.

Government sources said the first move under the powers, assumed three weeks ago, would probably be the use of Royal Navy tugs to clear congestion in ports around the country where some 800 ships are now immobilised.

The sources said power and food supplies were not in danger, and a reasonable flow of oil supplies was still arriving on foreign ships.

The fuel situation was gradually deteriorating and some preventive measures might be expected. These would not be drastic, they added.

The seamen's union decided last Friday night, after an unproductive meeting with their employers, to carry on with the strike. General Secretary Bill Hogarth warned they could keep it up for three months if necessary.

They are standing firm on their demand for an immediate cut in their working week from 56 to 40 hours, equivalent to a pay rise of some 17 per cent.

A report says Seamen at one of England's channel ports voted solidly Sunday night to end the crippling national strike of Britain's merchant navy now entering its sixth week.

The first sign of a threatening end-to-the-strike revolt came from the National Seamen's Union branch at New Haven—Britain's sea link with Europe.

Sidki Welcomes Participants In Seminar On Translation

KABUL, June 20, (Bakhtar).—"The translation seminar which I have the pleasure to declare open today is a practical step along the path of regional cooperation in this part of the world," said Information and Culture Minister Mohamad Osman Sidki when inaugurating the translation seminar at the library of Kabul University this morning.

The seminar is being attended by delegates from Iran, Pakistan, USSR, and India. Opening the seminar at 9:15 a.m. in the university library, Sidki said, "we are delighted that our city has become the site for a scientific and educational gathering."

"Such gatherings between various countries of a region increase good will and bring the peoples closer," the Minister said.

Referring to the need for arranging such a seminar, the Minister said "the translation of scientific,

technical and specialised matter published in developed nations is one of the fundamental needs of the countries of this region."

"The strengthening of the means for progress and development of useful and noble ideas and their popularisation is one of the needs of our time," Sidki added.

"Translation opens new avenues and provides the people with the opportunity to learn about the ways of life of other people and to find their manner of thinking."

The Minister expressed the hope that the experts attending the seminar will, in the light of their own experience and research, determine guidelines for the translation of useful scientific, cultural and education works.

Enumerating problems that should be considered by the seminar, the Minister said participants should study the importance and influence of translation, scientific recommendations for improved translation, difficulties involved in translation, the adoption of uniform terminologies among the countries of the regions, the translation of local classics stories of children and teenagers, translation for books for the universities, etc.

The seminar, which was organised under the auspices of the Ministry of Education with the co-operation of Franklin Book Programme will end on June 25.

Abdul Hai Habibi, professor at the College of Literature in Kabul University, as a result of a proposal made by Dr. Parviz Natil Khanlari, a professor in University of Tehran, and with the approval of other participants, was elected chairman of the seminar.

Habibi thanked the participants for entrusting him with the post.

Dr. Parviz Natil Khanlari, the representative from Iran, and Nasir Jan Masoumi, representative from Tajikistan were elected as co-chairmen of the seminar.

Abdul Shakour Ahsan, professor of language at the University of Panjab was elected as secretary.

Atiqullah Pazhwak, president of Franklin publications in Afghanistan, said at the beginning of the meeting that he was confident the seminar proceed in a spirit of good will and

(Contd. on page 4)

WEU Fails To Reach Agreement On Nuclear Sub

PARIS, June 20, (DPA).—British Disarmament Minister Lord Chalfont here Friday called for exclusion of non-nuclear countries from any eventual western collective nuclear force.

Addressing the annual spring meeting of the Western European Union, he said western plans to give West Germany a share in nuclear arms were the main obstacle to a non-proliferation treaty with the Soviet Union.

Lord Chalfont, Britain's chief negotiator at the Geneva disarmament talks, said the West should take these Soviet concerns into account, without, however, allowing Moscow to dictate political decisions of the alliance.

Exclusion of non-nuclear countries from any collective nuclear force would best serve disarmament, east-west relations the western alliance, and the non-nuclear nations themselves, he said.

The W.E.U. groupings, Britain and the six Common Market countries, failed to reach a quorum to vote on a British plan for setting up a fleet of conventionally-armed nuclear-powered submarines with West Germany.

The plan was proposed by conservative Lord Jellicoe, who argued that W. Germany should participate in the collective sub fleet but not least because of her earlier experience in submarine warfare.

Karakul Worth About \$2 Million Sold In New York

KABUL, June 20, (Bakhtar).—Out of 340,000 karakul pelts placed for auction in New York this month 240,000 have been sold for nearly two million dollars.

This was stated Sunday by Abdul Ghafour Reja, President of Karakul Trade Development, who added that the average price per pelt was a little over eight dollars.

He said, According to reports reaching us there is a great demand on the American markets for the black pelt.

Seminar Opened For Supervisors Of Dorm Schools

KABUL, June 20, (Bakhtar).—A seminar for teachers and supervisors of 18 dormitory schools in Kabul was held here Sunday in Kabul Public Library.

Among those who spoke at the opening session was Ahmad Farid, President of Public Libraries, who said the role of teachers in developing school libraries was very important. Specially teachers and supervisors at school dormitories had a good opportunity to channel the students' energy towards fruitful extracurricular activities such as reading books.

The participants decided to urge the Information and Culture Ministry to put books at the disposal of dormitories as part of the Ministry's plan in sending "mobile libraries" to various parts of the country.

Sixty-five teachers from 14 Kabul dormitories are attending the three-week seminar which opened two weeks ago.

Mines, Industries Ministry Experts Leave For Zabul

ZABUL, June 20, (Bakhtar).—A team of experts from the Ministry of Mines and Industries left for Kalat the centre of the Zabul Province. The team is expected to prospect for copper, zinc and lead mines in the area.

A source in the Ministry said that according to preliminary studies the area has shown signs of these metals.

People's Congress Meets In Jakarta

JAKARTA, June 20, (Reuter).—Crack Indonesian marines and armoured cars stood by in Jakarta last night on the eve of the critical people's Congress called to mould the country's future after months of turmoil.

Tough measures are threatened against communists if they make any attempt to disrupt the congress. Their representatives were purged in a wave of anti-communism which followed the abortive Jakarta coup last October.

President Sukarno's status and powers, and those of General Suharto, head of the ruling presidium, are at stake in the coming debates.

The signs are that the consultative congress—highest authority in the state—will confirm the existing arrangement, under which the president is the honoured "great leader of the revolution," and General Suharto wields effective power.

General Suharto has made clear he expects his powers to be ratified, and that he will discourage excessive criticism by those who think him too friendly to communism.

There is no plot to topple President Sukarno, General Suharto said in a broadcast Saturday.

President Sukarno was quoted Sunday by the student's daily Harian Kami as telling student leaders he would bow to Congress decisions, and would not object to the vacant post of vice-president being filled.

The people's congress includes all members of Parliament and representatives of provinces, and various groups such as students, artists, the armed forces and peasants.

The president is subordinate to congress, but the 1945 Constitution also grants him extraordinary emergency powers. President Sukarno has ruled by these powers since 1958.

STOP PRESS

HUE, South Vietnam, June 20, (Reuter).—South Vietnam's militant Buddhist leader, Thich Tri Quang, was today under effective house arrest in the hospital here where he is in the twelfth day of an anti-government hunger strike.

A squad of armed combat police in camouflaged uniforms moved through the hospital gate at 8 a.m. this morning and surrounded the small single-storey building in which the 44-year-old monk has been living for over a week.

Health Minister Visits Sanatorium

KABUL, June 20, (Bakhtar).—Kobra Nourzai, the Public Health Minister, Sunday visited the Women's Sanatorium and the institute for vaccine production.

After visiting the vaccine production institute, the minister said the Ministry is trying to expand the institute which she said was of vital importance to preventive medicine.

The Sanatorium was opened in 1933 with a limited number of beds. Today it has 52 beds.

The pre-antorium possessing 15 beds is reserved for children and is part of the Women's Sanatorium.

"Little Elections" Begin In Kenya

NAIROBI, June 20, (DPA).—Thousands of Africans flocked to the polls this weekend during the second stage of Kenya's vital "little general elections," arranged for after the recent split between President Jomo Kenyatta and his Deputy Oginga Odinga.

This weekend's election for ten senate seats, which was preceded by the voting for sixteen seats in the House of Representatives last week, ended Sunday night.

The next and final stage will be the election to three northern seats for the House of Representatives next Saturday and Sunday.

Until the final results are known on June 27 men of the Kenya army are keeping a round-the-clock guard on the ballot boxes, which hold the key either to critical trend in Kenya's politics, or as most observers believe, strong support for the President.

According to observers, the voting has developed into an almost personal fight between the leftist former Vice-President Odinga and the more moderate Kenyatta.

The same observers believe that the election returns can have little effect on the KAOU (Kenya African National Union) government of President Kenyatta.

They believe that Odinga's supporters are in for a crushing defeat from Kenyatta's candidates.

material on both sides of the iron curtain that not even the most alert international inspectorate could have been able to prevent a nuclear power from retaining hidden stocks and secretly making nuclear weapons."

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process would have to be balanced.

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He characterised this as a turning point because it provided an agreed framework within which future negotiations could take place.

There was no resistance from disident Buddhist-led troops and "struggle committee" as government troops secured control of Hue on both banks of the Perfume River.

In Saigon, the Buddhist Institute was ringed with troops and barbed wire.

Crowds roamed the brightly-lit streets for a moment forgetting the turmoil of war, political uncertainty and the threat of more trouble which could not be easily dismissed by official optimism.

Lieutenant-General Nguyen Van Thieu, the chief of state, appealed for unity between the people and the armed forces in a speech at an anniversary parade here. But he stressed that "we shall maintain our sovereignty," referring to Buddhist charges that the generals have sold out South Vietnam to the United States.

No S. Vietnamese head of the government spoke with such confidence and optimism in recent years. At day's end, his elite troops took over complete control of the former imperial capital of Hue.

Hue was the last centre of organised Buddhist resistance from where the venerable Tri Quang has

Ky Forecasts Victory Over Viet Cong Within Year, Says Difficulties Have Been Overcome

SAIGON, June 20, (AP).—Premier Nguyen Cao Ky Sunday forecast victory over the Viet Cong next year while his troops ended the remnants of Buddhist dissidence in the northern city of Hue.

Beaming with optimism and confidence, the Premier addressed the nation as he celebrated the end of his first year in power.

The war was moved into the second stage as troops carrying torches paraded through the heart of Saigon and multi-coloured fireworks exploded in the sky over the capital.

"We have been able to overcome all difficulties, stabilise the situation, thus opening the path to a better future with the prospect of final victory over the communist aggressors soon," Ky said.

No S. Vietnamese head of the government spoke with such confidence and optimism in recent years. At day's end, his elite troops took over complete control of the former imperial capital of Hue.

Hue was the last centre of organised Buddhist resistance from where the venerable Tri Quang has

been conducting a campaign overthrow Ky's regime.

Tri Quang was in a hospital, exhausted by the 12-day fast of protest against the regime and America's support for it.



THE KABUL TIMES

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More Local Reporting

Now that the short seminar on journalism for the benefit of journalists from the provinces as well as the capital has ended there is every hope that it will have a practical effect on news gathering, editing and the make up of newspapers.

Most of the newspapers in this country depend solely on the agency reports and do very little reporting on their own. It is hoped that due emphasis given in the seminar to local reporting will lead to greater local coverage of the news. Although a great deal of the make up problems, specially as far as the provincial newspapers are concerned, are technical, some improvement is expected as a result of measures proposed at the seminar.

Perhaps one thing very good about this seminar was the fact that it provided an opportunity for the provincial newspapermen to get to know one another and discuss their relative problems. Also it provided an opportunity for the provincial participants to meet journalists of the capital and get acquainted with their method of work, which though having many shortcomings, seems to be more sophisticated than the provinces. Now the Bakhtar News Agency has announced the opening of another seminar for reporters which will be conducted by a member of Ceteka, the Czechoslovak News Agency. Surely this will help in improving the general standard of reporting which is perhaps the most important phase of journalism. Perhaps in the years to come similar seminars can be organised by the Ministry of Information and Culture.

This, in addition to the efforts of the Department of Journalism, Kabul University, are essential to the development of a free and responsible press in the light of the latest social changes taking place in this country.

Food For Thought

The highest flights of charity, devotion, trust, patience, bravery, to which the wings of human nature have spread themselves have been flown for religious ideals.

—William James

Extending Radio Service

Three major appointments have been announced by the Ministry of Information and Culture. Radio Afghanistan, the Bakhtar News Agency and the Department of Cultural Affairs have new presidents.

As colleagues we wish all of them success and are looking forward to new changes and improvements in the performance of these organisations.

We have already forwarded suggestions and commented on the performance of both the Bakhtar News Agency and the Department of Culture. All eyes are turned to Radio Afghanistan specially since soon it is going to be equipped with powerful modern transmitters.

Radio is perhaps the best medium of mass communications for countries like Afghanistan where the high illiteracy rate and inadequate transport system render the role of newspaper effective only to specialised sections of the community and television becomes a luxury that cannot be afforded.

The radio reaches all classes of people and thus can be made to serve various purposes.

It is hoped that Radio Afghanistan under its new president will improve its performance not only in the field of news and information, but also in entertainment and education.

It should serve as an instrument for the further consolidation of national unity and assist various organs of the government serving the public.

School and farm broadcasting should be introduced in the modern sense of the terms. Radio forums and debates analysing national and international news should be introduced, and greater efforts should be made to bring variety into plays and music broadcast by the radio.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Today's *Israh* carried an editorial entitled Paris and Moscow. The French President General de Gaulle is due to arrive in Moscow today for an official visit.

The stand adopted by the General vis-a-vis the French Atlantic allies, said the editorial, shows that he wants France to make its independent line of action felt in international affairs.

The United States and other western European countries consider this attitude of the general contrary to European security interests and therefore criticise his policies. The fact that France has recognised the Peoples Republic of China means a terrible blow to United States prestige. His latest decision to leave the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation is another blow at the United States policy in Europe.

Various comments have been made on General de Gaulle's visit to the Soviet Union. However, greater cooperation between the two countries in the scientific and technical fields is almost a certainty, said the editorial. It is very unlikely that the two countries will agree to joint ventures in the outer space. In addition to the scientific and technical aspects of collaboration between France and the Soviet Union in space ventures, there are political aspects to such an eventuality which deserve consideration, because once again this will concern United States political and economic authorities.

Yugoslavia has been discussing with the United States the possibilities of acquiring the technical know-how and means of launching satellites. The United States believes that Rumania will follow this Yugoslav request.

In case France and the Soviet Union agree on space cooperation, other countries in Europe, too, may follow this trend. East European countries may agree on technical cooperation with France especially since French technology in the field of communications is far advanced and enjoys international fame, said the editorial.

It is a certainty that this success of the French authorities will not be liked very much by the United States.

French-Soviet cooperation in the cultural fields is also important, the editorial went on. The Soviet Union is

already using French experiences in the field of colour television.

The Soviet Union is certain to extend a very warm and unusual welcome to a European leader who has so many bones to pick with his Western allies. General de Gaulle will certainly try to pursue his independent line in the Moscow talks with a view to promoting French national interests.

Yesterday's *Anis* carried an editorial on the seminars that have been and are being held in Kabul. It referred to

the just concluded seminar on journalism which was organised with the help of the British Thomson Foundation and the translation seminar which was due to open today under the sponsorship of Franklin programmes and the Education Ministry.

After stressing the importance of such seminars the editorial expressed the hope that the translation seminar will assist in opening new avenues to those who are professional as well as amateur translators.

WORLD PRESS

The June 18 editorial the *W. German Suttig Zeitung* criticised the leader Rainer Barzel that Soviet troops be allowed to stay in the eastern part of Germany once Germany is reunited.

The paper said that Barzel's New York speech which started out as a headline catching sensation had become an embarrassment only 48 hours later.

The Hamburg daily *Die Welt* said that proposals like that of Barzel must create abroad the impression that the Germans themselves do not know what they really want. "However, this speech only demonstrates the uneasiness which besets the German. This should be recognised abroad."

Peking *People's Daily* in an editorial on June 17 hailed the current friendship visit to Rumania by the Chinese party and government delegation headed by comrade Chou en-Lai.

The paper says that the visit will certainly promote friendship between China and Rumania.

The editorial points out that the friendly relations between the two peoples have further developed.

It deals with the tremendous successes achieved by the Rumanian people. Rumania has been transformed from "a poverty-stricken country in Europe into a country with advanced industry and agriculture, the editorial says.

It praises the Rumanian government for resolutely upholding the principles

guiding the relations between the countries and upholding the principles of complete equality, respecting for territorial integrity, respecting the sovereignty and independence and non-interference in internal affairs of other countries.

In a June 15 article *The Times of India* claims "It will not be easy for the western powers to repair the damage caused by French withdrawal from the integrated NATO command. The last-minute compromise worked out at the meeting of the NATO Ministerial Council at Brussels last week evades the real issue."

It is perhaps a coincidence that the Warsaw Pact powers met in Moscow at the same time as the NATO Ministers were sorting out their differences in Brussels. But it shows that the new strains in military alliances forged during the height of the cold war are by no means confined to western Europe.

At least on one important issue—that of German access to nuclear arms—their fears are shared not only by General de Gaulle but by many others in Western Europe. A Franco-Soviet understanding on this issue by itself might not provide a basis for a wider agreement between the two parts of Europe. But it would compel reconsideration of European security problems. Even those who continue to think in cold war terms must concede that the situation today bears little resemblance to that in which the NATO and Warsaw Pacts were negotiated.

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Private Press In A Developing Country

By Shafie Rahel

It has become almost a working hypothesis that a developing press—or a press in a developing country—moves towards an extremism which more often than not brings it into conflict with the law.

This extremism does not necessarily imply ideology. It may be the extremism of personal attack and thus in disregard for the laws of defamation of character. Or it may be the extremism that disrespects social values or runs counter to social beliefs.

Perhaps one of the reasons for the rise of extremism is the subconscious desire to test the impartiality of the law, to see how much and to what extent the law can cure the infirmities of the press, or even to affirm the belief that the principles embodied in the new Constitution in a developing country have been sincerely and objectively implemented.

This does not mean that a new and developing press purposely applies methods to examine the thinking of the government or that it deliberately sets out to disrespect the values of the Constitution. Rather it suggests that the press, without fully realising the importance of the law, is merely taking advantage of the very law which gives it its freedom in order to carry favour and build up its popularity with the people. Extremism is just a way

catering to the excitement and sensationalism of the public. Sensationalism is a temporary phenomenon.

Consequently, what the press in developing countries lacks is tradition. The best papers in the world are those which have been in existence for a hundred years or more. We have unfortunately more than once rushed into establishing an overnight popularity in our private press that neither accorded with the norms and traditions of our society—or the well-being of the people whom the press purported to serve.

Overnight popularity, however, is a long way from a tradition. The road to a long-standing tradition requires, at the very outset, careful consideration of finances, editorial policies, and personnel.

In a developing country like ours it is unfortunately not possible to establish a newspaper and successfully run it from its own income. There is not enough advertising to finance publications and what little is available has yet to be adequately exploited. Moreover, in their eagerness to get into print, private papers have started publishing without even having enough personnel.

These drawbacks, which are major and which argue against success, have taken their toll on the private press in this country. For these reasons, at least two newly

established newspapers have ceased publication.

Thus the first prerequisite for any private newspaper is to take notice of the provisions of the Constitution and the press law. As for the rules governing routine legal affairs of the press both their spirit and letter should be the guidelines of publication. In view of the tolerance that it currently exhibits and the expectation that it will continue to permit the free expression of ideas the government could hardly be said to wish to ban the private press.

On the other hand, the private press must itself move ahead with good planning, cool thinking, constructive criticism, and a sense of social responsibility.

Developing countries can afford to allow dissent of opinion, that is the function of a private press. But dissent should not be encouraged if it challenges accepted moral and social standards. Since law itself is the product of custom and tradition and is, ultimately, the expression of the code of society, a press which deliberately breaks the laws strikes at the foundation of its society.

The private press ought to strike a rational balance between what it is doing and what it should do. Its first obligation, it must remember, is to society out of which it rises and for which it works.

Diplomats Of 91 Embassies Enjoy Bonn

With its 141,000 inhabitants Bonn is one of the smallest capital in Europe, but it has to house many diplomats, as any other capital of mammoth size. Many representatives of foreign states have however selected not Bonn proper but nearby areas for their mission.

A number of diplomats have their residence in near by Cologne. Other's sister town Bad Godesberg which has found accommodation in the close vicinity, such as in Bonn's 68,000 inhabitants. This town, formerly the quiet refuge of pensioned-off civil servants, has received an astonishing fresh impetus by the moving in of a number of diplomatic missions.

From the beginning it was extremely difficult for diplomatic missions to find a domicile in the small city of Bonn already overcrowded by the presence of so many Federal German ministries and authorities.

The diplomats at first rented villas and even apartments and began only much to erect their own embassy buildings.

Most of them followed the example given by the big powers.

The Americans built an extensive administrative city of its own at Mehlem near Bad Godesberg—a district of office buildings which seems to be nearly too big for an embassy.

The French embassy erected its own building in Bad Godesberg vis-a-vis Rhine hotel Dreesen, where Adolf Hitler had his historic meeting with then British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in the autumn of 1938—one year before the outbreak of World War Two.

Britain has her embassy building located exactly on the boundary between Bonn and Bad Godesberg.

The about one thousand diplomats in Bonn members of the 91 embassies, legations, trade missions and special missions, have different attitudes towards Bonn. Some are suffering from the fact that they, although being members of a politically important, outpost are forced to live in a capital which has an outspoken provincial character and shows no signs of a European metropolis.

W. German politicians too have frequently criticised the absence from Bonn of any metropolitan cultural life, the scarcity of amusements and the lack of inspiration.

The sole consolation of the foreign diplomats is the fact that they can reach within a relatively short time the big cities of Cologne and Dusseldorf as well as the metropolis on the river Main, Frankfurt. For the same reason the members of the foreign missions in Bonn are also very fond of occasional trips to West Berlin.

In addition, the diplomats accredited to Bonn make lavish use of the opportunity to make excursions into the lovely surroundings of the capital, along the Rhine River with its green vineyards the ancient castles and the dreamy little towns and villages.

The diplomats children have quickly made themselves acquainted with their temporary home in W. Germany. (DPA).

European Might Become NATO Commander

A suggestion that the next NATO supreme commander should be a European is attracting widespread attention in various capitals.

The proposal, made by U.S. Senator Frank Church in a published report following his recent tour of Europe, caused apoplexy ten years ago. As it is, virtually everywhere outside the career-minded officers in the Pentagon it has met with approval.

The mood of its reception tells a good deal about the shifting American attitude towards Europe. The years of Eisenhower's Presidency when NATO played a central part in U.S. policy-making have gone for good. Indeed today it is Eisenhower's rival in the Second World War, General Douglas MacArthur, who rules the State Department from his grave. It is the Pacific rather than the Atlantic that has become the focal point of American policy.

Senator Church's suggestion—thrown off almost casually in the course of his report to his colleagues on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee—has not even provoked criticism from hard-line anti-Communists.

Angry with European countries for not aiding the U.S. in its involvement in Vietnam, men like Senator Lausche of Ohio and Senator Symington of

Missouri have been urging for some time that the U.S. should not any longer bear a disproportionate burden in the task of European defence. If the substitution of a European general for an American one would make it easier to withdraw some of the six U.S. divisions on the Continent, then they would be all in favour of the change.

On the other side of the "hawk-dove" alignment such figures as Senator Mansfield, the Senate Majority Leader, and Senator Fulbright, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, have long been searching for a way to convince the Soviet Union that the U.S. today is not governed by any imperialistic designs.

For them there seem few better opportunities of demonstrating that fact than by giving up a position that 17 years ago, when NATO was founded, the U.S. insisted on occupying even job should go to Field Marshal Montgomery.

If the post is now to go out of American hands there will remain, of course, the obstacle that no non-American commander can have control of nuclear weapons. Even that, however, might not prove insuperable.

It was Eisenhower himself who recently suggested the "drastic amendment" of the McMahon Act—the 1946 Congressional decision—that prevents the U.S. from sharing its nuclear knowledge with its allies. And in making his proposal Senator Church tactfully suggested a new command arrangement whereby the alliance's nuclear arsenal should be under the control of the President of the United States—where in effect it has always been—rather than in the hands of the NATO commander.

The present Supreme Allied Commander in Europe is General Lyman Lemnitzer. When he was appointed four years ago, there was something of a revolt by the other members of the alliance against the U.S.'s assertion of its prescriptive right to select an American officer for the post. In particular, the French made no secret of their resentment at the way in which President Kennedy in 1962 appeared to assume that the European Powers had no alternative but to accept as their own supreme commander the man he had already named as head of U.S. forces in Europe.

General Lemnitzer will be 67 this August and in the normal course of events would be expected to retire at the end of the year after completing a four-year tour of duty.—(OFNS).

Criminal Procedure Decree Law

PART XXIII

Article 306:

If it is established that, after the commission of the crime, the accused is affected by a mental affliction that deprives him of the possibility of defending himself, his prosecution shall be delayed until his recovery.

In cases of felony and the misdemeanors punishable by imprisonment, the investigating judge, Primary Judge or the President of a Provincial Court which is considering the case are authorised to order medical authorities for his treatment until he recovers from the illness.

Article 307:

It is unpermissible to stay the criminal proceedings prior to taking measures necessary therefor.

Article 308:

The time spent in medical examination or treatment of the accused according to Articles 305 and 306 of this Law shall be reduced from the term specified in his sentence.

Article 309:

If a verdict of not guilty is brought in, but the court being motivated by the accused's insanity, the court in cases of felony or a misdemeanor punishable by deprivation of liberty may order the treatment of the insane accused in a medical institution or may release him if the related authorities advise so.

PART THREE:

COURTS OF FELONIES

Chapter 1:

Organisation of the Felony Courts and their Session Terms.

Article 310:

Under the jurisdiction of each Provincial Court one or more Felony Courts shall be established. Each Felony Court consists of three judges who are members of the respective Provincial Court.

Article 311:

The Provincial Court Presid-

ium appoints Felony justices in the first month of each year on the recommendation of its President and from amongst its member justices.

Article 312: On the basis of a proposal made by the Provincial Court's President, the Chief Justice may assign a Primary Judge as an acting member of a Felony Court for one or more terms of service.

Article 313:

The Felony Court may hold its sessions in the jurisdiction of a Primary Court, having a jurisdiction equivalent to that of the Primary Court. Upon necessity, and on the basis of a proposal made by provincial courts president and approved by the Chief Justice, the Felony Court can hold sessions in some other places as well.

Article 314: Unless otherwise ordered by the Chief Justice, the felony courts hold monthly sessions.

ADVERTISING RATES

Display: Column inch, Afs. 50

Classified: per line, bold type, Af. 20

(minimum seven lines per insertion)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Yearly Af. 1000
Half Yearly Af. 600
Quarterly Af. 300

FOREIGN

Yearly \$ 40
Half Yearly \$ 25
Quarterly \$ 15

Kabul Maternal And Child Care Clinics Serve Over 20,000 Mothers Each Year

Sixteen nurse-midwives gave maternal and child care to 20,024 mothers in Kabul last year.

These nurse-midwives staff seven clinics held in different parts of the city once a week. They also make home visits.

This week a delegation from the Ministry of Health is travelling throughout southern Afghanistan to study the possibility of setting up similar clinics in Kalat, Kandahar, Gushik, Farah, and Herat.

Those in Kabul were first opened fifteen years ago in an effort to cut the infant mortality rate. The original one was set up under the direction of Dr. Anna Marie Gade from the World Health Organisation in Shahrara. The largest clinic is still in this area. It served over 5,000 mothers last year. The only gynecology clinic is also held in Shahrara. Almost 1900 patients visited this clinic last year.

The programme in Kabul has been growing steadily since 1951. In 1953 two additional clinics were set up, one in Markazie and another in Jodi Maiwand. These two clinics now each serve 3,000 patients a year, half of them new and half of them returning to the clinics for at least the second time.

Four years later in 1957 the number of clinics was expanded to five. The new ones were set up in Chaman and Kote Sangi. The Chaman clinic now helps about 2,500 people a year while the Kote Sangi clinic aids 2,000.

In 1960 the midwives extended their services to two outlying areas. A clinic was set up in Alaudin which has now grown to help 2,300 mothers a year. A seventh was set up in Bibimahro and it now reaches over 2,500 mothers a year. Because of the distance involved these two clinics are permanently staffed by a midwife and visited every two weeks by the director of the clinics.

At the clinics offering pre natal care the midwives take the history of the patient, check her weight and the position of the baby, observe any untoward symptoms and advise when to see a doctor.

The midwives often make home deliveries. From Shahrara they made 427 last year. These were followed up by

visits on five consecutive days to check the health of the baby and mother. Midwives in Alaudin made 59 home deliveries last year while those in Bibimahro made 76. Many of the women go to Zayeshgah, however.

The midwives charge 100 afghanis for deliveries during the day and 150 afghanis at night. But nothing is charged if the family cannot afford to pay. A visit to the pre natal clinic costs 15 afghanis and to the gynecology clinic 5 afghanis.

Each midwife is on call for home deliveries two nights a week. The director of the clinics, Obida, oversees the supply and maintenance of equipment and the quality of nursing as well as communication with the staff and patients. The assistant head nurse is Aziza.

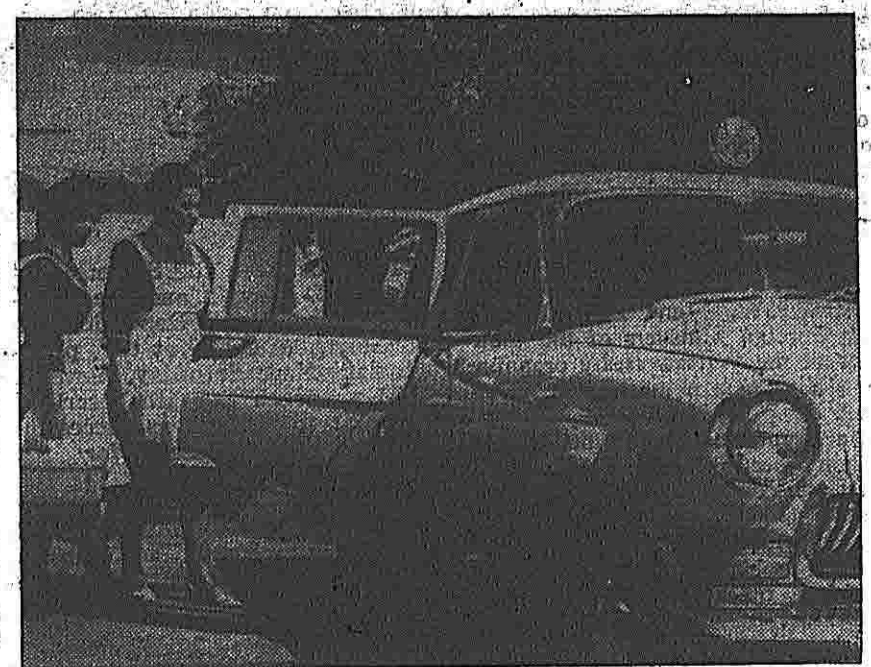
An important member of the staff is the driver who has worked at Zayeshgah for a dozen years and now knows the location of the homes of many patients.

The clinics are all run from Zayeshgah under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Health. They are also connected with Rosantoon Society and

UNICEF. The latter two organisations supply milk, soap and equipment on request.



Nurse-midwives make a home visit.



(Above) Two Nurse-midwives leave Zayeshgah to visit home to check health of mother and new baby.

(At left) Nurse-midwives demonstrate proper techniques of bathing a baby to expectant mothers at one of seven clinics held in Kabul on maternal and child care.

Ceremony Developed Over Many Centuries

The tea ceremony, referred to as *chanoyu* in Japan, is an aesthetic pastime peculiar to Japan that features the serving and drinking of *matcha*, a powdered green tea.

According to recorded history, tea was introduced into Japan around 700 A.D. from China, where tea had been known from as early as the Post-Han Dynasty period (25-220 A.D.). *Matcha*, as used in the tea ceremony today, was still unknown at the time. It was not until toward the end of the 12th century that *matcha* was brought into Japan from China of the Sung dynasty. However, tea was still very precious and was used mostly as a medicine rather than as a beverage. Tea drinking was practiced almost exclusively among Zen Buddhist priests who used it to prevent drowsiness during their long hours of meditation.

The popularisation of tea began early in the 14th century, when a game called *tocha* (lit, tea contest) was introduced from China. This was a party diversion in which the

guests, being served several cups of tea produced in different regions, were called upon to select the one containing the tea produced in the best tea-growing area.

Those who guessed correctly were given prizes. As this game came into vogue, tea plantations began to flourish, especially in the Uji district near Kyoto, where tea of the best quality is still produced.

It was a man named Murata Juko (1423-1502) who, out of this tradition, created the fundamentals of ceremonial tea drinking known as *chanoyu*. His legacy was inherited by, among others, Takeno Jo-o (1502-1555), who set forth the principles of *chanoyu*, taught by Juko, in more concrete terms. A Zen priest by the name of Sen Rikyu (1521-1591) finally perfected *chanoyu* to its present form.

Chanoyu has played an important role in the artistic life of the Japanese people, since, as an aesthetic pursuit, it involves the appreciation of the room in which it is held, the garden attached to the room, the utensils used in serving the tea, and the decor of the setting, such as a hanging scroll or an *ikebana* (flower arrangement). The development of Japan's architecture, landscape gardening, ceramics and the floral arts, therefore, owes a great deal to the tea ceremony. It should be noted that, throughout all these and other artistic elements connected with *chanoyu*, there prevails that love of simplicity which is characteristic of the Japanese people.

Furthermore, the development of daily manners of the majority of the Japanese have been basically influenced by formalities such as those observed in the *chanoyu* ceremony. As a result, it is a rather common practice for young ladies before marriage to take lessons in the art in order to cultivate the poise and refinement stemming from *chanoyu* etiquette.

After the death of Sen Rikyu, many schools of *chanoyu* sprang

up, differing from each other in the details of the rules, but maintaining the essence of the ceremony which the great master had instituted. This essence has been handed down to the present day unchallenged and respect for the founder is one element that all the schools possess in common. Among the various *chanoyu* schools, the most well-known is the Ura-Senke School. Founded by one of Sen Rikyu's great grandsons, the Ura-Senke School has been headed ever since by his direct descendants and is currently directed by Mr. Soshitsu Sen, the fourteenth generation of the founder's family. Some of the other distinguished schools are Omote-Senke, Mushakoji-Senke and Enshu.

There are many ways of performing the tea ceremony according to the schools to which the host belongs. These also vary according to the occasion and the season. In the essential elements, however, there is a basic similarity.

There are three parts to the material equipment required. First is the *sukia* of tea house. It is a long established custom to have a small house, called *kukiya*, especially constructed for *chanoyu*. This consists of tea-room proper (*cha-shitsu*) and a service room (*mizu-ya*) waiting room (*Yori-tsuki*) and a garden path (*roji*) leading to the entrance of the tea-house.

Then there are special utensils. The principal ones are the *cha-war* or tea bowl, the *cha-ire* or tea-caddy, the *cha-sen* or bamboo tea whisk and the *cha-shaku* or bamboo spoon. These are as a rule valuable objects of art.

Special dress is also worn. The colours are quite. On strictly formal occasions, men wear solid colour silk kimono with white tabi or socks. Women wear conservative crested kimono and white tabi also, on such occasions. The guests should bring their small folding fan and a pad of *kaishi* or small paper napkins.

Mrs. Ziayee Chosen Secondary Education Head

Recently a veteran woman teacher, Mrs. Shafiq Ziaee was appointed Vice-President of the Department of Secondary Education in the Education Ministry.

It is the first time this post has been held by a woman.

Mrs. Ziayee is a capable woman and has previously held a variety of positions of responsibility.

Shafiq Ziaee, daughter of Sultan Ahmad Khan, was born in 1927 in the city of Kabul. She completed her primary education at Malalai School. In 1943 after graduating from the eighth grade she started working due to her father's illness in order to help her family financially. But while working she continued her studies.

Due to her great interest in education from childhood she successfully managed to carry on the duties of a teacher and a student. In 1946 she received her diploma with honours. She was especially interested in science and joined the Women's college where she was able to continue her higher studies in this field. Despite the fact that she was a good mother to her brothers and sisters she was also an intelligent, distinguished and active student, and successfully managed to be a parent, teacher and student.

She graduated from the College of Science in 1956 and from then on she taught science at Malalai School. In 1957 was appointed

general inspector of girls' schools.

Her work in this field is well known. She believes that an inspector should be a guide and helper of a teacher; an inspector should not criticise the faults and mistakes of a teacher, but should always strive to correct his mistakes. An inspector should have a friendly attitude with a teacher so that the teacher can talk about his difficulties easily thus the inspector may be able to help more effectively, she believes.

While she served as the director of girls primary schools, she did a great deal to make the department a success and through hard work made many improvements there.

Her interests in higher education ranked higher than other things in her life and in the year 1959 she went on a scholarship to Switzerland where she studied languages. In the beginning of 1960 she was appointed the principal of Zargoona School. In 1961 she joined the Institute of Education and in the month of September of the same year she was sent on a scholarship to the United States where she received her Masters degree in Modern Mathematics from Columbia University. Upon her return to Afghanistan she was appointed assistant President of department for compiling books and for one year she was engaged in production of textbooks. Shafiq is optimistic about the

development of women's education in Afghanistan. She believes in the maxim that he who seeks finds and thinks that one should stand firm and determined against all hardships. Knowledge is in her view of great value. She has great powers of reasoning and is never at a loss to present a sound argument.

She thinks that there is no difficulty without a solution when a person is determined and works hard. Right from her youth she has shouldered the responsibilities of guardianship and has succeeded in her duties at home, in school and in society.



Mrs. Shafiq Ziaee

Madam, My Madam

Jan Tries Filling Skeleton Spare Time By Enrolling In College Of Medicine

By Nokta Cheen

"Jan," my wife told me thoughtfully, "since I lost my job I do not feel like staying home all day long. I have to find something to keep myself busy."

"Well, there are lots of ways that you could keep yourself busy," I told her lovingly.

"For instance," she asked me.

"You can go to Ahmad's and play cards. You can go shopping. You can meet friends," etc. I told her all these things but at the bottom of my heart I knew that I did not have a specific proposal to make.

"None of these," she told me with great dissatisfaction, "can really keep me busy. Who the hell can go out in this scorching heat!"

She really was right, I thought for a minute. How can she, a mother of five children spend her days on the streets moving from one shop to the next.

"Darling," I said sympathetically, "do you want a new job? I am ready to help you."

She thought for a while and said, "no!"

I was becoming obsessed. I really love my wife. I wanted to know in what ways I could help her. Dinners and Cinemas are no longer of interest to her.

Well, I had an idea. Perhaps she could occupy her time to the intellectual pursuits.

That night I told her. She was so happy that she clapped her hands excitedly. It brought the whole family together.

She announced to her children victoriously, as if she had won a battle, that she was going to college to keep herself busy. That however, was not exactly what I meant when suggested she develop her mind.

The next day she told me jubilantly that she enrolled in the College of Medicine. "Oh heck," I shouted. "College of Medicine," I exclaimed. "You won't be able to pull along," I told her confidently. "It is very difficult."

"The first thing you have to do is collect bones of human beings," I lied, hoping the thought of "bones" would make her change her mind.

She paused for a minute and then said it did not matter. She would do

anything to become a doctor.

She persisted. She only wanted to prove that she has talent, and she would even visit the graves to collect bones.

For the next few days our relations were strained. I resented her efforts. She could study at her age and that she was ready to sacrifice every thing for the sake of "intellectual pursuits".

Then she emptied one of the rooms in the house and placed all her books and equipment in it. It was almost a biology laboratory. One could find skulls and bones belonging to other parts of the body.

I knew that most of these things she did not need at this stage. It was only in the higher classes of the college that they are used.

A few days later when I paid another surreptitious visit to the "lab" I found

a full skeleton standing in the middle of the room.

The house was getting disorganised. Some days she would come home extremely late.

It was very warm and we had kept the door to our room open. Suddenly we heard a loud scream.

"What is it," my wife asked me in great distress. It was our teenage daughter that had screamed.

We rushed to her room. She had almost fainted.

"What is it," I asked her like a good concerned parent. "I.....just saw a skeleton walking," she stammered.

I looked at my wife intending to reproach her. She understood. The wind had moved the skeleton in the next room and the movement had frightened my daughter who could see my wife's biology lab through the window.

Two Participants From Tehran Conference Visit Afghanistan

Mrs. Selden and Mrs. Randell recently arrived here on a 14 days visit to Afghanistan, after representing the United States in the International Womens Conference, which took place from May 13 to 26, in Teheran. The Society founded 78 years ago in Paris, and now

boosting a membership of 53 nations organizes a conference in one of its member countries every three years. This year by invitation of the President of Iranian Womens Society, Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, the seminar was held in Tehran. Two women from Afghanistan also took part in the conference as observers. They said that such conference because of the close contacts between women of different nations is an important step in the cooperation and interchange of ideas. The part which women play in society is clarified and beneficial decisions are reached. This year's seminar achieved important results which will benefit the Women's Associations.

The American women came to Afghanistan after attending the seminar and toured different parts of the country. During their stay in Kabul they visited Zargoona and Malalai schools and were very im-

pressed by the interest which Afghan girls have toward education. At Zargoona Mrs. Selden renewed her acquaintance with Halima Popal whom she had met in Connecticut six years ago.

In Kabul they were the guests of an Afghan family whose hospitality created a deep impression of warmth and friendliness. Their tour included, Istalif, Gulbahar, Salang, Bamian, Band-in-amir, the Khyber Valley and Ghazni. They were struck by the natural beauty and the deep georges of the country. They promised to visit Afghanistan again and to make the country known to Americans at home.

Before coming here they had travelled in different parts of the world. Their interest in travelling increased with each country they visited. They believe that travelling acquaints one with the different cultures and societies of the world and provides one profound experiences and valuable information.

Mrs. Selden is an anthropologist and Mrs. Randell arranges touring programmes for American women in Asian countries. They also work voluntarily for many social programmes.

Branch Of Women's Intitute Opened In Maimana

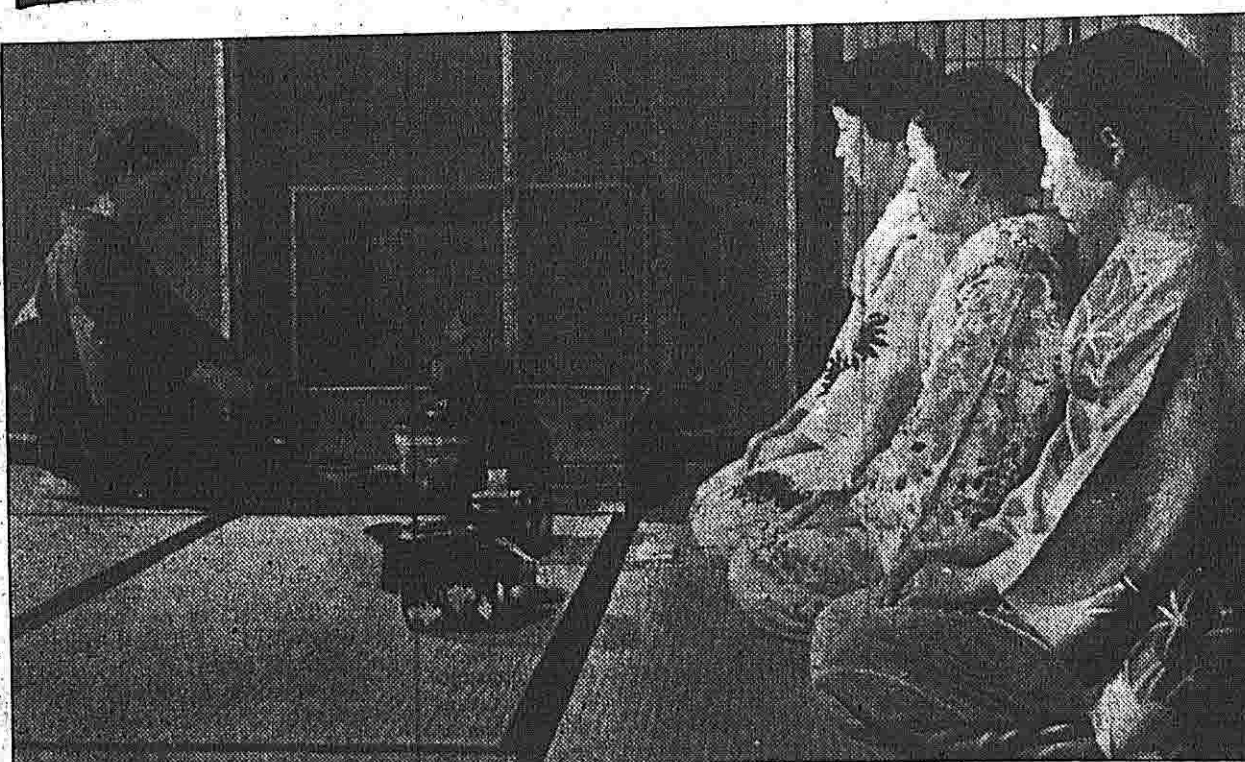
MAIMANA, June 20, (Bakhtar).—A branch of the Women Institute was opened in Maimana, the centre of Faryab province, last week. Mrs. Laila Rauf was elected the head of the office.

During the opening ceremony Sayyed Kasim the governor of Faryab delivered a speech on the importance of the Women Institute and its role in the enlightening of the women of the country.

The participants promised their cooperation in the way of strengthening its financial position.

Altogether people of Maimana have donated about 30,000 afghanis for the branch.

All About Women



Guests watch hostess prepare the tea.

Effects Of Sanctions Are Felt In Rhodesia

SEATTLE, Washington, June 20, (AP).—British Ambassador Patrick Dean said economic sanctions against the Rhodesian government were not designed to destroy that country.

"That would be in no one's interest," he said in a speech prepared for delivery to the Seattle Rotary Club.

The sanctions, supported by the United States, are having their effect, the diplomat said.

"Credit is hard to come by, Rhodesia's foreign exchange earnings have been heavily reduced. There is growing unemployment and immigration has increased."

The cost of the sanctions to Britain is "heavy, but we are quite certain that it is necessary not only from the point of view of British and Rhodesian interests, but also for Africa as a whole," Dean said.

CIA To Be Headed By Richard Helms

WASHINGTON, June 20, (Reuters).—A professional secret agent will head the controversial United States Central Intelligence Agency for the first time since its inception, if the American Senate agrees with President Lyndon Johnson's choice announced Saturday.

Richard Helms, 53, deputy-director of the agency for the past year and nominated by President Johnson as successor to Rear Admiral William Raborn whose resignation was announced earlier joined the CIA on its formation.

He is the first man to be taken from the agency itself to be its head. After the agency was founded by Allan Dulles, both Admiral Raborn and his predecessor, John McCrone, were brought in from outside.

While in the navy during World War II, Helms served with the office of strategic services and on discharge continued with intelligence work by joining the American war department's strategic services unit.

Late in 1946 he joined the Central Intelligence group and became a member of the CIA when it was formed.

Helms, who while serving under Dulles went through the agency's darkest moment during the abortive Bay of Pigs landing in Cuba in 1961, has managed to avoid most of the criticism levelled at the CIA.

The change in command comes as Senate complaints about CIA operations are growing, and more demands are being made to extend supervision by congress of the agency.

Diamonds To Be Known As 666.2 Under Code

WASHINGTON, June 20, (Reuters).—Diamonds are to be known in any language simply as 666.2 under a code adopted for computer handling of freight by the international air transport association.

Caviar will be 032.01, Ostrich feathers 291.96.

FOR SHEER DELIGHT



AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:
At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.
Combined Italian-English cinema-scope colour film
Operation Beirut

PARK CINEMA:
At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m.
Iranian film *Lost Flower*

KABUL CINEMA:
At 2, 5, 7:30 p.m.
Indian colour film *Shahnaaz*

BEHZAD CINEMA:
At 2, 5, 7:30 and 10 p.m.
Indian film *Eshara*

PARMI CINEMA:
At 2, 5, 7:30 and 10 p.m.
Indian film *Sher Del*

WEATHER

Weather forecast in next 24 hours generally clear skies throughout the country.

	Minimum	Maximum
Kabul	15°C	35°C
Kandhar	23°C	43°C
Herat	20°C	38°C
Mazari Sharif	21°C	41°C
Farah	25°C	45°C
Kunduz	23°C	40°C

Pharmacies Open Tonight

Watan: Second part of Jodi Nadir Pashtun, Tel. 21026.
Farhad: First part of Jodi Maiwan, Tel. 24906.
Ansari: Ansari Waat, Sahri Nau, Tel. 20520.
Lukman: Jodi Maiwand near Pami Cinema, Tel. 24174.

WORLD BRIEFS

MOSCOW, June 20, (Reuters).—The Soviet News Agency Tass said that launching of an American Titan-3 rocket carrying communications satellites was a step in the direction of the creation of a military system of global communication.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 20, (Reuters).—The East German team Thursday withdrew from the world amateur wrestling championships here in protest against the state department's restrictions governing their visas to the United States.

VIENNA, June 20, (Reuters).—India and Hungary have signed an agreement on economic cooperation in Budapest, the official Hungarian news agency reported.

DAMASCUS, June 20, (Reuters).—The Syrian Prime Minister, Dr. Youssef Zeayen, Thursday attacked "petroleum monopolies and oil companies" which, he charged, were "supporting reactionaries".

DACCÁ, June 20, (Reuters).—More than 100,000 people were made homeless Thursday when the river Teesta burst its banks and washed away several villages in the Rangpur district about 200 miles northwest of here.

FKOKIE, Illinois, June 20, (AP).—Oven-like heat killed four pipe inspectors while they worked in a 2,300-foot (700m) long tube 10 feet (3m) below the ground.

The 500-degree (260°C) heat struck the men about 1,500 feet (450m) into the tube.

AMSTERDAM, June 20, (Reuters).—Only the crash of thunder and drenching rain disturbed the funeral Friday of a plasterer whose death has provoked four days of bitter rioting in this normally tranquil capital.

While 51-year-old Jan Weggelaar to his grave, the government released 3,500 troops and tanks to stand by.

TOKYO, June 20, (DPA).—Japan and South Korea signed documents here Friday on a one million-dollar loan for improvement of a railway bridge over the Han Kang river.

ACCRA, June 20, (AP).—Four men ministers of the deposed Nkrumah regime were among 18 persons released Thursday from protective custody.

Former UN General Assembly President Alex Quason-Sackey, was included among those released.

DAR ES SALLAM, June 20, (Reuters).—The People's Republic of China is making Tanzania a two

Primitive Indians Terrorising Tribes In Amazon Jungles

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 20, (Reuters).—A race of primitive Indian giants never yet seen by white men are reported to be terrorising other tribes in the Amazon jungle, and a 39-man expedition is setting out shortly from Belem at the river's mouth in search of them.

Outsized bows, stone-headed axes and other huge weapons brought back from the battlefields indicate the warriors are about seven feet tall.

The giants are called Krem-Aokares, meaning "pudding-basin haircuts." They are said to shave a tonsure on the top of their heads, smear it with a resinous substance called Amescia and stick white feathers on it.

The only people who claim to have seen them are men of the Caiapo nation living on the enormous Xingu national Indian reservation. They say the giants are massacring their people on hunting trips and spreading terror among the peaceful villagers.

Their complaints were reported here by air force cadets returning from jungle.

Senhor Francisco Meireles, one of the most experienced scouts of the Indian protection service (SPI), the man credited with pacifying the fierce Xavante Indians, is leading the expedition from Belem. They will paddle and motor along the rivers for almost a month before they reach the so-called cascades of blood, where they will enter the hunting-grounds of the giants.

Senhor Meireles told reporters he would take presents of knives, cloth, fish hooks and mirrors in the hope his expedition would be received peacefully by the giants.

"But if we are not," we shall use fireworks to frighten them into a more hospitable frame of mind," he said.

In Brazil, it is forbidden to use arms against the Indians, under a law which the SPI helped to have passed.

An important aspect of the task is to prevent the giants from interrupting work on a road to link Xavantina, an SPI outpost, with Cachimbo, an air force advance base. The road runs through their hunting-grounds.

The expedition is expected to leave in about two weeks' time and reach the giants' territory between July 20 and 25.

million, sterling unconditional, interest-free loan and a grant possibly worth one million sterling, Economic Minister of Tanzania said.

NEW DELHI, June 20, (Reuters).—The Indian government Friday took powers to prosecute people campaigning for secession from India or the overthrow of the government by force.

People affected by the decree include secessionist Naga and Mizo tribesmen, a splinter group of the Sikh Akali Dal party campaigning for a separate Sikh state, and India's pro-Chinese communist faction who say India should settle the conflict with China by giving her some areas of Kashmir.

SHILLONG, June 18, (Reuters).—The Indian Air Force was dropping supplies Friday to the town of Mangaldai and other places in Assam cut off by the flooding of the Brahmaputra and its tributaries.

WASHINGTON, June 20, (DPA).—General agreement with U.S. President Johnson's proposed food for freedom programme was expressed by the U.S. Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry after testimony by agriculture secretary Orville Freeman.

The bill was passed overwhelmingly last week by the house of representatives.

ACCRA, June 20, (Reuters).—Komla Agbeli Gbedemah, Ghana's first Finance Minister, flew back here Friday from London after nearly five years self-exile and said he had come to help clear up the mess left by deposed President Kwame Nkrumah's regime.

ROME, June 20, (DPA).—Hundreds of tourists and local people looked on Sunday as scaffolding was removed from around the famous "leaning tower of Pisa" in northern Italy. Engineering experts have been making test drillings into the foundations to see whether there is any danger of the tower toppling. Their findings will be revealed after the competent government commission has examined them.

Seminar...

(Contd. from page 1)
cordiality and would bear the expected results.

Ali Mohammad Zahma, M. R. Elham, professors at the College of Letters; Mohammad Arif Ghousi, president of board of planning in the Ministry of Education; and Abdul Haq Walleh, President of Cultural Affairs at the Ministry of Information and Culture are members of the Afghan delegation.

Delegates from Iran are Ahmad Aram, a staff member of the Farsi Encyclopedia; Manuchehr Buzurgmehr, a member of culture Foundation of Iran; and Najaf Daria-bandi, member of the Tehran Franklin Publications.

Members of the seminar from Tajikistan are Jalal Ikrami, Rahim Hashimov and Habib Ahrari. Ali Ahmad Sarwar and Malik Rambaveja are participating as India's representatives.

Altogether 28 delegates from various countries including an observer from the United Nations are participating in the seminar.

At the inaugural meeting this morning Sen. Hadi Dawi, president of the Meshhrano Jirgah, officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Education, Information and Culture and Kabul University and some members of the diplomatic corps here also participated.

The main speaker at this morning's session was Chairman Habibi. After giving the historical background of translation in Afghanistan which, as he put it, started during the Ghaznavid era, he said people can be classified in two categories concerning the incorporation of foreign words into Dari or Pakhtu. There are those who use as many foreign words as they can possibly think of both in translation and in their daily conversation.

This is not a very healthy and if popularised would lead to the fatal abolishment of the basic language.

There are also those who indulge in the other extreme. They say never use foreign words and try to coin new and unpopular words which make the resulting language almost unintelligible.

He mentioned a coined Pakhtu word "sal," which means jug. The word has been created from using first letters of three words: Oba (water), Sikal (drinking) and loshay (pot).

The speaker favoured moderation in this matter. He would like to see a foreign word used only when a suitable indigenous word can not be found.

A discussion followed Habibi's speech in which members of the seminar and those who were attending it as observers took part.

USSR, Finnish Leaders Propose Meeting On European Security

HELSINKI, June 19, (AP).—A conference on European security problems with all countries concerned taking part was proposed in a communique issued Saturday after the six-day official visit to Finland by Soviet Premier Kosygin.

Sukarno Invites Pope Paul VI To Visit Indonesia

ROME, June 20, (AP).—President Sukarno has invited Pope Paul VI to visit Indonesia, the Indonesian embassy in Rome announced.

The announcement said the invitation was given to the Pope last Monday by Franz Seda, Indonesian Minister of Agriculture, during an audience with the pontiff.

The Embassy said that during the audience the Pope said "Indonesia is a stabilising factor in Southeast Asia and because of this has an important mission to accomplish for the maintenance of peace in the world."

The Vatican disclosed no details of the audience, as is usual.

There was no indication whether the Pope might go to Indonesia. He went to the holy land in January 1964, to India in December 1964 and to New York to address the United Nations in October 1965.

He has been invited since to countries all the way from Europe to the Philippines.

There has been no hint whether he has any other trips in mind.

Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers In Moscow

MOSCOW, June 20, (Tass).—The Foreign Ministers of the countries of the Warsaw treaty organisation have held a meeting in Moscow.

In connection with the forthcoming meeting of the political consultative committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation to be held in Bucharest early in July, they discussed problems of European security and other questions of common interest. The meeting was marked by an atmosphere of friendship and full mutual understanding.

The meeting was attended by the Foreign Ministers of Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland (Deputy Minister), Rumania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

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Balance Of Terror Upset By Anti Missile System

WASHINGTON, June 20, (AP).—Key civilian defence officials dispute the notion that installation of an antimissile system by Russia or the United States would upset the nuclear "balance of terror," and increase the danger of major war.

These officials hold the view that the missile offence on both the U.S. and Russia is likely to stay ahead of the defence, and that atomic war will be deterred as a result.

Dr. John Gester Junior, defence director of research and engineering, put it this way in recently released testimony for congress:

"We are designing the best defensive system which current technology permits, but it still could not prevent millions of lives being lost and major cities being destroyed in an all-out Soviet attack."

"Surely, the Russians, if they are at all reasonable, must know that they too would lose millions of lives."

Fortune Comes Like Lightning

TURIN, ITALY, June 20, (AP).—Fortune came to Giovanni Turinetti like a bolt of lightning out of the sky.

The lightning, in fact, knocked down part of a wall of an old building Turinetti owns at nearby Orbassano. When he went to assess the damage Tuesday, he found exposed an old jar containing 47 gold coins of the 17th century.

They probably were hidden in the wall when the village was under siege in 1664, Turinetti says. He now is checking with experts to learn how much the coins are worth.

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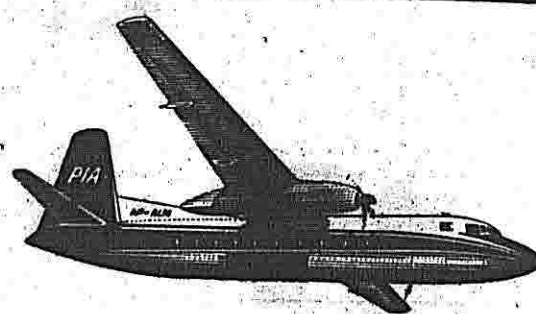
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