

7-16-1966

Kabul Times (July 16, 1966, vol. 5, no. 93)

Bakhtar News Agency

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Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (July 16, 1966, vol. 5, no. 93)" (1966). *Kabul Times*. 1253.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/1253>

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THE KABUL TIMES

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VOL. V, NO. 93

KABUL, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1966, (SARATAN 25, 1345, S.H.)

Price Af. 3

Royal Audience

KABUL, July 16, (Bakhtar).—The following were received in audience by His Majesty the King during the week ending July 14:

Minister of National Defence General Khan Mohammad, Minister of Public Works Gen. Engineer Ahmadullah, the Minister of Commerce Dr. Noor Ali, the Commander of Khosht garrison Shapoor, the Governor of Herat Mir Aminuddin Ansari, City Planning and House Construction Chief in the Ministry of Public Works, Engineer Abdullah Breshna, Chief of Political Affairs Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Dr. Abdul Ghafoor Rawan Farhadi, the Commander of the Pakhtia garrison Abdul Zahir.

Some elders from Helmand and Kunduz were also received in audience by His Majesty the King.

His Majesty also granted audience to the Austrian newspaperman Harold Lacheperg. The Austrian journalist presented to His Majesty the King some photographs taken 36 years ago of His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah.

HM Congratulates Pres. De Gaulle On National Day

KABUL, July 16, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King in a telegram congratulated the President of France Charles de Gaulle on the occasion of the National Day of that country, the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry informed.

In Kabul a reception was held by the French Embassy Thursday. The reception was attended by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, Minister of Court Ali Mohammad, Noor Ahmad Etemadi, the First Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Abdul Satar Shalizi, the Second Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Interior; some other members of the cabinet, the president of the Wolesi Jirgah and diplomats.

Akram Appointed Envoy To Warsaw



Akram Parwanta

KABUL, July 16, (Bakhtar).—Eng. Mohammad Akram Parwanta, former Afghan Ambassador in Jakarta, has been appointed as Ambassador to Warsaw. The protocol department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said the Polish government's agreement on the appointment has been received. Parwanta is 57 years old and was educated in Kabul and Berlin.

Before his appointment to Jakarta, Parwanta served in the Ministry of Public Works as Director-General, Deputy Minister and Minister. He speaks English and German fluently, is married and has a family.

STEEVES CALLS ON DR. ZAHIR

KABUL, July 16, (Bakhtar).—John Milton Steeves, the American Ambassador in Kabul met Dr. Abdul, President of the Wolesi Jirgah, Thursday at his office.

STOP PRESS



Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal shakes hands with Dr. Zakir Hussain just before the Indian Vice President's departure for Delhi.

DR. ZAKIR HUSSAIN LEAVES FOR DELHI AFTER FIVE-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT HERE

Dr. Zakir Hussain, the Vice President of India left Kabul Friday morning for Delhi after a five-day official visit.

A joint communique issued at the end of the visit stated that the talks were concluded in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and cordiality.

The communique says that both sides express their satisfaction on the present state of Afghan-Indian relations.

The Indian Vice President had come here at the invitation of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal.

The Minister of Court, Ali Mohammad, the President of the Wolesi Jirgah, Dr. Abdul Zahir, the First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Noor Ahmad Etemadi, the second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior Abdul Satar Shalizi, some other members of the cabinet, mayor of Kabul, Mohammad Asghar, governor of Kabul, Dr. Omar Wardak, the chairman of the Indo-Afghan Friendship Society, heads of diplomatic missions, the Afghan Ambassador in Delhi, and the Indian Ambassador in Kabul had come to the airport to say goodbye to the Dr. Zakir Hussain.

The Indian Vice President accompanied by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal arrived at the airport at 8:30 a.m.

After saying good-bye to those who had come to the airport, the Indian Vice President, accompanied by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, inspected a guard of honour.

Maiwandwal, the two deputy Prime Ministers, the chairman of the Indo-Afghan friendship society, the governor of Kabul the mayor of Kabul, and the Afghan and Indian Ambassadors in Delhi and Kabul accompanied Dr. Zakir Hussain up to near the plane.

The plane left Kabul at 9:30. Earlier Mohammad Osman Sidiqi, the Minister of Information and Culture, presented to the Indian Vice President albums of press photos depicting scenes from his trip here.

As the plane carrying the Indian Vice President left Afghanistan, the Indian Vice President in a telegram thanked Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal for his warm hospitality and extended his thanks to His Majesty the King.

Thursday evening Dr. Zakir Hussain

(Continued on page 4)

Pakistan Envoy Calls On Maiwandwal

KABUL, July 16, (Bakhtar).—Gen. Mohammad Yuosuf, Pakistan's Ambassador in Kabul met Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal at 11:30 a.m. Thursday in his office.

Joint Afghan - Indian Communique

At the invitation of His Excellency Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, Prime Minister of Afghanistan, His Excellency Dr. Zakir Hussain, Vice President of India, paid an official and friendly visit to Afghanistan from the 10th to the 15th July, 1966.

During his stay in Afghanistan, the Vice President was received in audience by His Majesty the King. They reviewed relations between the two countries and exchanged views on international situation. The Vice President renewed the invitation of the President of India to His Majesty the King and Her Majesty the Queen to pay a State visit to India, which was gladly accepted.

The Vice President, apart from visiting institutions in Kabul, visited Mazari-i-Sharif and Herat.

During his stay in Kabul, the Vice President laid the foundation stone of a children's hospital, which is to be built through the cooperation of the peoples of Afghanistan and India.

The Vice President of India and the Prime Minister of Afghanistan held both formal and informal talks. His Excellency Noor Ahmad Etemadi, First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs; His Excellency Dr. Nour Ali, Minister of Commerce; His Excellency Mohammad Osman Sidiqi, Minister of Information and Culture; His Excellency Ataullah Nasser-Zia, Afghan Ambassador to India; Dr. A. G. Rawan Farhadi, Director General of Political Affairs; and Dr. Abdul-Wahid Karim, Director of Economic Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, participated in the talks. The Vice President was assisted by His Excellency General P. N. Thapar, Ambassador of India to Afghanistan, Mr. Jagan Nath Dhamija, Chief of Protocol of the Government of India, Mr. A. N. Mehta, Director of West Asia & North Africa Division of the Ministry of External Affairs and Mr. K. C. Johorey, First Secretary, Embassy of India, Kabul.

During the talks which were concluded in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and sincerity, both sides expressed their satisfaction on the present state of Afghan-Indian relations which are characterised by mutual trust and sincere friendship. Both sides reiterated their firm intention to enhance these relations and expressed their gratification at the recent measures taken towards further cooperation in economic and cultural fields.

Both sides reiterated their adherence to the policy non-alignment, free cooperation based on equal rights and the principles of active and peaceful co-existence.

Both leaders believed that the policy of non-alignment is justified and useful through its contribution to the solving of international issues and the safeguarding of peace. They affirmed the need of non-aligned countries to continue their efforts, in conformity with the Belgrade

and Cairo Declarations, aimed at the strengthening of peace, independence of all States and international cooperation.

Both leaders devoted considerable attention to current international problems including the war in Vietnam which constitutes a great danger for international relations as a whole. They are convinced that the Vietnam problem can be settled on the basis of the 1954 Geneva Agreements, so that the people of Vietnam would receive an opportunity to settle their destiny by themselves, without any foreign interference, and would exercise their indisputable rights to peace, independence and unity.

The two leaders express their concern over the arms race and feel that disarmament constitutes one of the most important questions calling for urgent solution. In this connection they welcome the decision of the 20th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations to convene a world disarmament conference not later than 1967.

(Continued on page 4)

Iraq Celebrates National Day

By A Staff Writer

Thursday was the national day of Iraq.

A telegram was sent on behalf of His Majesty the King to the President of Iraq General Abdul Rahman Mohammad Aref congratulating him on the country's national day.

A reception was held on the occasion by the Iraq embassy. Prime Minister Hashim Maiwandwal; Noor Ahmad Etemadi, the First Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Abdul Satar Shalizi, the Second Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Interior; some other members of the cabinet, the President of the Wolesi Jirgah, high ranking officials, and diplomats, attended the reception.

The relations between Afghanistan and Iraq have been very cordial in the last several years. With the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries these relations have been further strengthened.

Afghanistan and Iraq as two developing countries have many things in common. As two Islamic countries they are taking large steps towards the development of their countries.

We are happy to see the progress Iraq is making in various walks of life.

We extend our felicitations to the government and people of Iraq on this auspicious occasion.

Prince Ahmad Shah Visits Leningrad

KABUL, July 16, (Bakhtar).—Prince Ahmad Shah and his wife Khatol left Moscow for Leningrad Thursday.

The Vice-Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Red Crescent Society of the USSR, some officials of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, and the members of the Afghan Embassy saw them off.

The Afghan Ambassador in Moscow, the President of the executive committee of the Red Crescent Society, and the director of assistance for the Near East in the USSR Foreign Ministry are accompanying the Prince and his wife.

Mrs. Gandhi Says Major Asia Power Promotes Tension

MOSCOW, July 16, (AP).—Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Friday accused a major Asian power of seeking to promote tension to justify dogmatic belief in the inevitability of war.

Speaking at a banquet given by Soviet leaders in her honour in the Kremlin she said the unnamed power fought to weaken if not overthrow the policy of non-alignment pursued by Asian and African states.

"Apparently certain powerful countries do not desire peace. They seek to promote tension in justification of dogmatic belief in the inevitability of war and the use of aggressive force in the settlement of problems," she declared.

The Prime Minister, who ends a five day visit here tomorrow, accused the unnamed power of entering into "opportunistic forces even though these forces run contrary to the national interests and well-being of the people."

Espionage Charges Baseless, Says UN Czech Mission

UNITED NATIONS, July 16, (AP).—The Czechoslovak delegation to the United Nations denied Thursday night U.S. charges that its First Secretary, Zdenek Pisk, once plotted to bug (install a listening device in) the State Department.

The delegation announced that its Charge d'Affaires, Jan Muzik, told Secretary-General U Thant the charges were without basis.

The State Department said Wednesday that Pisk and Jiri Opatrný, as officials of the Czechoslovak Washington Embassy, worked to get a state department employee to plant the bug on an official but the employee tipped off U.S. authorities.

The delegation's announcement said Pisk headed the Embassy's consular section, July, 1959 to May, 1963, and maintained official relations with many U.S. citizens, including State Department officials, who were seeking Czechoslovak visas.

"The accusation of Doctor Zdenek Pisk, who heads the mission of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in New York on June 1, 1966, after a stay of three years in Czechoslovakia, is absolutely unfounded. Consequently, it is categorically rejected by the Czechoslovak permanent mission." It said "that accusation cannot be understood except as part of a wide politically motivated campaign aimed at scandalisation of socialist countries in connection with criticism of the United States aggression in Vietnam, and as an effort to hamper the activities of the permanent mission of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and, by implication, the normal work of the United Nations on the territory of the United States."

Jirgah Committees Hold Sessions

KABUL, July 16, (Bakhtar).—Wolesi Jirgah's Committee on Budget and Financial Affairs in its Thursday meeting approved Articles 51 to 54 of the land survey law.

In the Committee on Hearing Complaints, deputy presidents of the government monopolies testified on questions emanating from petitions submitted to the committee by some transportation companies.

The Committee on Agriculture and Livestock Raising debated questions related to pastures and irrigation.

The Committee on Home Affairs discussed answers given by the Kabul mayor to various questions.

Wilson Flies To USSR; Vietnam Not On Agenda

MOSCOW, July 16, (Reuter).—British Prime Minister Harold Wilson was to arrive here today, forewarned that any new Vietnam peace bid is doomed to almost certain failure.

His Soviet hosts regard his three-day visit as partly designed to mollify the Labour party's left-wing who are demanding that the government should break completely with U.S. policies in Vietnam.

The Soviet Union has made it plain it would refuse to respond to any attempt by Wilson to get Vietnam peace talks moving as long as his government supports American action in Vietnam.

The Soviet Union claims it can do nothing about peace talks—such as reconvening the 1954 Geneva conference on Indo-China—of which Britain and the Soviet Union are co-chairmen—until requested to do so by Hanoi.

The latest issue of the weekly magazine New Times commented that Wilson's announcement of his visit played a part in winning the government its majority in the July 7 parliamentary debate on Vietnam.

Soviet authorities must have been aware that an invitation to Wilson to come to Moscow would help his position at home.

This was seen here as a sign that he still enjoys a measure of Soviet backing as a leader preferable to the opposition conservatives.

The British and Soviet leaders are not expected to start formal talks today.

Wilson will spend most of tomorrow at the two-million sterling British trade fair—the ostensible reason for his Moscow visit.

Foreign Aid Bill Approved By U.S. House

WASHINGTON, July 16, (Reuter).—The House of Representatives Thursday night approved, \$300 million in foreign military and economic assistance for the 1967 fiscal year which began on July 1.

Passage came after defeat of an amendment to limit the programme to a one-year term, as in the past.

The Bill approved the administration's request to authorise the funds in each year of a two-year period to permit greater flexibility in planning.

The Bill, which is expected to be debated by the Senate next week, places a ceiling on the total of foreign aid funds to be made available to the administration.

Provision of the money is subject to later legislation.

Officials Leave To Study

KABUL, July 16, (Bakhtar).—Zalmi Azimi, Karim Rahimi, and Anwar Ariand, officials of the Department of Water and Soil Survey of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation left Kabul by air Thursday for studies in the Federal Republic of Germany.



Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal congratulates the Iraqi charge d'affaires and his wife.



THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Fridays by the Kabul Times
PUBLISHING AGENCY

Food For Thought

There is no substitute for
hard work.

—Thomas A. Edison

Hidden talent counts for
nothing.

—Nero

Kabul-Kandahar Highway—Thoroughfare To Change

The opening of the Kabul-Kandahar highway is another landmark in the history of Afghanistan's development. The two major cities of Kabul and Kandahar are now linked by an up-to-date highway and the five provinces which it crosses have new access to economic and cultural change.

In the first and second five-year plans great emphasis was put on the development of infrastructure. With the completion of the Kabul-Kandahar, and the Turghundi-Herat-Kandahar highways one part of this development is complete.

The Kabul-Kandahar highway will have three major effects on the country's economic situation.

It links the capital to the Speen Boldak highway. An agreement has already been reached with Pakistan for the extension of the railway line to Chaman. The export and import of commodities from Afghanistan by railway would be impossible without a good highway between Kabul and Kandahar.

The highway, secondly, will play an extremely important role in the trade in the region. Goods destined for India and Pakistan and other Asian countries from the Soviet Union can be transported by this highway to the railway in Chaman and Quetta.

As a link of the Asian highway the Kandahar-Kabul highway will help improve transportation across the continent.

The highway is also a symbol of friendship and cordial relations between the people of Afghanistan and the people of the United States of America. It is the biggest single American grant to Afghanistan.

The participation of Orville Freeman as the personal representative of President Lyndon Johnson in the dedication ceremony yesterday was a further proof of the desire of the two nations to further strengthen their already friendly relations developed through years of direct diplomatic contact.

The highway, once again, is the symbol of the hard work of the youth of Afghanistan. The 5,700 Afghan workers and experts who spent four years on the highway deserve much credit and appreciation.

These workers have not only gained financially, they have also been trained in various fields of construction. Most of them are now skilled personnel and will be able to help construct other roads in Afghanistan. We hope that the Ministry of Public Works will take due notice of this fact and keep a record of these workers so that when needed they may be employed on and employed on new projects.

The machinery used on the highway may be used by the Ministry of Public Works on other similar projects. It is time the Ministry built good storage facilities for its machinery.

Not only the machinery must be maintained. The highway must also be kept in top condition. Highways are national wealth. As a developing country we cannot afford to waste our national wealth through simple carelessness—something which can be easily avoided with a little attention and some expenditure.

We hope that the Ministry of Public Works will take due notice of this and see that this modern highway is well-maintained.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

All the premier dailies of the capital on Thursday carried editorials on the national days of Iraq and France which were observed on July 14.

Isiah said the 14th of July is an unforgettable day in the history of Iraq, because it was on this day that a new regime came into being in the country after which the Iraqi people were able to take firm steps towards the betterment of their lives. The people of Iraq have suffered a great deal from colonialism, but like other Arab nations it was able to break the bonds and join the rank of independent nations. With its rich resources of petroleum in 1963 it produced over 57 million metric tons Iraq is already making much progress in all walks of life including education which is free at the primary and secondary levels. The editorial mentioned the common religious ties between Afghanistan and Iraq and congratulated the people of Iraq on the auspicious occasion.

On the French National Day the same issue of the paper said France is an advanced West European nation and is a pioneer in democracy and administration in the world. The French democracy has a long history, the first pages of which were written on July 14, 1789. It was on this day that people rose against the decaying feudal system and began replacing it by democracy based on the principles of liberty, fraternity and equality. This system later on became popular throughout the world. France for centuries has been the cradle of art, science and culture. The editorial referred particularly to the de Gaulle era. It said that during this period France has been able not only to attain a high degree of political stability but has also to take significant steps towards the revival of its historic grandeur.

Afghanistan and France have had friendly relations for a long time. Both governments are trying to further increase mutual cooperation between them.

The paper carried pictures of Presidents Abdul Rahman Aref and Charles de Gaulle on the occasion of their respective national days.

Thursday's Anis carried an editorial on the question of advertisement as misused in some offices. Whenever a government office makes any large scale purchase or signs contract for construction it must advertise in the newspaper and invite bids. Of course those who bid lowest will get the contract.

The editorial pointed out that there are cases where officials contact contractors and come into terms with them before advertising. The subject matter, whether it is the purchase of the item or items needed of the signing of a contract for building, is then advertised as a formality perhaps in a Friday issue of the papers giving the deadline

for Saturday. This does not give enough time or opportunity to the potential bidders. Consequently the deal comes off as planned by the official.

This is perhaps one way by which some officials and contractors grow rich overnight and of course hinders the proper use of public funds. The editorial hoped that government officials will accept suggestions made by the paper's advertisement department as regards the timing and frequency of their ads.

WORLD PRESS

The Cairo daily *Al Akhbar* claimed Wednesday July, that the UAR's rocket industry now ranges behind the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, and Japan, although it is only four years old.

In a banner-headlined front-page story the paper said the UAR was now producing earth-to-earth, air-to-earth, and earth-to-air rockets and was engaged in research for the manufacture of transcontinental missiles. In hitting targets, 100 per cent accuracy had been attained.

In previous story about the same subject, the paper had said that the UAR was now manufacturing new types of ground-to-ground missiles including one type capable of avoiding detection on radar screens.

The paper claimed that the UAR had greatly developed its guided missiles, adding that their accuracy in hitting targets and power of destruction had been improved and that their scientists now matched the Russians and Americans regarding guided missiles. UAR warheads could now inflict greater damage than in 1962 when the UAR made its first rocket.

UAR scientists can now blow up a missile before it hits the target or make it change its course halfway to the target.

The paper said future plans aimed at manufacturing long-range international guided missiles, manufacturing warheads with specifications, and using rockets in space research in cooperation with other states. In the past four years the UAR had managed to manufacture dry and liquid rocket fuels and had increased its missiles

output ten fold. The paper said that as a consequence of this development, the United States had exercised pressure on the UAR to make it stop missile production.

The West German press this past week discussed Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi's visit to Moscow. The influential Munich *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* said "The Soviet Union's attitude is important to India because Moscow supplies the Indian armed forces with jet fighters, submarines and rockets."

In addition, since the Soviet Union is a major source of raw materials for the growing Indian industry, any decrease in Soviet deliveries would hit India and the government in New Delhi.

"The devaluation of the Indian currency will lead to changes in the exchange of trade between the two countries. It is well-known that the Indian industry is reluctant to sell goods to the Soviet Union because the exchange of goods between India and the Soviet Union is unfavourable to India in terms of trade. Indian industry doesn't benefit from the devaluation of the rupee as much as foreign countries do."

The *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* said India was not interested in an American unconditional surrender in Vietnam because this would mean a dangerous increase of Peking's influence in Southeast Asia and the Far East. Thus, Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi was seeking Moscow's support for a peaceful solution of the Vietnam crisis that does not increase the prestige of the Chinese.

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

SHAFIE RAHEL, Editor

For other numbers first dial switchboard number 23043, 24028, 24026.

Circulation and Advertising:
Extension 59.

Editorial: Ex. 24, 58

Government Printing Press

ADVERTISING RATES

Display: Column inch, Afs. 50
Classified: per line, bold type, Af. 20
(minimum seven lines per insertion)

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Quarterly Af. 300

FOREIGN

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

LBJ On The U.S. Role In Asia

PART II

Because we are trying to make the Communists of North Vietnam stop shooting at their neighbours. Because we are trying to make their aggression unprofitable. Because we are trying to demonstrate that guerrilla warfare, inspired by one nation against another, cannot succeed. Once that lesson is learned, a shadow that hangs over all of Asia will begin to recede.

When will that day come? I cannot tell you; only the men in Hanoi can determine the answer.

We are fighting a war of determination. It may last a long time. But we must keep on until the Communists in North Vietnam realise the price of aggression is too high—and either agree to a peaceful settlement or to end the fighting.

However long it takes, I want the Communists in Hanoi to know where we stand.

First, victory for your armies is impossible. You cannot drive us from South Vietnam by force. Do not mistake our firm stand for false optimism—as long as you persist in aggression, we will resist.

Second, the minute you realise that a military victory is out of the question, and turn from the use of force, you will find us ready to reciprocate.

We want to end the fighting. We want to bring our men home. We want an honorable peace in Vietnam. In your hands is the key to that peace. You have only to turn it.

The third essential is the building of political and economic strength among the nations of free Asia.

Throughout free Asia you can hear the echo of progress. As one Malaysian leader said: "Whatever our ethnic, cultural, or religious background, the nations and peoples of Southeast Asia must pull together in the same broad sweep of history. We must create with our own hands and minds a new perspective and a new framework, and we must do it ourselves."

There is a fourth essential for peace in Asia which may seem the most difficult of all: reconciliation between nations that now call themselves enemies.

A peaceful mainland China is central to a peaceful Asia.

A hostile China must be discouraged from aggression. A misguided China must be encouraged toward understanding of the outside world and toward policies of peaceful cooperation.

For lasting peace can never come to Asia as long as the 7 million people of

mainland China are isolated by their rulers from the outside world.

We have learned in our relations with other such states that the weakness of neighbours is a temptation and only firmness backed by power can deter power backed by ambition. But we have also learned that the greatest force for opening closed minds and closed societies is the free flow of ideas and people and goods.

For many years the United States has attempted in vain to persuade the Chinese Communists to agree to an exchange of newsmen as a first step to increased understanding.

More recently, we have taken steps to permit American scholars, experts in medicine and public health, and other specialists to travel to Communist China. These initiatives have been rejected.

Earlier this year the Foreign Minister of Singapore said that if the nations of the world could learn to build a truly world civilisation in the Pacific through cooperation and peaceful competition, this may be the greatest of all human eras—the Pacific era.

As a Pacific power we must help achieve that outcome. It is a goal worthy of our dreams and of the deeds of brave men. I pledge to all those counting on us: we will do our part.

Anglo - French Common Market Accord

Part I

The visit to London of the French Prime Minister, M. Georges Pompidou, and his Foreign Minister, M. Couve de Murville, has been a striking contrast with the recent tour of the USSR by General de Gaulle. The contrast

has not been only in the lack of ceremonial, for this was not a visit by a head of state but a business visit for talks by a head

of government, but also in the political atmosphere, warm in Moscow and cool in London.

There has in fact been an odd demonstration that if General de Gaulle has not quite reversed alliances he has almost reversed friendships. His government appears at the moment to have less in common, as far as policies are concerned, with one of its chief allies than with the Power against which the alliance is directed.

The main subjects of the London talks have been the Common Market, the future of NATO, Vietnam, and relations with the Communist countries. In addition, there has been discussion of the Channel Tunnel and Anglo-

French co-operation in aviation projects, such as the air-bus.

It is clear that there is little hope of any meeting of minds between London and Paris on British entry into the Common Market in the foreseeable future. Each side suspects the other of being engaged in mere political manoeuvring on this subject.

British Ministers have claimed that Britain has now made up her mind and has the political will to enter the Common Market. The French say they are still not convinced. They need a clearer statement from the British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Wilson, and Wilson so far has attached economic conditions to British entry which would seem to make it impossible to achieve.

The British believe that serious discussion of the economic problems involved in entry into the Common Market is futile until it is clear that France is not using the economic problems as a cover for the continued exercise of a political veto.

They were sceptical about some earlier signs of a more welcoming French attitude. They thought they might have been simply a tactical move by General de Gaulle to weaken the opposition to France over her disengagement from NATO and particularly to play Britain and West Germany off against one another.

If the French had ever genuinely thawed in their attitude to Britain, they seem recently to have frozen again. They have expressed resentment at the fact that Britain has taken the lead in organising a solid front against France in NATO. They have now revived the old idea that Britain only wants to come into the Common Market in order to change it and destroy its character from within.

The French say they are looking for convincing evidence from the British that they will really accept the Common Market rules. In the French view, this means accepting the Common Market not as a mere commercial agreement but as a separate economic community vis-a-vis non-member states.

Shifting UN Assembly Venue Finds Supporters

A United Nations General Assembly session away from present headquarters in New York would add about one million sterling to UN costs, according to an official estimate.

Despite denials and cost estimates, the idea of taking the UN away from New York for three months continues to find adherents, though the full extent of support for it is difficult to determine.

One Eastern Bloc source said he thought it was a fine idea because it could be used to express the displeasure of many states with United States policy in Vietnam and towards the possible entry of China into the UN.

A UN spokesman denied a published report that Secretary-General U Thant suggested to President de Gaulle last April that the 1967 session be held in Paris.

The question was not discussed between the two men, he added. French sources made a similar denial and indicated that France was not interested in accommodating the Assembly next year or any year.

The source suggested that a Soviet

city might be a good venue for an Assembly session. But, he asked, why not London?

London was turned down as a possible venue for earlier sessions on the grounds that it had no conference buildings large enough for the assembly and its committees, and not enough first-class hotel rooms for delegates, journalists and supporting personnel.

Rome was faulted on similar grounds, but several delegates have said privately that the alleged deficiencies of the two capitals and some other cities were exaggerated.

A dispatch to a U.S. newspaper from Algiers yesterday spurred new speculation about the possibilities of a move.

This stated that Algeria was taking the lead among African states "in the move now under way to get the United Nations' General Assembly to meet elsewhere than in New York next year."

The chief delegate of Algeria, currently presiding over the summer session of the UN Economic and Social Council in Geneva. No one else in his mission was prepared to comment on the report.

But other sources said it was perhaps too much to say that there was a "move now under way" to get the UN out of New York in 1967.

These sources did not exclude the possibility that a movement would grow during the forthcoming Assembly session, which opens on September 20, and that this might ultimately find expression in a formal resolution for 1967.

An Eastern Bloc diplomat said that reservations on grounds of the expense of the switch were unjustified, adding that it might actually turn out to be cheaper to have the assembly meet in Europe or Africa.

Gershon Collier, the chief delegate of Sierra Leone, who led the recent tour of the 24-nation special committee on colonialism to five African capitals, has come out in favour of Algiers, Cairo or Accra for 1967.

He said anyone of these capitals could accommodate the assembly.

Collier said the UN should get away from New York because African delegates had been insulted and abused here.

Provincial Press: Improving Pakhtu Teaching

Walangah, published in Gardez in Pakhtia, suggests ways and means to develop the Pakhtu language. It says that radio and newspapers can do a lot to popularise the language according to a provision in the Constitution which says the government should develop the language.

The paper is also running a series on the proceedings of the journalism seminar for provincial editors recently held in Kabul. The series recounts the seminar's activities and the institutions the newspaper editors and other journalists visited.

Walangah reports on the activities of Community Development Department in Pakhtia. The report is based on interviews by the paper's reporter with the Department chief in that province.

Pakhtia has five centres for community development, the first of which was started five years ago in Zazi. The chief of the department said that community development centres are being opened in areas located far from governmental centres. The Community Development Department has so far opened 16 schools for boys, two for girls and one co-educational school there.

Baidar, published in Mazar, says in an editorial that comments or criticism on activities of public institutions should be heard and read by responsible officials. Otherwise, it says, it is useless to publish such comments.

It adds that newspapers are the "watch dogs" of a society and it is their duty to give objective account of public events.

In another editorial, the paper comments on the activities of inspectors sent from Kabul to the provinces. It says that inspectors should concentrate on the affairs of Woleswalis rather than on provincial centres since their activities are more or less continuously under scrutiny by the governor's office.

Helmand, published in Bost, features in a recent issue the news about the inauguration of a telephone line between central and northern sections of the province. For the first time outlying districts are connected by wire with the centre of the province, since authorities have erected 2,515 telephone poles over a distance of 126 kilometres in two months.

A letter to the editor of Sanai published in Ghazni, says now that the road between Ghazni and Kabul has

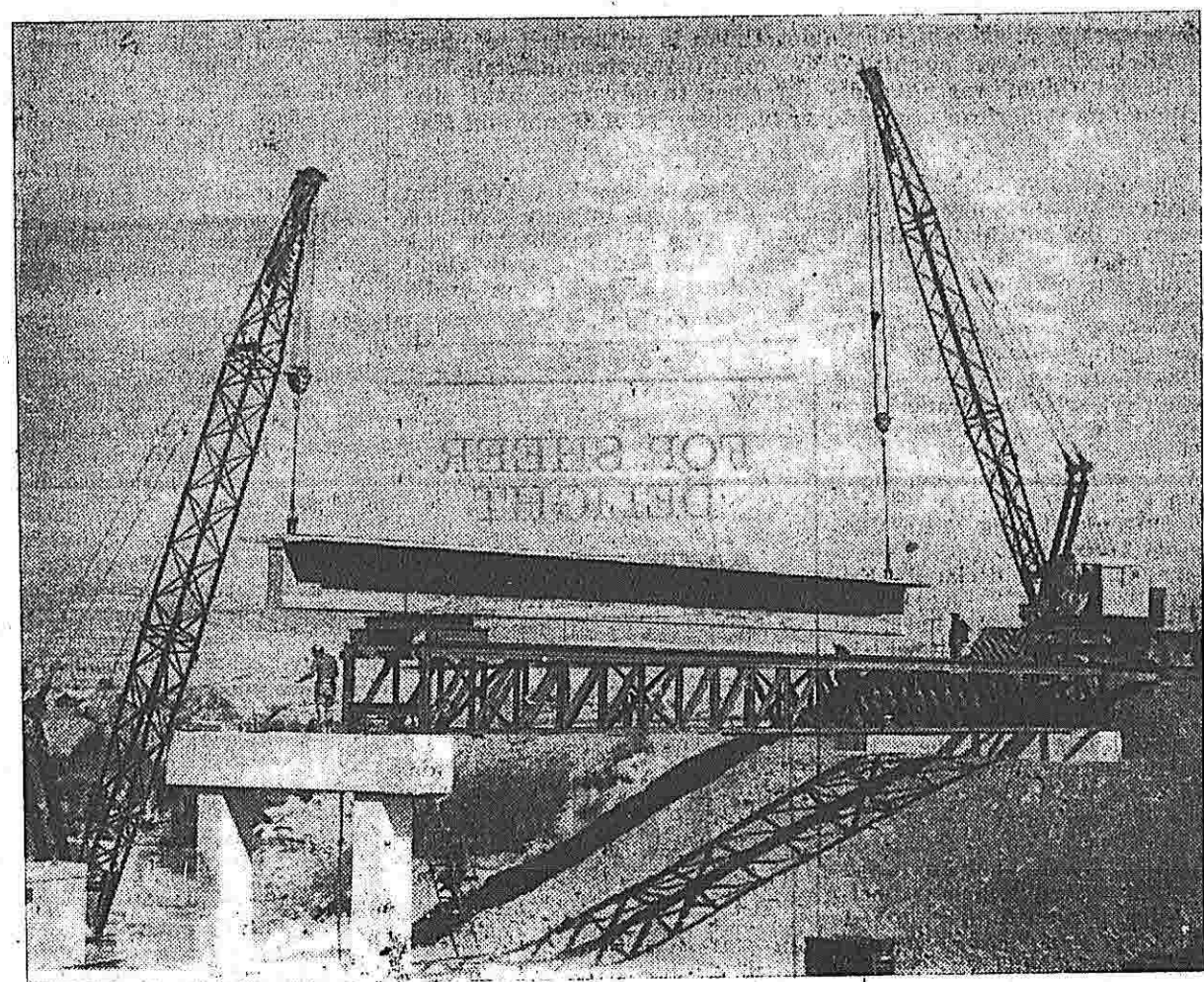
been asphalted transportation fees should be reduced. The road between Ghazni and Kabul is part of Kabul-Kandahar highway opened last week.

The paper, in an editorial, welcomes a move by Public Health Ministry to open a centre for mother and child welfare in Ghazni. It says it is now up to the people of Ghazni to offer additional aid in expediting the establishment of such a centre. It suggests that they provide land and funds for building construction.

Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal's recent visit to Ghazni prompts Sanai, in addition to giving it full coverage, to comment on the benefit of such official visits. The editorial says the people of Ghazni welcome a visit by the head of their government. During such visits, the paper says, our people are given the opportunity to express their wishes and views to the head of government. It notes that the government of Prime Minister Maiwandwal is the first to follow a positive policy of improving living standard and strengthening democratic trends.



Preparing the bed of the road involved moving of a colossal amount of earth. Performing this job, under scorching sun on flat desert land on windy days with sand filling in the air was a difficult part of the job.



All heavy machinery, trucks and other equipment used for construction of the highway were handled and operated by Afghan technicians and operators. Here a girder is being put in place.

Kabul To Kandahar - New Link In Afghan Asphalt Belt

By Tekey

With the completion of the Kabul-Kandahar highway Afghanistan is one big step nearer towards implementing the huge project of building of an all-weather highway belt around the country linking all large centres of commerce and production.

The investment in this project has been large. Some \$100,000 was spent on each kilometre of the 484-kilometre highway between Kabul and Kandahar. Construction of Kabul-Torkhum, Kandahar-Spin Boldak, Salang, and the Western highway have also been as costly.

The soundness of the investment, however, cannot be disputed. Formerly it took more than 10 hours to get to Jalalabad from Kabul. It now takes less than 3 hours. The distance between Kabul and Mazar, could not be covered in less than 50 hours while it now takes about 20 hours.

All those who wanted to go to Kandahar, before this new highway was built faced getting stuck in snow in the Shish Gau area, just outside Ghazni in the winter, or in

the desert sands beyond Ghazni in the summer. Today it only takes six hours to reach Kandahar from Kabul.

The original calculations show that all these highways will pay for themselves before very long. According to calculations made by United Nations experts surfaced roads cut down transportation cost by two cents a ton mile. Projecting this figure we find that the Kandahar highway saves 60 dollars every time 10 tons is transported over the distance. This will be a busy road considering it passes through large pockets of population and agriculturally productive areas.

These figures are no doubt accurate. But to reap the harvest of our investment on our highways it is not enough to build the highway and let it go at that. Maintenance has always been one of our main problems here. So far the Ministry of Public Works has not said anything about the programme devised for maintenance of the newly completed highway. It is true looking after this highway is not as difficult

as Salang but nevertheless an alert force is needed to see that any minor damage is repaired promptly.

Part of the machinery used for construction of the highway may now be deployed for maintenance workers on the highway. Some of the experienced workers employed by AHC for construction work should be retained to handle maintenance.

Better education for drivers is also a necessity for the nation. At present the drivers pose a threat to themselves, their passengers their trucks, and the bridges and culverts. Trucks are loaded for beyond capacity, and on the top of the cargo ride passengers lured by the driver and his apprentice.

Reforming the drivers through intimidation and fines is not easy. But through a course or in some other way they must be convinced that with a lighter load they can travel faster, thus making more business, and their trucks will last longer, allowing them to have a means of making a living for longer periods of time.

Modern Highway Now Speeds Communication Over Former Kabul-Kandahar Caravan Route

Through history the route from Kandahar to Kabul has been important for the movement of men and goods.

In modern times, this route has grown in importance as the national economy of Afghanistan has developed and as the government has increased its services to the public in fields of education, health, and agriculture.

In 1957, the First Five Year Plan for Afghanistan set out to provide a firm foundation on which the economy of the country could be based. Emphasis was given to construction of a country-wide, modern highway network which would connect the major cities of Afghanistan and concurrently connect with the highways of neighbouring countries vitally important to such a land locked country.

This plan recognised that a basic highway system is essential to the successful development of agriculture and industry, which is dependent to a great extent on the ready and free movement of goods both internally and to border outlets.

Furthermore, a basic and integrated road communications system has considerable internal political and social significance. Easier movement of people and more frequent contact between government officials and the public promotes social development and political cohesiveness.

The Kabul-Kandahar Highway links the two largest cities of Afghanistan and serves areas of importance along the route such as Qalat, Mukur, Ghazni and Maidan.

Then from both Kabul and Kandahar, paved highways run to the railroads in Pakistan and thus connect with the nearest sea port. The Kabul-Kandahar Highway is also an important link in the Trans-Asia Highway which is nearing completion in other countries and already is carrying increasing traffic of tourists and freight between Europe and Asia.

As part of the main circle of highways also connects with paved roads to the major points of entry from the Soviet Union.

The contribution of a modern road consists among others, of greater speed and greater economy in transportation. The time required to drive between Kabul and Kandahar has been reduced by approximately 50 per cent.

Completion of the highway will save a large amount of money. This saving consists of reduced gasoline consumption, all of which is imported, and reduced maintenance costs for trucks include imported spare parts. In addition the economy gains because of less damage to the goods being transported.

As part of its contribution to the First Five Year Plan, the Government of the United States agreed to provide assistance in the form of commodities, equipment, and technical advice to the construction of a major portion of the highway network in the southern part of the country. This assistance was grant financed.

The road from Kandahar to Spin Boldak was paved and dedicated in November, 1962. The road from of equipment, asphalt, and engineering advice. This important segment was completed in 1964.

U.S. assistance for these highways is part of a USAID regional transportation project for Afghanistan. According to a U.S. to improve the transit of goods from Karachi, the United States has also assisted in the improvement of the Port of Karachi and of the Pakistan Western Railways.

The U.S. Government will also assist in the construction of a rail spur from Chaman to Spin Boldak, so that goods can move in bond without customs formalities direct from Karachi into Afghanistan.

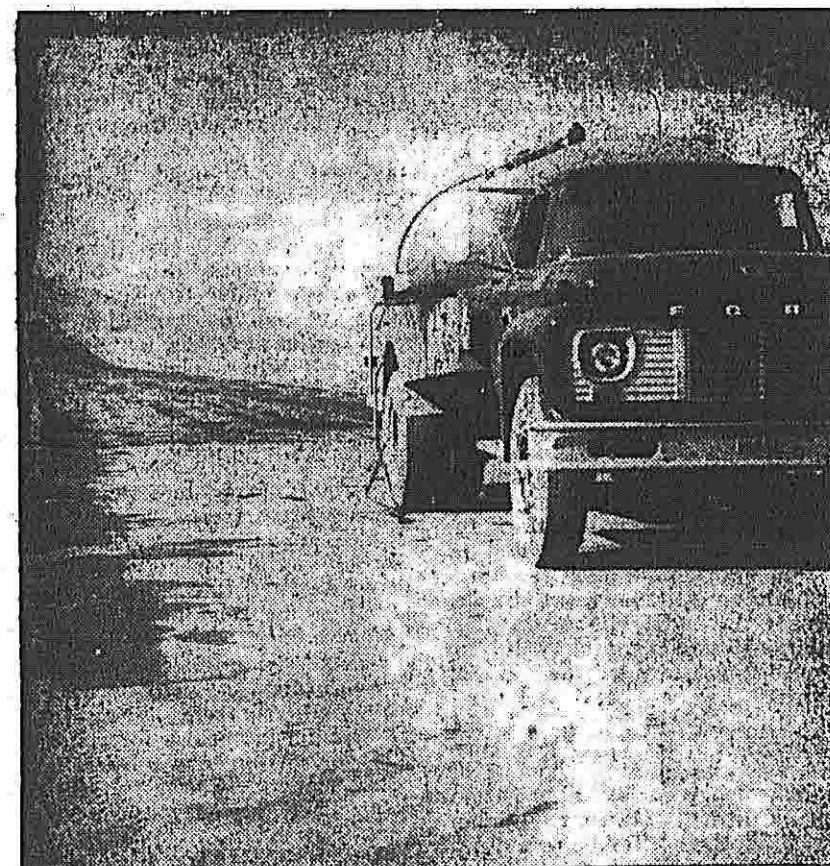
His Majesty the King has conferred the medal of Sanaat (Craftsmanship Medal) on the following people who worked on the Kabul-Kandahar Highway.

Afghan Highway Constructors, Inc.

Abdul Rashid
Qurban Ali
Nadir Ali
Noor Ali
Mohd. Tashaq
Bartar Ali
Shadi Khan
Mohd. Alim
Mir Hussain
Abdul Hussain
Noor Mohd.
Mohd. Yaqub
Mohd. Hussain
Gulam Ali
U.S. Corps of Engineers
Mohammed Azim

HIGHWAY STATISTICS

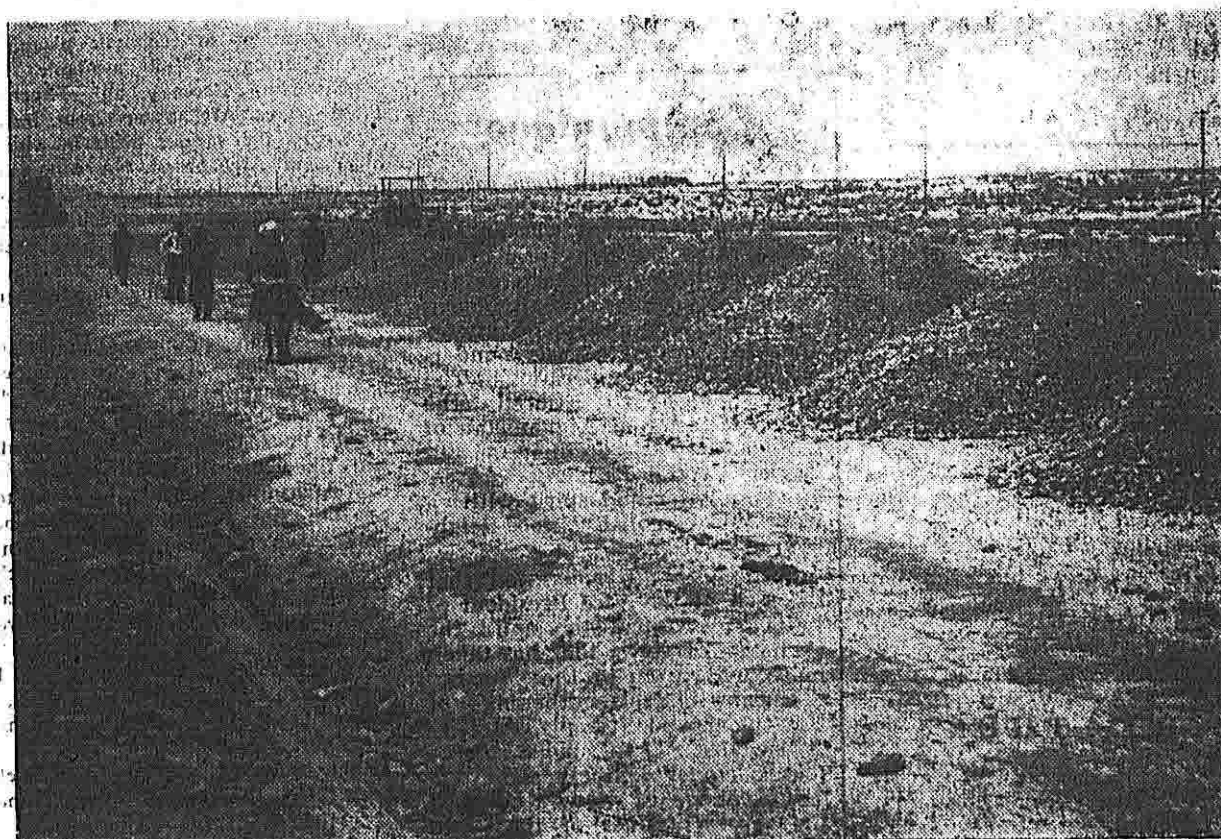
Construction Begun:	17 August 1961
Construction Completed:	on/a 18 July 1966
Road Length:	483 Kilometers
Quantity of Earthwork:	6,600,000 Cubic Meters (approx)
Road Width:	10 Meters
Pavement Width:	7 Meters
Type of Pavement:	Asphalt
Number of Bridges:	49
Total Length of Bridges:	2.1 Kilometers
Number of Concrete Dips:	32
Total Length of Concrete Dips:	5.4 Kilometers
Number of Culverts:	2,550 (approx)
Total Length of Culverts:	48,910 Linear Meters (approx)
Number of Afghans employed:	Over 3000 maximum; average 1,600 daily
Number of American and Other Foreigners Employed:	49 Americans, 30 Foreigners monthly ave.
Total Cost of Road:	Contribution of the Royal Government of Afghanistan Af. 163,540,000
	Contribution of the United States Government \$44,640,959
Average Cost per Kilometer:	\$92424 or Af. 5,545,440 (using an average of Af. 60 per U.S. Dollar).



Kandahar-Kabul highway has been in use for more than two years. As soon as after the last shot of prime coat the new bit of finished road along with what was finished previously came into use.



Here is the completed road. The total width of the road is 10 metres while that of the pavement is seven metres.



The sub base being readied for spreading.



Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal delivers his speech on Thursday night.

Reception Held

(Continued from page 1)
Hussain, the Vice President of India, held a reception in honour of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal.

The reception was held in Kabul Hotel.
In a speech Dr. Zakir Hussain said he considered his visit to Afghanistan another step in the direction of strengthening ties between the two countries that have had cordial relations from times immemorial.

Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal in a speech said he was pleased to notice that the friendship between the two countries was soundly based.
Thursday afternoon Dr. Zakir Hussain visited the laboratories of the Geological Institute of Ministry of Mines and Industries.

At the entrance of the Institute, the Indian Vice President was welcomed by Engineer Abdul Samad Salim, Minister of Mines and Industries; president, and officials of the institute.

Engineer Mohammad Hashim Meerzad explained to Dr. Zakir Hussain the institute's activities.

At the end of the visit a collection of Minerals found in Afghanistan was presented to the Indian Vice President by the Minister of Mines and Industries.

Thursday morning Dr. Zakir Hussain went to Kabul University to present a number of microfilms of Pakhtu books, and some books to the university library. He also delivered a speech at the university auditorium which was attended by students, professors and some other officials and scholars.

Education Minister Dr. Osman Anwari, while introducing Dr. Zakir Hussain to the audience, recalled a speech which the Indian President Dr. Radhakrishnan made in the same auditorium and how his philosophy of humanism, personal integrity and courage had impressed everyone. The education minister thanked the Indian Vice President for taking time to deliver a speech to Kabul university students and recalled the academic background and achievements of the longtime teacher and educator. In his speech Dr. Zakir Hussain talked about the role of students in the future life of the country and of Afghanistan's past and its efforts in building a democracy in the present day. Highlights of Dr. Zakir Hussain's speech will be carried tomorrow in the Kabul Times.

Thursday noon Dr. Zakir Hussain was the guest of honour at a luncheon given by Information and Culture Minister Osman Sidki in Baghe Bala restaurant.

Education Ministry officials and professors and officials of Kabul University attended the reception.

Editors of Kabul's dailies were also introduced to the Indian Vice President during this reception. Goya Etemadi, advisor to the Ministry of Education presented Dr. Zakir Hussain a pamphlet on Herat's historical relics which he compiled several years ago.

CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA
At 2, 5, 7:30 and 10 p.m.
American colour film *THE SPARTANS*

PARK CINEMA
At 2:30, 5:30 8 and 10 p.m.
American colour film *THE SPARTANS*

KABUL CINEMA
At 2, 5, and 7:30.
Indian film *SANGRAM*

FAMIR CINEMA
At 2, 5, 7:30
Indian film *SHERDIL*

WEATHER

Kabul	31c	13c
Kandahar	40c	32c
Kunduz	38c	23c
Jalalabad	49c	28c
Farah	42c	29c
Bamian	3 c	7c

Tomorrow's outlook: clear.

Leaders Exchange Addresses

Prime Minister

I feel greatly honoured, to have the privileges of thanking you for the generous remarks you kindly made about my country and my people and to His Majesty the King. I can assure you that your visit to Afghanistan has been a great success in furthering relations between our two countries.

We are all happy to have had you among us as distinguished leader of a great country and of a great people. We also look upon you, Mr. Vice President, as a fellow Afghan and we hope that you will find more times to visit us. We open our house and our arms to our friends. Friendship is of great importance to us in our foreign relations. We are very happy that our friendship with the Indian people and government is based on positive ties. We are friends because we need it and also because we desire it for the betterment of relations between our peoples. It is not based on any negative ties and it is not directed against anybody.

We hope that friendliness and good relations and good neighbourliness will grow among the family of nations and thus the world will be able to have peace and tranquility.

I felt very happy in the assurance in your remarks about the Tashkent Declaration. I hope that disputes and conflicts in the world, especially in this part of the world, will be solved through peaceful negotiations and not by the use of force or the threat to use of force.

We are extremely honoured by your visit and I assure you that it has left a very great imprint upon us. It is a landmark in our relations and your visit here reminds us of the common heritage of culture and mutual bonds that have existed between our two countries from times immemorial.

You have placed the foundation stone of a hospital here. But the foundation stones of mutual friendships between our countries have been laid in times past by many distinguished personalities. And now you have opened another chapter in that long history of ours.

We feel complimented by your visit to this country although it was very short. You represent a great leadership in a great country. As you have said a country is blessed when it has philosophers as its leaders. We know this so true of India where at the helm of affairs are learned and knowledgeable men.

I would like to welcome you again and to express the deep satisfaction with your visit here. There will be many homecomings for you and other Indian brothers, brothers here in Afghanistan. Citizens or officials at any level they may be are welcome here.

At this time as you leave us and go back to India I would like to request you that you convey to the people and the government of India that there is in store for them in Afghanistan a great reservoir of good will.

I would like your Excellencies to join me in a toast to the President of India and to our distinguished host.

Communique

(Continued from page 1)
Both leaders agreed that the Tashkent Agreement was an embodiment of the principles of co-existence laying emphasis on the peaceful solution of problems and destined to create an atmosphere of mutual trust, understanding and cooperation. The Vice President assured the Prime Minister of Afghanistan of his country's determination to implement the Tashkent Agreement in letter and spirit with a view to establish good-neighbourly relations.

Both sides are convinced that the visit of the Vice President of India to Afghanistan and the exchange of views that has taken place will promote the further expansion and strengthening of traditional and friendly Afghan-Indian ties. Both sides noted that personal contacts and direct exchange of views between the representatives of the two countries contributed to the promotion of their mutually beneficial economic and cultural relations.

Dr. Zakir Hussain

I find it difficult to adequately express my thanks for the generous hospitality and affection which I have received during the short time that I have been in Afghanistan. I had heard of Afghan hospitality but the warmth and cordiality I have received has been beyond expectation. I can assure you, Mr. Prime Minister and through you, the people of Afghanistan, that we in India hold our Afghan brethren in the same affection and regard.

Your Excellency on international issues India and Afghanistan have a similarity of outlook. Our two countries have worked closely together at international forums to give meaning and content to our firm adherence to the policy of non-alignment and opposition to military blocs. It is our conviction that in order to enlarge the area of peace and active cooperation among nations, we and other like-minded countries, must strengthen the forces of non-alignment. As Your Excellency mentioned the other day there must be no interference in the internal affairs of countries and there should be peaceful co-existence. It is my country's firm belief that the principles of co-existence are of vital importance in the context of the world today. The crying need of the hour is for respect of the sovereignty of nations and the creation of an atmosphere of peace to enable countries like yours and mine to give to their people the benefits of modern technology and to raise their standard of living.

Your Excellency mentioned in your banquet speech the other day that peace and security were of vital concern to people of this region and in this context welcomed the Tashkent Declaration. I would like to assure Your Excellency and through you the people of Afghanistan that we intend to observe in letter and spirit the Tashkent Declaration. We are convinced neighbourly relations and a climate that only by the re-establishment of peace and good-neighbourliness can there be a settlement of outstanding problems between India and our great neighbour Pakistan.

Much has been said and written about the ancient ties between India and Afghanistan and I consider my visit to this country to be yet another link in the chain of our traditional ties. But, I would be happier if my visit here helps in some major to give a much more concrete content to our mutual relations.

Both India and Afghanistan are today faced with the same challenge of the century—the challenge of eradicating poverty, the challenge of economic development, the challenge of giving opportunities for education and for the social development of our people. We in India have watched with admiration the plans which have been inaugurated, under the wise leadership of His Majesty King Zahir Shah, for the economic, social and constitutional development of Afghanistan.

I can assure the people of Afghanistan that they have the fullest sympathy of the people of India in the great tasks which they have embarked upon. India today is not a rich country but whatever experience we have, be it in constitutional organisation of government or in economic planning and technology, is fully available to Afghanistan. Recently, an Experts' Team visited Afghanistan from India to discuss the various fields in which India and Afghanistan can cooperate for industrial, economic, educational and technological development. These discussions, I am informed, have been fruitful and implementation of various proposals made is being undertaken expeditiously.

As a beginning of our joint endeavour in the building of our two countries and to strengthen our age long friendship I was privileged on Monday to lay the Foundation stone of a hundred-bed Children's Hospital which India and Afghanistan jointly proposed to establish. But, I consider this to be only a beginning and I am confident that there will be many other such programmes which will help the social and economic development of our two countries.

Your Excellency and friends may I request you to rise and drink a toast, to the health of His Majesty King Zahir Shah, to the health of our honoured chief guest His Excellency the Prime Minister, to the progress and prosperity of the valiant people of Afghanistan and to peace and friendliness among nations.



Planning Minister Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee and Dr. Moltmann, the West German Ambassador sign an agreement on Volunteers in Afghanistan.

USSR Denies Charges Of Advance Warning By U. S. Of Hanoi, Haiphong Bombing

MOSCOW, July 16, (Tass).—

The telegraph agency of the Soviet Union is authorised to deny resolutely the report circulated by certain American officials that the Soviet Union was allegedly informed in advance about the forthcoming American air raids on the suburbs of Hanoi and Haiphong.

"The impression is created that this lie was fabricated in Washington in the anticipation that it would be picked up in Peking. Coming out in unison with the inventions of American propaganda, Foreign Minister Chen Yi is actually playing into the hands of the United States imperialists, who are waging a piratic war against Vietnam," a Tass report said Thursday.

A Reuter despatch from Hong Kong adds:

An editorial in the North Vietnamese communist party newspaper Nhan Dan, declared Friday:

"Only one side will have to lay down its arms and it will be none other than the U.S. imperialists."

"So long as they have not accepted all our terms, there will be only one course left for us: to fight and fight until the acceptance of these terms."

The Nhan Dan editorial as quoted by North Vietnam attacked U.S. accomplices busy making trips here and there to advertise the U.S. "peace negotiations," swindle.

United Nations, a West European government official said Friday that eastern Europeans told him they were putting pressure on North Vietnam to negotiate for peace with the United States. He said they asked that western Europeans but similar pressure on the United States.

The informant, who asked not to be identified visited Warsaw weeks ago, before the United States on June 29 first bombed Hanoi and Haiphong area oil depots.

The official said he believed negotiations would be possible only Prague and Bucharest a few if the United States suspended bombings of North Vietnam and would be hard to arrange unless the United States would talk with the Viet Cong. He contended that the Viet Cong, despite ties to North Vietnam, had an independence characteristic of resistance movements.

from Saigon was attacked early

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Agreement For Volunteers From W. Germany Signed

KABUL, July 16, (Bakhtar).—Afghanistan and the Federal Republic of Germany Thursday signed an agreement under which FRG will send each year a number of volunteer workers.

The agreement was signed in the Ministry of Planning by Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee, Planning Minister, on behalf of Afghanistan and Gerhard Moltmann, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Kabul, for his country. An official of the Planning Ministry said the agreement provides that Afghanistan will pay 1000 afghanis monthly to each volunteer and will extend medical service, free as it is for Afghan citizens, when necessary for the volunteers.

JAKARTA, July 16, (Reuter).—Armed troops Friday sealed off roads leading to the special military tribunal where former Jakarta Air Defence Commander Major Gatot Sukrisno is on trial for complicity in last year's abortive coup.

UNITED NATIONS, July 16, (Reuter).—Spain leads the world in the percentage of its national budget devoted to education, according to the UN Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

A UNESCO statement said education accounted for 48 per cent of the Spanish Budget. Yugoslavia ranked second, with 33 per cent, and Malawi, Israel, and Liberia all reported spending about 30 per cent.

MOSCOW, July 16, (DPA).—The Soviet Union Thursday launched a new satellite of the cosmos series, the Soviet news agency "Tass" reported.

It said the satellite, cosmos-124 was functioning normally and transmitting data back to earth.

LAGOS, July 16, (Reuter).—Common Market dignitaries were converging on Lagos for the formal signing today of Nigeria's associate agreement with the European economic community.

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