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Bakhtar News Agency

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THE KABUL TIMES



VOL. V, NO. 96.

KABUL, TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1966, (SARATAN 28, 1345, S.H.)

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Prince Ahmad Shah and his wife Khatol are continuing their tour of the Soviet Union.

USSR Rejects Wilson's Plea For Move To Save U.S. Pilots

British Efforts To Get Talks Started On Vietnam Also Fail

MOSCOW, July 19, (Reuter).—The Soviet Union Monday rejected a personal plea from British Prime Minister Harold Wilson for Soviet intervention to save captured American pilots from being tried as war criminals by North Vietnam.

The rejection was announced by the Soviet Foreign Ministry at an unusual late-night press conference.

Wilson also failed in efforts to persuade Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin to join Britain in calling for new negotiations on Vietnam, British sources disclosed.

Kosygin told Wilson during seven hours of talks that the question of the U.S. pilots "belongs fully to the competence of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, which will settle it as it finds fit."

The Soviet Union's answer was made known by a Soviet spokesman while Wilson and Kosygin continued talks at a Kremlin banquet.

Soviet Foreign Ministry press chief Leonid Zamyatin indicated that Wilson told Kosygin that a threatened trial of the U.S. flyers could give Washington grounds for

further escalation of the Vietnam war.

Zamyatin said if Britain really wanted to facilitate a settlement, it should urge the U.S. to stop "aggression", to withdraw its troops from South Vietnam, end interference in Vietnamese affairs and dismantle military bases in the south.

"A political solution of the Vietnamese problem could be found on this basis," the spokesman said.

The Soviet spokesman said the British and Soviet positions remained far apart and he accused Britain of continuing to support "American aggression."

British sources, however, said Monday's talks were the frankest ever in east-west exchanges on Vietnam, and Wilson and Kosygin went into unusual detail when they discussed the issue in tete-a-tete Monday afternoon.

Authoritative sources said no significant changes in the Soviet Union position resulted, although Wilson was reported satisfied that the talk ranked as one of the most important exchanges between Soviet Union and the West since the Vietnam war started.

AP adds: Soviet trade experts attended the Monday morning talks in Kosygin's Kremlin office. But from the beginning at 10 a.m. (0700 gm) until the end at (0945 gm), Vietnam was the only topic.

Mobile Teams Provide Student Health Care

KABUL, July 19, (Bakhtar).—A mobile medical team has been commissioned by the Health Department of the Ministry of Education to look after the health of the students located within 20 kilometres of Kabul city.

President of the Ministry of Education Health Department said the team has all the facilities for giving on the spot help and treatment but in case of serious illness the student will be sent to Kabul.

Maiwandwal Answers Mrs. Gandhi's Cable

KABUL, July 19, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal in a message to Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Indian Prime Minister, has wished her good health and further progress and success for India under her astute leadership.

The telegram, was sent in answer to the one which Mrs. Gandhi sent to the Prime Minister as her plane was crossing Afghanistan from Moscow enroute to Delhi.

The Prime Minister in his message thanked Mrs. Gandhi for her message and expressed the hope that friendly relations between Afghanistan and India will prevail.

Gemini 10 Launch Smooth; First Dual Rendezvous Set

CAPE KENNEDY, Florida, July 19.—American astronauts John Young and Michael Collins rocketed into orbit Monday in pursuit of an Agena rocket the first goal in their exacting dual rendezvous and spacewalking Gemini-10 mission.

Their Titan-2 rocket thundered aloft at 6:20 p.m. (22:20 GMT), precisely at the pre-planned split second after the smoothest countdown in the history of the U.S. space programme.

The early phase of the flight went off with fantastic accuracy. The men shot into an orbit above earth, exactly the proper path to catch the Agena launched earlier in the afternoon.

Command pilot Young reported "We look good" as he aimed his craft into orbit, after cutting loose from the spent Titan booster.

Tens of millions of Americans watched the takeoff on television, the first U.S. manned shot to take place so late in the day.

The lateness was dictated by the position of the new Agena and a second Agena that has been in orbit for four months.

Once the Agena target was in its 277 by 299 kilometer high orbit, Gemini 10 had to take off within seven seconds after 6:20:23, or the whole mission would have to be delayed two days. Gemini-10 rose off the pad at 6:20:23.

An Atlas rocket powered their Agena target into orbit at 4:40 p.m. The target was making its first pass over Cape Kennedy when the astronauts took off to give chase.

The three-day Gemini mission

Budget, Complaints Committees Meet

KABUL, July 19, (Bakhtar).—The Meshrano Jirgah's committees on Budget and Finance and Hearing Complaints held sessions yesterday.

In the Committee on Budget and Finance, appropriations for the mechanical shops of the Ministry of Public Works were discussed and Deputy Minister of Public Works and President of the Shops Department answered questions from the committee members.

The Committee on Hearing Complaints studied 10 petitions and made recommendations.

Three Ambassadors Meet Maiwandwal

KABUL, July 19, (Bakhtar).—The outgoing American Ambassador John Milton Steeves, and the Czechoslovakian Ambassador here, Z. Eibel, whose term of service is also ending, paid farewell calls on Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal yesterday morning.

The Indian Ambassador in Kabul, Gen. P. N. Thapar also met Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal at his office in Sedarat palace, Monday morning.

Anwari Inspects High School Here

KABUL, July 19, (Bakhtar).—Education Minister Dr. Osman Anwari yesterday inspected the method of giving examinations in Khushal Khan High School.

He expressed pleasure over the academic standards maintained at the school and issued instructions for provision of drinking water, leveling of a sports ground, and expansion of the library.

There are 1500 students enrolled in the high school.

World Court Rejects Liberian, Ethiopian Suit On Southwest Africa In Surprise Decision

Fifteen-Member Tribunal Splits 8-7

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, July 19, (AP).—By an 8-7 vote, the World Court Monday rejected a costly six-year suit by African nations to break South Africa's control of diamond-rich Southwest Africa.

The verdict by the International Court of Justice delivered in a courtroom packed with a select audience, came as a surprise to the winners as well as the losers.

In effect, the court ruled that the suing nations—Liberia and Ethiopia—had no legal right to bring the suit.

Thus the case was thrown out without an actual decision on their charges of South African misuse in the territory it had controlled since 1920 under an old League of Nations mandate. The majority—with court President Sir Percy Spender of Australia casting the deciding vote—ruled that Liberia and Ethiopia had no right to bring this suit against the mandatory power merely as individual members of the former League of Nations.

Such action could only be brought by the League of Nations council—which no longer exists.

"Rights cannot be presumed to exist merely because it might seem desirable that they should," said Sir Percy, who took two hours to read the majority opinion.

The seven dissenting judges included members of the court from the Soviet Union and the U.S.

Repeatedly Sir Percy intoned that the plaintiffs had "no legal individual rights" to bring the suit.

He maintained that in these circumstances, and considering how the League of Nations mandates had been established, these legal rights for individual old League member states did not exist. The mandatory powers were "rights" to bring the suit.

Ethiopia and Liberia had asked the court in 1960 to judge whether the League of Nations mandate for Southwest Africa was still in force and, in effect, whether South Africa had violated it by imposing apartheid and virtually annexing the territory.

Israeli Protests Syrian Attacks In Letter To UN

UNITED NATIONS, July 19, (AP). Syria protested to the United Nations Monday against a July 14 attack by Israeli aircraft on engineering equipment being used allegedly on a project to divert water from a Jordan River tributary.

In a letter to Security Council President Chib Olm Adebou Syrian Ambassador George Tomeh called the attack a "new act of aggression" and "a clear provocation to the Syrian Arab Republic."

Syria did not ask for a meeting of the 15-nation council, but asserted that Israel should have taken any grievances it had to the UN mixed armistice commission instead of taking military action against Syria.

Tomeh denied Israeli charges that terrorist groups had crossed from Syrian territory to sabotage Israeli land reclamation equipment July 13.

In Rawalpindi, Pakistan Monday condemned the Israeli airforce raid on Syrian territory and called it a wanton aggression.

On Friday, Israel announced its planes had raided Syrian engineering plants in retaliation for alleged Syrian-based ground raids on Israel territory.

South Africa contended the mandate lapsed with the collapse of the League of Nations and alternatively denied violating its obligations.

The court did not go into the specific complaints, it merely judged that the League of Nations had not given its individual members any rights to watch over the administration of mandated territories, or as Sir Percy Spender put it, any "policing function."

The judgment said nothing had occurred since the dissolution of the League to confer such rights on members. It said the court was not in a position itself to remedy any deficiencies which some might feel existed in the old mandate system.

South Africa Jubilant; Battle Looms In UN

THE HAGUE, July 19, (Reuter).—The World Court's rejection Monday of the attempt by Ethiopia and Liberia to condemn South Africa's administration of Southwest Africa made South Africans jubilant, stunned the counsel for the plaintiffs, and brought the promise of a political battle in the United Nations.

An attempt by African nations to use the International Court of Justice to mount a drastic attack against South Africa in the (United Nations) Security Council has failed, Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd said Monday night. This is the most important implication of the court's finding in favour of this country on the Southwest Africa case, he said.

"The court's judgement represents a major victory for South Africa," he said in a special radio broadcast to the nation.

Verwoerd said Ethiopia and Liberia, which on behalf of the other African states brought the charges against South Africa, did not do so because of concern for the well-being of the peoples of Southwest Africa.

Their action "was part of a wider political campaign against South Africa," he said.

Conditions in their own countries could not stand comparison with those of Southwest Africa and for this reason they resisted an invitation from South Africa for the court to visit the territory to examine conditions there at first hand, he said.

The government expects that the international campaign against South Africa because of its apartheid (race segregation) policies will continue, Verwoerd said.

But there are indications that the court hearing has allowed greater understanding of South Africa's point of view, he said.

As a result of the judgment, Verwoerd said, "it may be fairly expected of all self-respecting states and persons to support South Africa against further persecution and interference, even if they have greater confidence in other methods of solving the problems of racial relations than those adopted by the republic."

New York lawyer Ernest Gross, counsel for defeated Ethiopia and Liberia, was "stunned" by the World Court decision rejecting the plaintiff's case against South African apartheid policy in Southwest Africa.

He said after the ruling "I was stunned." I really believe that this court decision is a loss for both sides."

The abortion of a legal case in this issue would have unpredictable political consequences, he warned.

He said it would have been better for future world peace if the court could have found the single vote lacking for majority to tackle the real questions posed by the case.

American Judge Jessup strongly disagrees with Spender and the majority. He said the decision was "completely unfounded in law" and added:

"In my opinion the court is not legally justified in stopping at the threshold of the case, avoiding a decision on the fundamental question whether the policy and practice in the mandated territory of Southwest Africa is compatible with the discharge of the sacred trust" confided to the republic of South Africa as mandatory. It is my finding that Ethiopia and Liberia have standing to press their claim.

(Contd. on page 4)

Bourguiba Warmly Welcomed In Bonn

BONN, July 19, (DPA).—The West German government has not asked Tunisia to mediate in the conflict between the Arab states and the Federal Republic of Germany, government spokesman Karl Guenther Von Hase said here yesterday.

He was denying reports that on the occasion of the present state visit to West Germany of President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia, Bonn had taken the matter of mediation up officially.

Von Hase stressed, however, that the Bonn government welcomed any nations standing up for the West German view.

The Arab states, with the exception of Tunisia, Libya, and Morocco, had cut diplomatic relations with Bonn last year when West Germany established diplomatic ties with Israel.

Tunisia has repeatedly suggested that the Arab League states rescind their step.

Bonn also backs Tunisia's wishes for closer links with the European Common Market, which could relieve some Tunisian balance of trade and balance of payments troubles.

Bourguiba was given the red carpet treatment when he arrived in the Federal Republic for a five-day state visit Monday.

STOP PRESS

LONDON, July 19, (BBC).—The United States' most ambitious space project to date, the Gemini-10 shot, worked perfectly in its first stage. It linked up with the target rocket and proceeded to the highest manned orbit ever attained, 770 miles above earth.

In carrying out this maneuver, however, the astronauts used about twice as much fuel as was expected. As a result, two further docking operations planned for today have been cancelled. Some trouble with a computer inside the space capsule was also reported.

Viet Cong Shuns Wilson's Peace Move; China Reportedly Offers Territorial Sanctuary To N. Vietnam Forces

MOSCOW, July 19, (AP).—The head of the Viet Cong mission in the Soviet Union Monday publicly attacked British Prime Minister Harold Wilson for supporting the United States in Vietnam.

Soviet leaders applauded the speech of the mission head, Dang Quang Minh, although Wilson was here as a guest of the Soviet government.

Viet Cong representative told an audience of 6,000 at the Kremlin palace of congresses that "Britain has not only failed to fulfill its obligations as co-chairman of the Geneva conference but is an accomplice of the American aggressors."

The mass meeting was held to demonstrate solidarity between the Soviet Union and Viet Cong.

Dang Quang Minh rejected Wil-

son's argument that there should be no winners and no losers in Vietnam. He insisted that the end of the war could come only if the Viet Cong achieve victory.

Meanwhile according to reports reaching British authorities Monday China has offered territorial sanctuary to North Vietnamese forces-fighting the Americans.

As understood in London, Peking's offer would allow North Vietnamese air and ground units to use Chinese territory as a base area from which presumably they could attack American raiders.

Diplomats said Hanoi's acceptance of the offer could bring ultimate Chinese involvement in the conflict significantly nearer.

In Washington State Department officials had no immediate comment

Monday on China's reported offer of territorial sanctuary to North Vietnamese forces fighting Americans in Vietnam.

British authorities reported the offer Monday, saying they understood Peking would permit North Vietnamese air and ground units to use Chinese territory as base from which to attack American raiders.

There was some skepticism that China would provide facilities that could draw it closer to involvement in the war.

There is no question if Chinese MiGs over North Vietnam attacked they would be taken on and pursued by U.S. aircraft in the exercise of legitimate self-defence, officials said.

U.S. officials said it was conceivable that the border might be crossed inadvertently, but not by de-

sign, in the event of such an encounter.

But if aircraft based in China flew south to lure U.S. aircraft into an attack on Chinese soil, a high-level decision would be required in Washington.

A U.S. State Department spokesman also said Monday a number of governments and private citizens have been asked to warn North Vietnam directly of the extreme gravity with which the United States views any mistreatment of American prisoners of war.

The United Arab Republic was one of the governments asked to convey the message to Hanoi. The others were not identified. Press Officer Robert J. McCloskey said, "We are confident our message gets

(Contd. on page 4)



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Food For Thought

A copy cannot keep two sets of lips for orations and one for operations.

SD —E.G. Hughes

ANTI-FLY CAMPAIGN

According to the government's policy statement preventive medicine will be given priority in the field of public health. Much attention has already been paid to this field. Campaigns against malaria and smallpox have been very successful. Shots against cholera, typhoid, and other diseases of an epidemic nature are being provided on an ever-widening scale.

However, the most important part of public health is environmental hygiene. With the absence of a proper sewage system in our towns and cities this problem is further complicated.

The open sewage system which characterises the residential quarters throughout the country in addition to creating an unpleasant odour constitutes excellent breeding centres for flies—the deadliest and yet most innocent looking enemies of public health.

A campaign must be launched against these pests. While their eventual elimination seems to be wishful thinking at the present and will have to await the completion of a plan for a modern sewage system, local and limited measures can be adopted to keep them out of the kitchen, living room and stores.

To achieve this we propose that the Ministry of Public Health dedicate a week for campaign against flies.

The week which should be called "Anti-fly Campaign", should be during the beginning of the summer season.

Activities during this week should include regular programmes broadcast over Radio Afghanistan enlightening the public on the hazards of flies and the need and ways of combating them effectively.

The schools, assisted by Ministry of Public Health officials, could organise special conferences where students' parents should be invited.

Short films showing how flies can act as carriers of disease could be shown during these functions. Huge posters carrying anti-fly slogans should be put up in populous centres. In short, efforts should be made during the week to promote a new sort of anti-fly consciousness.

At present, the majority of our people do not even realise that flies are public health enemies. Most people eat fruit and vegetables which have been exposed to dust and flies for days without even washing them with plain water. This attitude must change. One of the basic tenets of Islam is cleanliness. Perhaps this could be made use of to formulate effective slogans for the week.

In the meantime we repeat the suggestions we made earlier to the government for providing facilities needed for an effective campaign against flies. All taxes should be abolished on fly nets, insecticide, and fly cards as well as on potassium permanganate. What is more all pharmacies should be emphatically asked to keep these things in store.

A pharmacy not having these items should be liable to a fine sufficient to make the regulation binding. At present fly cards are available in a few selected pharmacies and even then at varying prices. A bottle of insecticide which is often half empty or diluted is selling at sixty Afghanis and potassium permanganate is available only at the public health depot and cannot be found in most of the pharmacies.

This is not at all a satisfactory situation and the concerned authorities are expected to take effective measures for its rectification.

We suggest that a commission composed of representatives of the Ministry of Public Health, the Municipal Corporation and the Ministry of Information and Culture be set up to draw up plans for the anti-fly campaign week each year and implement these plans with vigour and determination.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Israh* carried an editorial entitled "Trade Relations". Commenting on "a number of trade protocols signed recently between Afghanistan and certain friendly countries, the paper said developing countries have to resort to different methods for the economic advancement of their countries.

Generally speaking there are two ways of achieving this. First, exploiting their natural resources and secondly making use of their manpower which in most cases must be trained in various skills and trades.

The utilisation of natural resources brings up the question of trade. The advanced countries of the world are asked to purchase the primary goods and other products of the developing nations in order to pave the way for the general economic progress of these countries.

The fact that the United Nations embarked on a programme called "The Development Decade" during its 17th session shows the interest taken by the world body in the advancement and progress of the developing countries. The same is true of the United Nations regional programmes aimed at raising the living standards of the peoples living in one region and having similar problems in different walks of life.

The editorial then went on to stress the role of the developing countries themselves in their advancement. No matter how much foreign aid is made available to a country and no matter how sincere the donor country is in its intentions, a developing country cannot benefit from such aid unless it works itself.

That is why Afghanistan has been constantly trying to improve and expand its foreign trade. This is obvious from the protocols on the exchange of goods and prices that have been signed with a number of friendly countries. Pointing out the advantages of these protocols, the editorial said for one thing they more or less guarantee a certain volume of exports and imports between the signatory countries. Secondly, the stabilisation in prices which is guaranteed in the protocol is useful

for the strengthening of the country's economic structure. The editorial expressed the hope that the Ministries of Planning and Commerce have taken the precaution of making sure that our primary goods are sold at a reasonable price and that we import only the most urgently needed goods.

The same issue of the paper carried a number of interesting letters. One signed *Maina War* called on citizens to take all the possible precautionary measures against flies.

It also urged the authorities concerned to ban the sale of *chapli kabab* (a sort of kabab composed of minced meat, onions, spices, flour etc. cooked in oil in round flat pieces). The kabab

is very rich and is good only in winter. In the summer months another ingredient is added to the kabab—the fly.

The letter also mentioned that a mad man has been seen near Darulaman recently pestering the shopkeepers in the area by forcefully demanding cash and kind. The shopkeepers in order to play safe consent to his demands. Policemen cannot arrest the mad man because as soon as he is approached he changes his tactics and begins to cry or utter irrelevant words and sentences. Such people should be under the supervision of the right institutions. They should either be sent to a hospital or kept under control.

WORLD PRESS

Commenting on Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's first six months in office, the *Times of London* said in an editorial Monday:

The immediate thing that should be said about Mrs. Gandhi's half a year is that it has been distinguished by the very quality her father lacked, a brisk taking of decision. Mrs. Gandhi certainly has not dithered. Her travels have been largely in pursuit of India's tangible interest, not in pursuit of world settlements.

"None of this is going to produce powerful new initiatives over Vietnam, nor will India reject Mrs. Gandhi on that account. What she has done is to get the country going again. She has been open-minded, yet resolute over Pakistan. She has not balked over the decision to devalue the rupee. She has not shirked the problems within India. The Baghdad newspaper *Saw Al* said in its issue of July 16 that Saudi Arabia, Iran and Kuwait seemed to be trying to share among themselves the booties of the Arabian Persian gulf, and neglecting Iraq's rights in the gulf.

The paper was commenting on talks in Copenhagen between the three countries.

It said the fact that Iraq had not been invited to attend the talks shows the intention of all these three countries to share among themselves the

booty if there is any neglecting Iraq's rights in the Arabian gulf."

Newsweek magazine says in its latest issue Soviet officials are beginning to have misgivings about trying to rebuild the city of Tashkent, ravaged, which quakes almost daily for the last three months.

The weekly U.S. news magazine says in its latest issue at least a quarter of the city of one million people is in ruins as a result of the tremors, which have numbered about 550 in April.

Foreign newspaper reporters have not been allowed into the city to cover the disasters. *Newsweek* notes but it says a massive relief job is underway there, even as the quakes continue.

"The prestige and reputation of the United States have never before been so low," writes the Iranian paper *Khushie* in its issue of July 11 commenting on U.S. raids on Hanoi and Haiphong areas.

U.S. bombings of the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam have caused a wave of protests all over the world, a wave of hatred for the policy of the White House," the paper writes.

The influential Frankfurt *Allgemeine Zeitung* in its issue of July 16 said:

"The opposition elements in China are to be taken completely seriously."

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Ho Explains North Vietnam's Two Main Tasks

Editor's note:

Following is an interview by the correspondent of the *New Times of Soviet Union* with President Ho Chi Minh of North Vietnam.

The imposing light-rose palace in Hanoi is a traditional seat of government power. After the expulsion of the colonialists, it became the residence of the President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Actually, however, President Ho Chi Minh lives in a small gardener's cottage on the palace grounds. The palace itself is used mainly for official functions. It was in one of its rooms that the President received a reporter of *New Times* magazine of USSR recently.

For me this was a special occasion: I was to interview the President of a small heroic country whose people had won the admiration of the world by their battle against Americans. I had been in the bombed-out towns, the people going about their work despite the frequent air raids, the bomb shelters in Hanoi streets. I had witnessed the almost daily alerts, followed by the drone of American aircraft, with the AA-guns mounted on house roofs going into action. And I had read U.S. press reports that the White House would at any moment order the bombing of the North Vietnam capital. America's escalation was entering a new phase—Washington wanted more bloodshed, more destruction.

It was with these thoughts and impressions that I entered the palace. Ho Chi Minh walked into the room—the familiar sturdy, erect figure that belies his 76 years. We shook hands. My first, and lasting, impression was of a man calm, keen, energetic. Throughout

the interview, which lasted more than an hour, the President kept on smoking. This is how he described the position in the country.

Our people have two main tasks: struggle against the American imperialists, and struggle on the labour front. If we do not rebuff the American imperialists, they will not allow us to go about our work. And if we do not work, we shall stand no chance of beating back the enemy. You have probably noticed that our peasants carry rifles when they go out to work in the fields. Self-defence groups have been set up even in the schools. After classes, if there is no American air attack, the children help with the day-to-day work.

The President lit another cigarette and continued:

Of course, we have to contend with many difficulties, but we will win. The Soviet people had to cope with numerous difficulties, but always emerged victorious in the end. The two wars have shown the world that your people can fight with courage and heroism.

My people, too, have the will and determination needed for victory. They have, also, the support of the socialist countries and many other nations.

It is only natural that the war should make things hard for us. Our small country has to face the remorseless attack of American imperialism. But we shall never waver. The entire people of Vietnam, with the sole exception of the treacherous Ky clique in Saigon, are united in their determination to fight through to victory.

We have not adopted Cuba's slogan,

"*Patricio o muerte*," but we are fighting in that spirit.

In addition to our national aim of repelling U.S. imperialism, we are conscious of our internationalist duty. We believe that to yield to the United States and accept some compromise that would suit it would be betraying our internationalist duty to other members of the socialist community, and to peoples battling against American imperialism. For instance, if we are defeated in this war, American imperialism will immediately turn its weapons against Cuba, Korea, the Dominican Republic and other countries.

You know, of course, that Johnson never misses a chance to put up a peace smokescreen. We are told that Johnson is anxious for peace in Vietnam. The Vietnamese passionately want peace, but they are not prepared to accept a situation when all these professions of peace are accompanied by destruction of our homes and the murder of our people. The U.S. imperialists can be likened to a gang of robbers who break into a house rob it, kill some of its inhabitants, and then tell the owner, at gunpoint, "Now let's discuss peace."

As for how to achieve peace, this has been clearly set out by our government in its four-point programme and in the five-point declaration of the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front.

If they want to discuss peace, there are our four points and the five points of the NLF. Both programmes offer peace, but only when the Americans clear out.

(Continued from page 1)

Moscow Opposes Reconvening Of Geneva Conference To Negotiate On Vietnam

Washington was convinced, even before British Prime Minister Harold Wilson's visit on July 29, that Moscow remained adamantly opposed to any new Geneva conference on the war in Vietnam.

The tipoff came even before the Soviet Government received Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India and Wilson himself, both pleading the cause of peace through a new round of top-level talks at Geneva.

The Soviet stand had been restated firmly, for all the world to see, in the July 7 declaration issued in Bucharest by the Warsaw Pact states—a 2,000 word policy document that not only omitted any call for another Geneva conference, or other negotiation, but "fully" backed the Hanoi-Peking demands for settlement of the Vietnamese war on the basis of United States military withdrawal from South Vietnam and recognition of the National Liberation Front—political arm of the Viet Cong—as the "only authentic representative" of the people of South Vietnam.

To Washington, the formal Warsaw Pact declaration, representing the studied policy of Moscow and the countries of Eastern Europe, made it obvious in advance that the Soviet leadership would turn a deaf ear both to Mrs. Gandhi and to Wilson.

Mrs. Gandhi's proposal, made public before she left for Moscow, was to convene immediately another Geneva conference of the type held in 1954 to negotiate an end to the French Indo-China War. No Communist National Liberation Front existed in Vietnam at that time. Creation of this Front was not announced by Hanoi until several years later. The agreements reached at the 1954 Geneva conference theoretically are still in force. Britain and the Soviet Union remain

the conference co-chairmen. India is the chairman of the International Control Commission (ICC) set up to oversee application of the provisions of the 1954 conference, with Canada and Poland as the other ICC members.

Prime Minister Wilson made it clear two months ago he intended to visit Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin in a new bid to find peace in Vietnam. An official invitation from Soviet Premier paved the way, but there was no doubt that Wilson himself had made the first move to arrange for the talks.

Despite the steadily hardening Soviet line, Wilson had some hopes, reportedly, that he would be more successful than he was on his earlier visit to Moscow last February. Then he was answered with an emphatic "nyet" when he proposed that the 1954 Geneva conference be revived to promote a peace settlement. There was little showing on the surface to indicate possibility of any actual steps toward peace, but, at the least, it was expected that the trip would provide Wilson with up-to-date knowledge on the Soviet Union's attitude when he went to Washington in late July for the talks in the White House with President Johnson.

The Soviets in the past repeatedly brushed aside British and other bids for revival of the Geneva conference, taking the position that they are not direct participants in the Vietnam War and must await a request from Hanoi before calling such a meeting. Moscow, however, unlike the British, has continued to provide vast amounts of military supplies to one of the participants—shipping surface to air missiles, and other modern weapons to Hanoi. Wilson maintained that Britain's position as co-chairman of the Ge-

neva conference rules out the possibility of British troops or arms for the Saigon Government, even though British allies are deeply involved in South Vietnam's defence.

Washington lost no time in endorsing both the Indian and British calls for Geneva talks when they were made anew. A State Department announcement said the U.S. welcomed "all initiatives that might lead to an honourable peace in Vietnam," and added: "We have long supported the reconvening of the Geneva conference to bring about a settlement on the basis of the Geneva accords of 1954 and 1962." The latter was intended to neutralize Laos.

A Department spokesman made one qualification: any settlement, he said, "must assure to the people of Vietnam the opportunity to determine their own future without outside interference." Secretary of State Dean Rusk subsequently announced that if peace talks are to be worked out on the basis of the 1954 Geneva agreement the U.S. position is that all interested governments which were not at Geneva should be "fully consulted." This would include governments like South Korea, which was not represented at Geneva in 1954 but now has some 45,000 fighting men in South Vietnam. The Seoul Government has indicated it expects to participate in any peace negotiations.

Hanoi lost no time in turning down both the British and Indian proposals for new Geneva peace talks. They repeated demands for U.S. military withdrawal and recognition of the National Liberation Front as the sole government in South Vietnam. South Vietnam has denounced this "as a demand for outright surrender to rule by Hanoi." (Continental Press)

Ghana After Nkrumah: Returning Exiles, Corruption Committees

Movements in and out of prison—and of exile—continue to provide most of the drama in post-revolutionary Ghana. They also provide some of the liveliest talking points. When Mr. Gbedemah, Nkrumah's first Finance Minister, finally flew in after five years of self-imposed exile, he was met at the airport by Kojo Botsio, another ex-Minister who had himself been released from custody that very day.

Also released that day was Alex Quaison-Sackey, Nkrumah's last Foreign Minister, who had earlier been interned, then released—then re-interned "in the interests of his own safety."

Some Ghanaians think the military Government is being soft by letting people out too quickly and not spreading the net widely enough for "Nkrumahists" still at large. This has come out in the Ghanaian Press, which is slowly beginning to acquire a free look.

The *Evening News*—formerly Nkrumah's own paper, which used to go to the wildest excesses of defecation of the "Redeemer"—has carried reports about a "fifth column" which was "left by the hydra-headed political party of the deposed President."

The *Ghanaian Times*, another

Government paper of Nkrumah days, complained that corrupt members of the old regime are still in the places where they can do harm.

Both papers asked for the reshuffling and reposting of senior officials and civil servants. It is significant that both papers are edited by detainees—journalists who have served seven years in preventive detention for insisting on Press freedom.

Naturally, ex-detainees are now the most ardent among those who advocate a tough line against "Nkrumahists". Radically-minded people in general, such as students and lecturers, also tend to demand a cleaner break with the past than the somewhat mild regime of General Ankrah is providing.

It was, on the whole, the same "radical" opinion which had been loudest in its support of the rising Kwame Nkrumah originally—presumably because he also promised the cleanest break with the past.

These feelings are reflected among some of the younger officers in the Revolutionary Council. One of them told me that, speaking for himself, he saw no reason why Gbedemah should not be interned, "even though he quarrelled with Nkrumah, he was one of the architects of the regime."

But General Ankrah clearly feels there are more urgent tasks than endless recriminations. He also knows the dangers of repeating the mistakes of the old regime, and looking up too many people. Apart from the humanitarian considerations, this has obvious political dangers.

That the regime is in some ways already under pressure is partly due to the cumbersome structure of the Council of Liberation, whose members, apart from Police Commissioner Harley, have no specific responsibilities. The "rule by committee" is now to be streamlined, and plans are ready to allocate specific subjects to specific members.

Another important step forward—one which paves the way to a return of civilian government in Ghana—is the imminent appointment of a constitutional committee.

"Return to civilian rule might take us another two or three years," General Ankrah told a visiting reporter. To make his feeling about political life quite clear, he added: "This is prison you know. I don't want to be in prison. I don't know why politicians enjoy this."

(To be continued)

ADVERTISING RATES

Display: Column inch, Af. 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.

Editorial

READINESS TO
TAKE A RISK

The two men who pooled their resources and joined hands eight years ago to establish the Sakhi Mashinkaran Limited in Mazari Sharif were not extremely wealthy merchants. They were average businessmen who had made some money through wholesale and retail like other businessmen in that province or other provinces of the country. But they had something which is lacking in most of our other businessmen: the readiness to take a risk.

The courage which they showed in stepping into the world of industry from that of the bazar dealer paid dividends. In the course of eight years their capital increased from one million afghanis to almost 14 million.

In exercising a little courage they not only helped themselves by becoming an established industrial concern with wider horizons opened to them. They also provided employment opportunities to many skilled and unskilled workers, farmers, and landowners.

One can even say that as a result of this venture the country came one step nearer self-sufficiency. The company helped boost cotton production in the area by processing and selling outside Afghanistan what they could not sell inside the country.

Of course, the success of the company can be attributed partly to the help which the government extends to such plants under the provisions of the law on encouragement of investment and encouraging of industry. However, personal initiative was the most vital factor.

Further growth of the company, and the increase of advantage of its cotton production and improvement of processing of cotton and cotton seeds depends on the initiative of other industrialists in the country and the government authorities concerned with development of the industry for the welfare of the people and strengthening of the economy of the nation.

For instance, it is perfectly evident that raw material is sold much cheaper than treated or processed material. Yet we export much more raw than processed cotton. We export cotton seeds and import cotton seed oil. We export our cotton and import all sorts of cotton cloth.

Perhaps we can't set up enough edible oil, and soap making factories to make use of all the cotton seeds available in the country. But we certainly could use more of our cotton at home.

To do this we don't need to build large new factories. Full utilisation of our existing production capacity will result in greater local consumption of our cotton crop and thus save money no longer needed to import processed cotton for other uses.

It is doubtful whether all our textile mills are working at peak capacity. If they are not it is not because there is lack of raw material, or skilled personnel, or a ready market. It is due to lack of proper management.

No management, and it may be very well be true of the Sakhi Mashinkaran Limited, too, practices quality control or engages in product and market research.

There are certain things which can be done right away and for which there is no need for specialist's advice, study or research. More bed sheets, and pillow cases are needed in virtually every home in the country. Attempts could also be made to improve the quality and designs of the cloth used for curtains and upholstery.

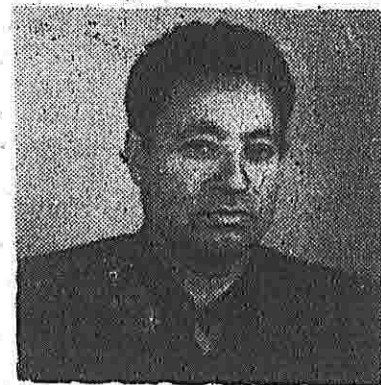
Thousands of metres of imported cotton is used for covering chairs if designers keep in mind the people's taste and their purchasing moods.

Since we are trying to promote cottage industries our textile mills which all have ample facilities for spinning could sell thread to villagers all over the country. The sales price of such products produced by the Afghan-textile mills is quite reasonable. It only remains to increase production in that mill and for other mills to follow suit.

Ghulam Sakhi, Sharif Believe More
Businessmen Should Invest In Industry

By A Staff Writer

Ghulam Sakhi, the president of the Sakhi Sennati Ltd. before investing in an industrial plant, was engaged in the export-import business. But in order to serve the country more effectively Ghulam Sakhi with his friend Mohammad Sharif, who was also a businessman, decided to invest in cotton processing in which the chances for development was promising. However, to do this required courage, considering the lack of experience in the field, said Ghulam Sakhi.



GHULAM SAKHI

In 1959, Ghulam Sakhi and Mohammad Sharif pooled their capital and gave up their profitable import-export business.

However, Ghulam Sakhi and Mohammad Sharif were determined to become industrialists and in 1958 they obtained permission from the Ministry of Industries and Mines and began setting up their plant.

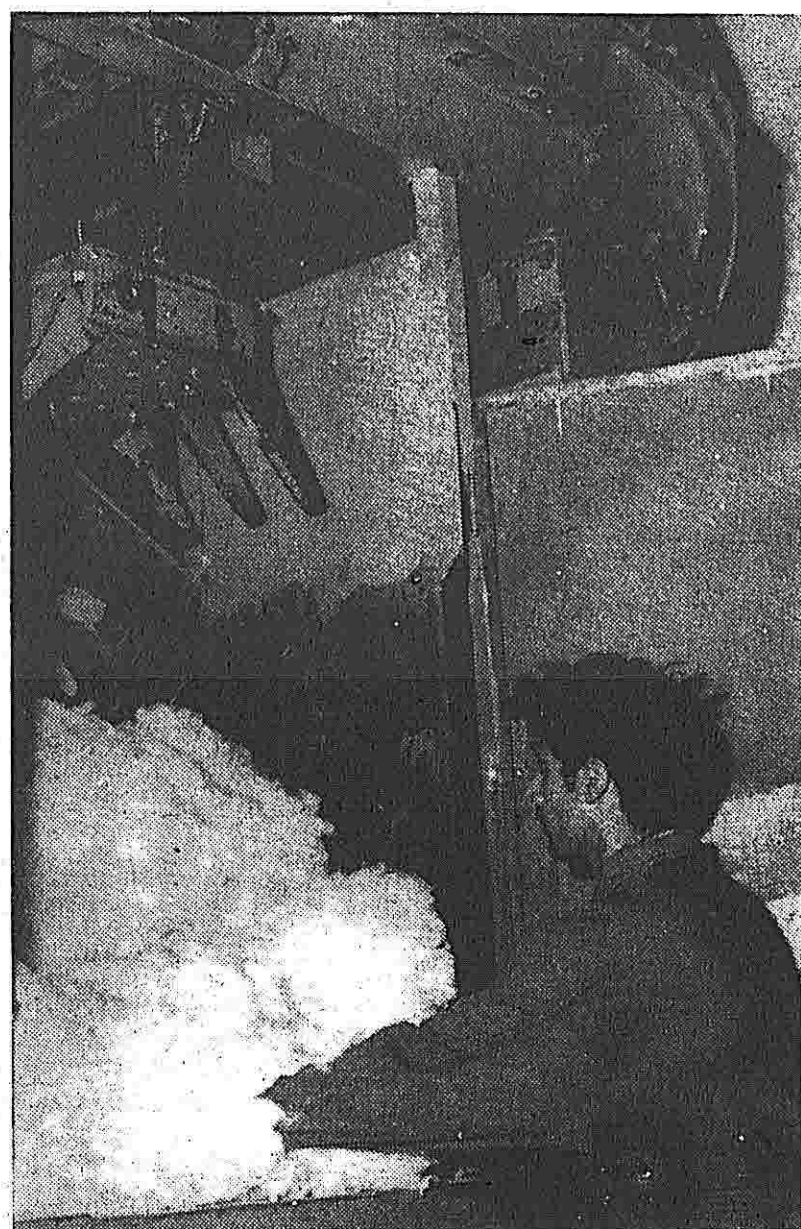
After going through a series of hardships of finding adequate capital and sufficient facilities Sakhi and Sharif were able to pay off their debts.

Although now the plant is well-equipped and the work goes smoothly with the help of automatic machines, Sakhi and Sharif would like one day, as they have envisaged in their development plan, to have some other plants such of oil extracting, soap-making and some small textiles plants, too.

With the installation of oil extracting and soap-making machinery which Sakhi and Sharif are trying to get permission to import from the Ministry of Mines and Industries, the owners of Sakhi Sennati will complete their first plant.

Ghulam Sakhi and Mohammad Sharif believe that more businessmen should invest in industry.

They believe that the courage, sacrifice, perseverance and the help of government and people are keys to success in any industry.



Cotton being made ready for the press.



Transferring the cotton from storage to the gin.

SAKHI COTTON MILLS GROW RAPIDLY

By A Staff Writer

Sakhi Sennati Ltd. of Mazari Sharif is one among several recently established cotton mills processing raw cotton fibre from the northern tier of Afghanistan into one of the country's major export commodities. Underwritten in 1957 with a private investment of Af. 1,000,000 by Ghulam Sakhi and Mohammad Sharif, the company has since experienced considerable growth with a thirteen fold return on the initial investment in 1964.

The plant houses 38 sets of machines for sorting, pressing, and ginning and employs 64 workers and 17 administrators. Four generators, producing respectively 14,65,125, and 400 kilowatt of electricity, can meet all the power requirements of the plant.

Cotton Exported

In 1965 the company purchased 7,406,120 kials of raw cotton from local farms. Out of 2,707,800 kilos ginned, 4,715,600 kilos of cotton seeds were extracted. During this period 2,502,532 kilos of ginned cotton, 754,750 kilos of cotton seeds and 100,000 kilos of sesame oil were exported bringing into the company over one million dollars in receipts.

Between 1958 and 1964 a total of 3,243 tons of cotton were sold to textile plants within the country.

The amount of ginned cotton exported in the same period to the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, West Germany and Britain reached 7,764 tons. Cotton seed exports, from 1958 to 1964, to the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia totalled 5,097 tons. Local plants used 11,872 kilos and farmers, 2,234 tons.

Fire Proof

Referring to the quality of cotton and the baling capacity of the plant, Ghulam Sakhi said 15 bales of cotton weighing between 200 and 250 kilos are baled per hour. The cotton remains fire proof for about two months and is not affected by humidity during this period either.

In connection with this, Sakhi noted, the plant can gin and press and make ready for export within seven months practically the entire raw cotton crop of northern Afghanistan.

Although Sakhi Sennati Ltd. is privately owned it has received government assistance via bank credit extensions. In 1966, the plant obtained a credit of 54 million afghanis at eight per cent interest from Da Afghanistan Bank.

Sales Procedures

The cotton sales are directed by the Ministry of Commerce and made abroad through representatives of the Banke Mille and Da Afghanistan Bank.

At present the plant is not allowed to sell its products outside the regions fixed by the Ministry.

Sakhi mentioned that last year 400 tons of ginned cotton were exported to London yet according to the Afghan Trading Company, London, the cotton has not as yet been sold. The discrepancy was

brought to the attention of the Ministry of Commerce which agreed to send a representative of the Sakhi Sennati to London to investigate the causes for the delay.

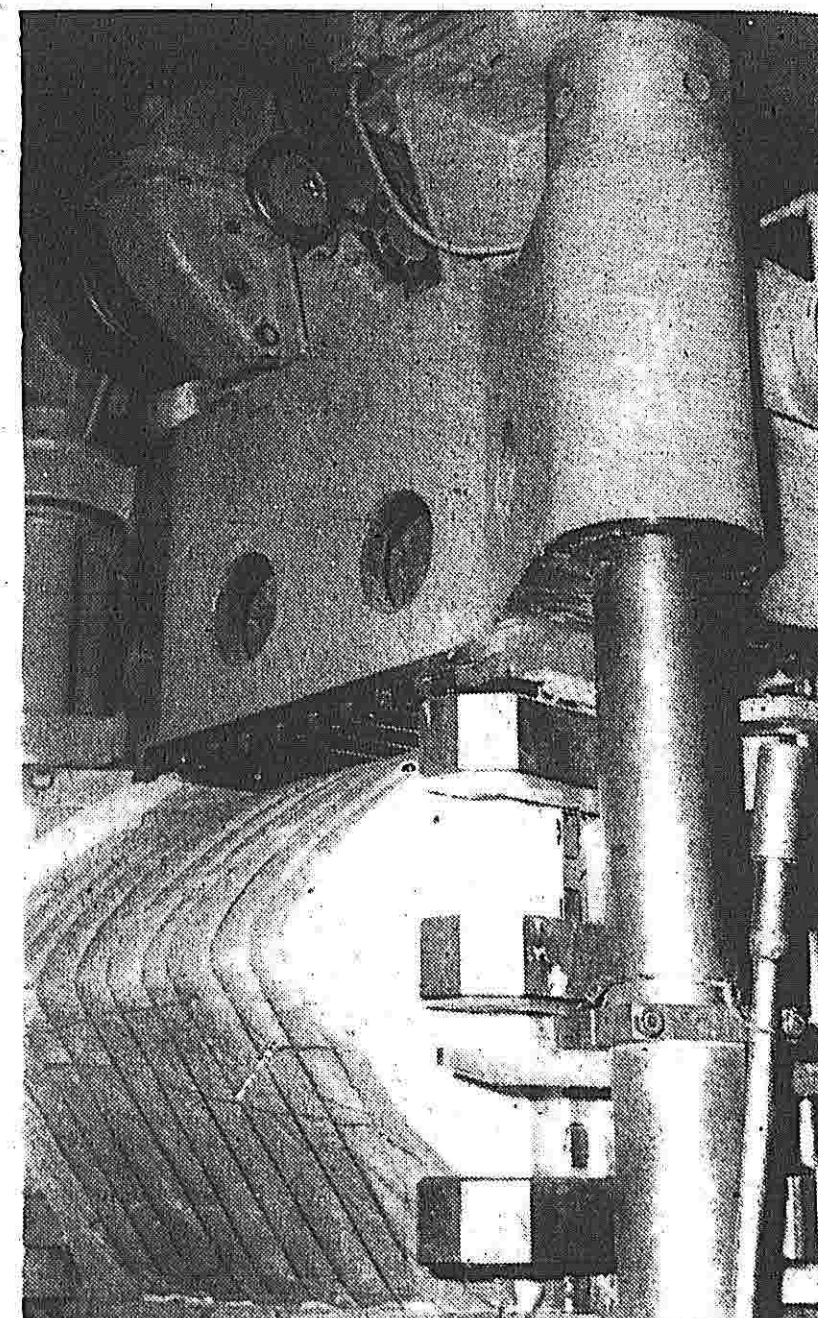
Well-Equipped Workshop

The Sakhi Sennati has a well-equipped workshop which repairs company cars and machinery but other people can also avail themselves of the company's facilities.

Sakhi Sennati Ltd. plans to expand in the areas of oil extracting, soap production, and textiles according to its development plan.

At present the factory covers six acres but the plant is not adequate even for current operations and will have to be enlarged to meet the requirements of planned industrial expansion.

The headquarters of Sakhi Sennati Ltd. are in Mazari Sharif, in Balkh Province, with representatives in Kabul, Balkh, Daulatabad, Shortepa, Aqcha, Khulm, and Shulgar.



The cotton is baled automatically.

EUROPE'S BIGGEST CONSUMER MARKET

By Gustav Niermann

Travellers passing through the industrial areas of the Rhine and the Ruhr can hardly distinguish where one town ends and another begins. The burgeoning cities of Essen, Dortmund, Bochum and Duisburg are gradually swallowing up the surrounding countryside. It is becoming something of a surprise to find farmland among the pitheads, coking plants and steel works. Yet, despite outward appearances, there is progressive farming going on in the area. Local farmers are still playing a major role in supplying the population.

The Federal State of North Rhine-Westphalia, which has good farming land lying between the Dutch border and the Weser, has some 17 million inhabitants. The industrial area can in fact be called Europe's biggest consumer market. It is a market that flourishes because the State Government of North Rhine-Westphalia encourages all possibilities for modernising its agriculture and increasing yields. Farmers are not discouraged by the need to supplement supplies by imports from abroad, mainly from the other Common Market Countries. They throw themselves into their own task wholeheartedly.

The agricultural industry of North Rhine-Westphalia has at its disposal about 0.12 hectares per head of the population. The

rest of West Germany has about 0.25 hectares of arable land per head of the population, while in France the figure is 0.73 hectares per head.

But despite this unfavourable ratio of population to arable land, North Rhine-Westphalia farmers are able to supply 80 per cent of demand in the state for potatoes and 60 per cent of the wheat requirement. Depending on the harvest, between 50 and 60 per cent of private and industrial sugar requirements are met by home production.

Under existing conditions, the processing industry has of necessity assumed great importance, both for the consumer and for agriculture. The processing industry has become so efficient, that it forms the very basis of the farming industry by accounting for roughly 75 per cent of sales revenue. The growing demands of the consumer for high grade foodstuffs—reflecting in increased consumption of meat, poultry, eggs, milk and milk products—increased marketing prospects.

Figures are impressive: About 100 per cent of demand for milk and about 45 per cent of butter consumption are met from the state farming industry. With an annual milk yield of over 4,000 kilograms per cow on average, North Rhine-Westphalian farmers are well above federal average, which is about 3,500 kilograms per cow. In this field modern breeding and advanced feeding methods are proving their worth. While the number of beef farmers has diminished, the remaining herds have improved.

Yearly meat consumption in North Rhine-Westphalia is about one million tons. The big demand for feeding stuffs (fodder, oil cake and fish meal) can only be met by buying abroad. Roughly one third of West Germany's needs for important feeding stuffs are for North Rhine-Westphalia—a state which possesses only 16 per cent of West Germany's available agricultural land.

It is an outstanding achievement that roughly 50 per cent of the demand for beef cattle can be met from the state's own agricultural resources. It can be said without exaggeration that North Rhine-Westphalia's farming industry will remain capable of keeping pace with the increasing demands being made on it.

Future prospects will also not be dimmed through the new marketing phase introduced in the European Economic Community. It seems more likely that the opening up of wider fields for cooperation will make advantageous expansion possible.

Enayetullah Invests
In Furniture Plant

KABUL, July 19, (Bakhtar).—Following the government policy of encouraging private investment, a factory called the Pakhtia Industrial Plant, has been established in Kabul, a source in the Ministry of Mines and Industries disclosed on Sunday.

This plant in which an initial capital of over seven hundred thousand afghanis has been invested by Enayatullah and will soon begin operation.

According to the source the plant will produce furniture and construction materials and is equipped with all needed machinery.

Free Exchange Rates At
D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, July 19.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani per unit of foreign currency:

Buying		Selling	
Af. 75.00 (per U.S. dollar)		Af. 75.50	
Af. 210.00 (per one pound sterling)		Af. 211.40	
Af. 1875.00 (per hundred German mark)		Af. 1887.50	
Af. 1746.21 (per hundred Swiss franc)		Af. 1757.86	
Af. 1518.21 (per hundred French franc)		1528.35	

BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

Pound Under Pressure, Massive Credit Squeeze Planned In UK

LONDON, July 19, (Reuters).—

The pound sterling came under fresh pressure Monday as British cabinet ministers and top government officials rushed out final drafts of a massive credit squeeze to bolster the currency.

The sterling-dollar rate opened most industrial share prices also on the foreign exchange at 2.7872 but soon dropped to 2.7865, while

Changes In Ghana

(Continued from page 2)

A new breakthrough on the economic front came during a recent meeting between the Economic Committee and leading importers. The trouble was that as well as Ghana's much-publicised foreign debts incurred over capital development, there was a long backlog of consumer goods unpaid for, because of the shortage of foreign currency. A total of £18 million is now outstanding to Western suppliers and another £8 million to Eastern ones.

At the meeting it was agreed to draw a line at June 1—all payments thereafter to be made regularly each month, while the accumulated debt would be renegotiated. This satisfies both sides, as it means the goods can start to flow.

Every Sunday night is Nkrumah night on the radio. When Radio Ghana closes for the night, diligent listeners have only to move their radio dials slightly to the right to hear the voice of their old master. In practice, few are sufficiently diligent. But when Nkrumah repeats his ludicrous promise, as he did the other Sunday, to reconquer Ghana by the end of June, the word is gleefully passed around Nkrumah is a source of amusement.

Part of this violent personal feeling against Nkrumah is a reaction from a too-severe father figure. But the feeling is fed daily by the sittings of the corruption inquiry commission, which are reported at great length on the radio. Sophisticated people in Accra are already beginning to get bored with these apparently endless recitations of malpractice, but up-country it obviously takes more time to undo a decade of Nkrumahist propaganda.

In the commissions every day provides its drama. Six astonished former Cabinet Ministers were told recently by a commission chairman that they were liable to pay back £1 million, being the illicit profit that was made, though not by them, on a business deal. The deal was the sale in 1962 of the trading empire of A.G. Leventis, the Greek-Cypriot business magnate.

The commission chairman, Justice Apaloo, said the commission had evidence that the Cabinet was originally offered the assets for £4,500,000. They turned down this offer, but later agreed to buy the assets for £6 million. The chairman added: "The commission is convinced that Kwame Nkrumah himself negotiated to accept £1 million for himself and Leventis paid him £750,000 out of this amount."

The pattern of foreign businessmen, contractors and financiers (some were all three rolled into one) inflating costs of contracts or deals so as to put the balance in politicians' pockets, re-emerges again and again.

As for Nkrumah's own takings, E.O. Adiyah, Chief Internal Auditor of the Bank of Ghana, said Nkrumah's accounts in one Ghana bank stood this year at £434,000. The highest individual payment from the account was to the now-famous Miss Genoviva Marais, the South-African born woman whom Nkrumah made Controller of Programmes in the television service and presented with a Ford Thunderbird car.

The payment to Miss Marais was for £10,000. She is still in Ghana under detention. (OFNS).

CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA

colour film with Farsi translation.
THE BARRETS OF WIMPOLE STREET

PARK CINEMA

At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m. Iranian film.

THE LOST FLOWER

KABUL CINEMA

At 2, 5 and 7:30 Indian films.

SANGRAM and SHANAHEE

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 2, 5, 7:30 p.m. Indian colour film.

LUTERA

WEATHER

Kabul:	33c	16c
Kandahar:	40c	21c
Herat:	38c	22c
Mazar-i-Sharif:	41c	30c
Kunduz:	40c	25c
Jalalabad:	42c	25c
Salang (north):	16c	5c
Farah:	45c	23c
Tomorrow's outlook: Cloudy.		
In Kabul, Max. 32c min. 16c.		

PHARMACIES OPEN TONIGHT

Farhad: First part of Jodi Maiwand, Tel. 24906

Ansari: Sahri Nau near par, Tel. 20520

Bu Ali: Second part of Jodi Maiwand, Tel. 23575

Lugman: First part of Jodi Maiwand near Pamir Cinema, Tel. 24174



Saifurrahman Samadi, President of Vocational Education in the Ministry of Education (first right) represented Afghanistan at the International Conference on Education in Geneva from July 7 to 16.

Home News In Brief

BAGHLAN, July 19, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Abdul Aziz, President of Rozantoon, accompanied by two WHO advisers, arrived here to study the possibilities of opening a mother and child centre in the city.

KABUL, July 19, (Bakhtar).—Ataullah Nasir Zia, Afghan Ambassador in Delhi, left Kabul for India yesterday. He was here to participate in the welcoming of the Indian Vice-President Dr. Zakir Hussain here.

Successful Brain Operation Changes Medical Theories

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, July 19, (AP).—An operation in which half the cerebrum of an adult male was removed is being viewed by doctors here as possibly leading to significant revisions of medical theories about the human brain.

Heretofore, such surgery had been considered practical only in cases of children under 15, but the patient in this case a 47-year-old man, is given a chance to lead a relatively normal life.

Now more than seven months since the Surgery Dr. Aaron Smith of the University of Nebraska College of Medicine said the patient proved some of the "rigid and traditional concepts in textbooks are wrong."

"Either hemisphere of the brain, right or left, can do much more than thought possible in an adult," he said.

The case was revealed Sunday by the Omaha World-Herald in a copy-righted story.

Last December 7, the patient underwent four hours of surgery during which the entire left half of his cerebrum was removed because of a malignant tumor.

Other right-handed adults afflicted with tumors and undergoing left hemispherectomies, as the operation is called, have not survived long enough to indicate the outcome of such an operation.

Dr. Smith said the left cerebrum traditionally has been considered the "dominant" hemisphere in almost all right-handed persons and more than half of those who are left-handed.

It was generally thought that the left hemisphere controlled not only speech and verbal comprehension, but visual colour discrimination, purposeful movement of both right and left arms and the ability to accomplish certain "higher" intellectual tasks.

Dr. Smith said the patient's memory "was well preserved, much better than anyone expected."

Immediately following surgery, the man still could speak spontaneously, 10 weeks later he asked his first questions. He continues to show post-operative improvement, the doctor said.

Paris, Bonn And German Unification

General de Gaulle may provide West German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard with something of a surprise on the German reunification problem when the two leaders meet in Bonn next week.

On his recent visit to the Soviet Union, de Gaulle did not plead with Kremlin leaders directly in favour of Bonn's classic attitude to the subject.

Diverging from Bonn's apparently rigid line that reunification hangs on the free vote by East Germans, he urged the Russians to consider a solution within the framework of the reconciliation of the whole of Europe.

The French and German governments agreed to cut out protocol for the meeting and compress the two leaders' talks into a single day—Thursday—contrary to the usual

World Briefs

OTTAWA, July 19, (DPA).—Doctors Sunday were forced to amputate the left arm of four-year-old Canadian girl Myra Blair five days after they had sewed the girls two arms back onto the body following a moving machine accident. Doctors said here Monday the right arm was "still alive," but it would be known in a few days only if their 12-hour operation was successful.

PARIS, July 19, (DPA).—Marc Chagall Monday donated 60 of his paintings, all recent, to the French state. They will go to a "Chagall memorial" museum to be built in Nizza, French Riviera, where the painter signed the deed of donation.

WASHINGTON, July 19, (AP).—The US Senate opened debate on the \$3.2 billion foreign aid bill Monday and voted to ban aid to any country that allows its ships or planes to carry supplies to North Vietnam.

NEW DELHI, July 19, (DPA).—Seventeen people were killed at Hardwar near Lucknow Monday when torrential rains triggered a stampede from the site of the "Amavasya" fair pilgrimage, according to reports reaching here.

BAGHDAD, July 19, (DPA).—Iraqi Prime Minister Abder Rahman el-Bazzaz visits Cairo next Friday at the invitation of his UAR counterpart, Zakkaria Mohieddine, it was officially confirmed here Sunday.

TOKYO, July 19, (Reuters).—A Japanese company claimed Monday laser beams would help it to put a new car into production in one year—half the time it needed by conventional means.

WASHINGTON, July 19, (AP).—U.S. State Department officials said Monday that the home visit of U.S. Ambassador Edwin Reischauer from his Tokyo post is strictly for "routine consultations."

TASHKENT, July 19, (Tass).—At 15:21 local time Monday the "Tashkent" seismic station recorded a force of five earth tremor. A four-force tremor was recorded early in the morning.

The total number of earth tremors, from April 26, has reached 600.

RAWALPINDI, July 19, (Reuters).—The state owned Pakistan International Airline is to buy three more Boeing to add to its jet fleet, the government said Monday.

LONDON, July 19, (Reuters).—President Ayub Khan of Pakistan is to visit Britain for 10 days from November 17, Buckingham Palace announced Monday.

SYDNEY, July 19, (Reuters).—European shipping companies are seeking a 7.2 per cent increase in freight rates on most Australian exports to Britain and Europe, the chairman of the overseas shipping representatives' association, G.P. Johnson, announced Monday.

Gemini 10 Crew Scheduled To Carry Out Experiments

(Continued from page 1)

March 16 Gemini-8 flight. Astronaut Collins scrambles from the Gemini ship for a 55-minute spacewalk beginning with a close look at the old Agena. He works on the end of a 50-foot (15-meter) line, controlling his movements with a hand-held jet gun.

Thursday—splashdown in the Atlantic Ocean, about 350 miles (560 kilometers) east of Cape Kennedy after 70 hours in space, at about 4:38 p.m. EDT (20:38 GMT).

Periodically during the mission the men plan to conduct 16 scientific experiments, ranging from photographing certain stars in ultraviolet light to measuring the "wake" of invisible atomic particles left by the speeding Gemini craft.

Success in the dual rendezvous would be the first in history.

Fourth Rendezvous

Rendezvous and docking with Agena-10 would mark the fourth time that U.S. orbiting vehicles have met in space and the second time they have physically fastened together. The Soviet Union, which has not launched a manned space flight since March, 1965, has yet to demonstrate rendezvous and docking capability.

The maneuvers are part of the U.S. plan to return Apollo astronauts safely from the moon. After the moon landing in the small lunar excursion ship, the astronauts must take off to rejoin the mother Apollo craft waiting in lunar orbit, for return to earth. The large Apollo mother craft, or pilots' quarters, is the only segment with a heat shield to protect the men from burning up on re-entry through the earth's atmosphere to earth.

Gemini 10 is the seventh U.S. two-man flight. Only two remain to complete the Gemini series before year-end and open the way for earth-circling practice flights with the three-man Apollo craft that is scheduled to make the moon trip before 1970.

The Gemini-10 astronauts plan to conduct more scientific experiments on their three-day flight than were assigned to any previous U.S. manned mission, except the 14-day Gemini-7.

Astronauts John Young and Michael Collins are to perform 16 scientific, technological and medical experiments, eight of them new.

Out of the tests could come new knowledge of the origin and nature of young "hot" stars, of electrified particles that trail in the wake of a spacecraft, of airglow above the earth's horizon, and new techniques for using "sky landmarks" for the manned Apollo voyage to the moon late in the decade.

Dual Meeting

The tests, important as they

Southwest Africa

(Continued from page 1)

Ambassador Endakachew Makonnen of Ethiopia said Monday the decision of the World Court was received "with great surprise and disappointment."

Several African nations, following a brief "consultative" session Monday afternoon, announced plans for a meeting of OAU members Tuesday (1400 GMT) to consider what action to take next. The OAU includes about 36 African nations in the United Nations.

Although the court's ruling came as a disappointment to a number of delegations, Ambassador Achkar Marof of Guinea, head of the UN committee on South Africa's apartheid (segregation) policies, said:

"I'm not surprised, and I'm glad because this will convince Africans that they can't expect this question to be settled by reasonable means."

Southwest African National Union (Swan) Monday night rejected absolutely the findings of the International Court of Justice. The union's chief representative here warned that "the international community must bear the consequences of what may follow."

The spokesman, Andries Booyes, declared birthright to independence is an unalienable right that cannot be determined by a court of law."

Chinese Offer

(Continued from page 1)

through to North Vietnam and there should be no doubt about that," he said.

In Hanoi tens of thousands of armed militia singing battle songs marched through Hanoi in response to President Ho Chi-Minh's call to arms. New China News Agency reported Monday.

The report, monitored here said the militia-men, women and youths-joined North Vietnamese lining the streets Sunday after the President's partial mobilisation order.

Their slogans echoed their leader's fighting broadcast in which he summoned them to fiercer efforts against the Americans.

The agency said he pledged at a mass rally to turn every street and every house into a strong fortress.

"Whether the U.S. aggressors come by air or on the ground, they would be submerged in the people's war in Vietnam and would have no chance to return home," a resolution declared.

The Hanoi datelined report said the marchers carried portraits of President Ho and banners reading:

"The army and the people of the whole country unite like one man, defy hardships and sacrifices and fight on to complete victory."

Warning

America Monday warned the committee of the International Red Cross Organisation in Geneva "disastrous consequences" would result if Hanoi did not apply the Geneva conventions to American pilots captured in North Vietnam and put them on trial.

U.S. Chief Delegate to the United Nations, Arthur Goldberg, handed the Washington government message to Roger Gallopin, Vice-President of the Red Cross Organisation.

Goldberg later told newsmen there could be no doubt that American pilots shot down over North Vietnam, and other U.S. prisoners of North Vietnam or the Viet Cong should enjoy the benefits of the Red Cross conventions on prisoners of war.

Any such charges against the pilots would clearly be a breach of the conventions.

North Vietnamese and Viet Cong had already on many occasions violated the conventions, by not revealing the prisoners names to the Red Cross and by failing to appoint a protective power for them.

Furthermore the Americans had had to run the gauntlet through crowds of jeering onlookers in Hanoi, the North Vietnam capital, Goldberg claimed.

He added that the American government was extremely anxious about the situation of the American prisoners-of-war.

The importance of the issue was underlined by the fact that he had personally been instructed to hand the message to the Red Cross.

Meanwhile a UN report says North Vietnam so far has not replied to an appeal Sunday by UN Secretary General U Thant not to try captured U.S. airmen as war criminals.

U Thant had warned in his appeal that trials and subsequent sentencing of U.S. airmen shot down over North Vietnam would lead to a dangerous escalation of the Vietnam war which harboured the makings of a Third World War.

No Arguing

In Tokyo Prime Minister Sato said the nations involved in the Vietnam conflict should first sit down at the conference table without arguing about the conditions for peace talks beforehand.

Such argument should wait until after both sides had got together for direct negotiations, the Prime Minister stressed.

ICE CUBES

Ice cubes made from boiled water are available at a reasonable price at the Kabul International Airport Restaurant.

FOR SHEER DELIGHT

