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Kabul Times (July 20, 1966, vol. 5, no. 97)

Bakhtar News Agency

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VOL. V, NO. 97

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1966 (SARATAN 29, 1345, S.H.)

Wolesi Jirgah Approves Law On Political Parties

KABUL, July 20, (Bakhtar).—The general session of the Wolesi Jirgah met yesterday and completed consideration of the draft law on the political parties. Articles 34 to the end were accepted with certain amendments. The House then approved the political parties law. It met in the morning and in the afternoon under the chairmanship of Dr. Abdul Zahir, the President of the Wolesi Jirgah.

Premier Accepts Invitation To Visit West Germany

KABUL, July 20, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal has been invited to pay an official and friendly visit to the Federal Republic of Germany.

The invitation was extended by Dr. Moltmann, the West German Ambassador in Kabul to the Prime Minister yesterday morning on behalf of West German Chancellor Dr. Erhard.

A Foreign Ministry source said that the invitation has been accepted with thanks.

A date for the visit will be fixed later, the source added.

Committee On UN Financial Problems Makes Proposals

UNITED NATIONS, July 20, (Reuter).—Appointment of an Inspector-General to watch the fiscal policies of all UN bodies is among proposals to be made public today in the report of a Special Committee on UN Financial Problems, committee sources said.

The 14-nation committee, set up last year by General Assembly, agreed that the UN ought to tighten its purse strings.

The committee chairman, Mario Majoli of Italy, will hold a press conference today in conjunction with publication of the report to the Assembly, based on an exhaustive study of UN financial problems.

The sources said the committee agreed on a request to Secretary-General U Thant to look into the appointment of a fiscal Inspector-General whose jurisdiction would include the specialised agencies such as the World Health Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organisation and UNESCO, and regional and ancillary bodies.

France, with a tradition of thrift in public spending, proposed creation of the special committee in the debate on the financial problems which brought the UN to the brink of bankruptcy, chiefly because of its peace-keeping expenditures.

Informed sources said the committee had rejected a Soviet proposal for a "wedding cake" pattern of financing, with three tiers or categories of spending culminating a top, peace-keeping tier, contributions to which should be voluntary.

Otherwise, they said, the report represented a consensus of the members—its achievement after weeks of often bitter debate and fears at one time that no accord would be reached.

Besides Italy, committee members are Argentina, Brazil, Britain, Canada, France, Hungary, India, Japan, Nigeria, Senegal, the Soviet Union, the United Arab Republic and the United States.

Astronaut Photographs Stars But Fumes Limit Space Stand

CAPE KENNEDY, July 20, (Reuter).—U.S. Astronaut Michael Collins poked his head and shoulders into space Tuesday and surveyed "an extremely bright object" in the skies which he guessed was his next target in orbit.

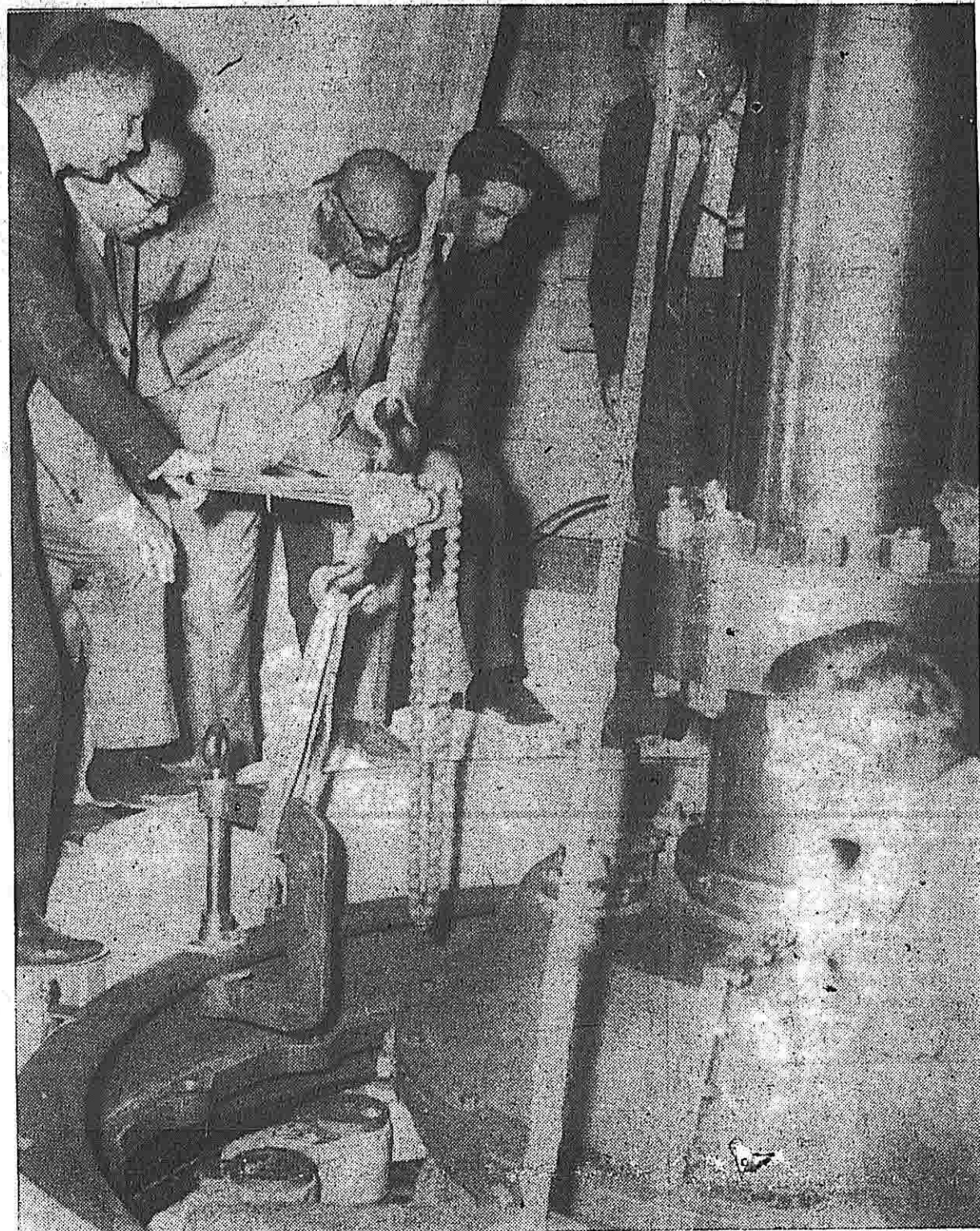
Collins, standing on the right-hand seat in Gemini 10 for an hour, flared over Australia at sunrise and took pictures of the southern cross.

He moved back inside ahead of schedule when his and John Young's eyes watered to the point "We couldn't see."

Collins told controllers Tuesday the fumes rose from the space craft's environment control system, and when they no-

WHO Statistics Advisor Meets Dr. Hakimi

KABUL, July 20, (Bakhtar).—Deputy Minister of Health Dr. Abdul Rahman Hakimi met the statistics advisor of the World Health Organisation Dr. E. Soop and exchanged views with him on the development of health statistics in Afghanistan.



His Majesty the King inspected the work on the Mahipar Hydro-electric plant yesterday.

N.V. Envoys Say U.S. POW's To Be Tried As War Criminals; Ho Cables Thomas, Sams Shot

War Can Be Won, U.S. Congressmen Say

PEKING, July 20, (Reuter).—Captured American pilots in Vietnam will face trial as war criminals, North Vietnam's Ambassador announced here Tuesday.

The Ambassador, Tran Tu Binh, who made the statement in answer to questions at a press conference, said American pilots who had taken part in the bombing of North Vietnam "cannot be considered as prisoners of war and cannot benefit from the Geneva convention."

The pilots were regarded as war criminals and "they'll be put on trial and judged by the Vietnamese people, according to Vietnamese law."

His statement paralleled one North Vietnam's Ambassador in Prague, Phan Van Su, who told reporters that American airmen would "stand trial at our courts of law."

The North Vietnamese Ambassador did not indicate when the airmen would be put on trial nor did he state precisely what charges they would face.

Tran Tu Binh reiterated that his

government's precondition for any negotiations for peace talks was the withdrawal of United States forces from Vietnam.

In Prague, the Czechoslovak news agency Ceteka reported that the North Vietnamese Ambassador there had stated: "The American fliers are not prisoners of war, but criminals."

Today's statement followed growing apprehension in Washington over the fate of the captured airmen, some of whom have been paraded through the streets of Hanoi, the North Vietnamese capital.

American officials say at least 33 airmen are held by the North Vietnamese.

The United States maintains that trial of the airmen would violate the Geneva conventions governing prisoners of war, but the North Vietnamese say these conventions do not apply as there is no formal state of war in Vietnam.

The permanent United States representative to the United Nations, Arthur Goldberg, Monday warned the International Red Cross, in Geneva of "disastrous consequences" if the prisoners were put on trial.

Meanwhile, in New York, Norman Thomas, socialist party leader, received a cable Tuesday from Ho Chi Minh, in which the North Vietnamese President said his government's policy toward war prisoners was a humanitarian one.

The cable was in reply to a message sent by Thomas to the North Vietnam President.

In his cablegram, Thomas had said:

"As worker for peace and strong critic of American bombings I respectfully report that the execution of captured American fliers would have disastrous effects upon American public in our effort to win it for peace and justice in Vietnam."

"It would make almost certain great intensification and prolongation of war."

The Ho Chi Minh reply said: "Thank you for your message. No doubt you know that policy of government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam with regard to enemies captured in war is a humanitarian policy."

(Contd. on page 4)

(Continued on page 4)

Progress On Mahipar Power Project Pleases His Majesty

KABUL, July 20, (Bakhtar).—

His Majesty the King visited the Mahipar hydro-electric power station yesterday morning. The project is located 40 miles south of Kabul.

His Majesty expressed his satisfaction over the speed with which the work on the project is being carried out. It will be completed this year.

His Majesty, accompanied by Engineer Abdul Samad Salim, the Minister of Mines and Industries, arrived at the Gazak Dam site at 9:40 a.m.

His Majesty was received by Abdullah Gulijan, the President of Industries in the Ministry of Mines and Industries and the chief of the Mahipar pro-

ject, the West German experts working on the project and the Afghan workers.

"The fact that work on the project is progressing with speed and that it will be completed before the assigned time is a cause of satisfaction to us", His Majesty said during his inspection tour.

I am pleased to see, His Majesty said, that Afghan youth working on the project with the cooperation of our German friends are learning skills. In the future their services will be useful on other projects in the country.

"The friendly West German government has once again shown great interest in completing projects which makes us very happy," His Majesty said.

His Majesty first inspected the plan and the design for the dam.

His Majesty later inspected the dam, the water control room, the electric power plant and the residential quarters for the staff working on the project.

The West German experts gave explanations to His Majesty as the inspection continued.

Engineer Gulijan told His Majesty that where the dam changes the course of water a tunnel has been constructed.

The two turbines of the dam will produce 24,000 kilowatts of electricity and the third turbine will produce 64,000 kilowatts.

The first turbine with a capacity of 22,000 kilowatts will begin operation December 18 this year.

The second turbine will begin operation in February of next year.

Work on the project carried out by 1,200 Afghan workers and 90 West German experts began on January 18, 1965.

The main tunnel of the project has a length of 3,595 metres and the vertical tunnel a length of 248 metres.

Anwari Explains Ministry Budget

KABUL, July 20, (Bakhtar).—Mehrano Jirgah committees met yesterday morning.

Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, the Minister of Education, appeared before the Committee on Financial and Budgetary Affairs of the House and answered questions from the Senators on the current budget of his Ministry. The Minister took some questions with him to answer later. President of the Board of Planning Mohammad Aref Ghausi and chief of administration of the Ministry Abdul Ghafoor Sofeizadad accompanied the Minister.

Earlier in the morning the President of the State Land and Settlement Department Engineer Mohammad Bashir Lodin accompanied by the chief of administration in the department appeared before the Committee and answered questions from the Senators on the current budget of his department.

Mohammad Hashim Mirzad, the President of Geological Survey Department of the Ministry of Mines and Industries, accompanied by the chief of administration in the Ministry, appeared before the committee yesterday morning and answered questions from the committee on the budget of the Ministry.

Afghanistan And Czechoslovakia Sign Agreement

KABUL, July 20, (Bakhtar).—The scientific, cultural and education programme protocol for 1966 between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia was signed yesterday.

The agreement which was renewed for another year was signed at the Ministry of Education.

According to the protocol, which was signed by the Deputy Minister of Education Dr. Mohammad Akram and the Czechoslovakian Ambassador Z. Eibel yesterday morning, the government of Czechoslovakia will offer a number of scholarships to Afghan students and the two countries will also exchange cultural delegations and scholars.

Cooperation between the Bakhtar News Agency and Ceteka News Agency and mutual recognition of one another's efforts in the educational and cultural fields are also included.

Dr. Mohammad Akram and Eibel spoke about the significance of strengthening cultural relations between the two countries after signing the agreement.

Bourguiba Flies To Berlin Today

BERLIN, July 20, (DPA).—President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia today was to fly from Bonn for a one-day visit to the divided former German capital during his five-day state visit to West Germany.

He will be welcomed at Tegel airport in the French sector by governing Mayor Willy Brandt and top West Berlin officials, and drive on to Schoenberg town hall, for talks with the Social Democrat leader.

This afternoon, Bourguiba is to tour West Berlin, accompanied by the Mayor.

Tonight, he will be Brandt's guest at a reception at Charlottenburg Castle.

The President tomorrow morning leaves West Berlin by special plane from Tempelhof airport in the American sector for Dusseldorf, the elegant metropolis of the industrial state of North Rhine Westphalia.

Bourguiba told reporters in Bonn Tuesday he had received West German backing for Tunisia's association with the European Economic Community (EEC).

But there were still different ideas about this association within the EEC, Bourguiba said at a press conference.

There were also the controversial fruit and vegetable market arrangements to be worked out first by the EEC partners, the Tunisian President said, stressing that he hoped the difficulties could be overcome by autumn.

Asked about the Palestine question by an Israeli reporter, Bourguiba said that there could be no peace in this part of the Middle East, since peace was based on justice.

Mexico Rejects USSR Draft On Non-Proliferation

GENEVA, July 20, (DPA).—Mexico's chief delegate at the current 17-nation disarmament parley here Tuesday rejected the Soviet draft agreement for a non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The Soviet draft, Antonio Gomez Gobleto said, permits atomic "have nots" access to the scientific know-how for the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

The Mexican delegate stressed that agreement on stemming the spread of nuclear weapons in the world could be reached only by mutual concessions.

Judging from the course of negotiations since their resumption on March 28, Gomez Gobleto held out little hope that the gap between the United States and the Soviet Union could be closed.

It was to be expected that the UN General Assembly which was opening in September, would have to step in, the delegate, one of eight neutrals, said.

Portugal Defeats Brazil In World Soccer Match

LONDON, July 20, (Reuter).—Brazil's eight-year reign as world football champions seemed at an end last night.

The Brazilians were decisively beaten 3-1 by Portugal in their final group three match at Liverpool. Only a complete upheaval in form when Hungary and Bulgaria complete the group tonight can save Brazil from elimination.

The Hungarians, who beat Brazil 3-1 last Friday, need only to draw against the pointless Bulgarians to accompany Portugal into the quarter-finals.

Portugal marked its first appearance in a world cup final series by heading the group with maximum six points from their three matches.

Another shock last night came with the 1-0 victory in Middlesbrough of North Korea over mighty Italy, cup winners in 1934 and 1938. So the Italians suffered the humiliation of elimination from group four after starting the competition as likely cup finalists.



Dr. Mohammad Akram (right) and Z. Eibel signed a cultural agreement between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia at the Ministry of Education yesterday.



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Food For Thought

Love is the key-note Joy is the music, Power is the strain, Knowledge is the performer, the infinite All is the composer and audience. We know only the preliminary discords which are as fierce as the harmony shall be great; but we shall arrive at the fuge of the divine Beattitudes.

—Sri Aurobindo

Increasing Fruit Exports

The visit of Dr. Noor Ali, the Minister of Commerce to Kandahar about a fortnight ago is a clear indication that the Commerce Ministry is intensifying its efforts to expand export of products which earn us foreign exchange.

Dr. Noor Ali's visit to the rich fruit-producing province of Kandahar is especially significant at this season. In summer most of our fruits are exported to various foreign countries. The fruits are sent either after conserving or dried in Kandahar or as fresh fruit.

Afghan businessmen have had many difficulties in the past in exporting fruit, the traditional major export item of the country. Lack of knowledge of proper methods of sorting and packaging and delays in transportation as well as lack of adequate storage in foreign countries have resulted in financial losses. The existence of quotas and ceilings and the strict observance of customs regulations has been another major obstacle to the earning of foreign currency by exporting fruit.

The steps taken in the last few years to encourage the canning or drying of fruit are satisfactory. But any new business confronts problems. The Kandahar Canning Company has also had its difficulties such as the unexpected rejection by traditional markets of the product.

We are sure that Dr. Noor Ali's visit was more than an observation tour. His personal tour of the factory and his discussions with Kandahar businessmen have given him first-hand knowledge of the situation in the harvest

season.

Perhaps businessmen would do better if they do not stick to traditional markets. Fruits are not just a luxury but also a part of the healthy diet. They will certainly have many buyers in Europe and America.

The canning factory in Kandahar might also try to expand to produce wine for export. It is a sorry state of affairs when an area like Kandahar which produces more than fifty varieties of grapes cannot make use of them to earn foreign exchange due to lack of processing facilities.

Last year a mission of businessmen from Kandahar and Kabul visited the Persian Gulf area including Kuwait, Bahrain, and Muscat. The main task of the mission was to explore new avenues of export of fresh and canned fruits. On the return of the mission no report was made about the results. There was hope among business circles here that the mission could find ways of airlifting fruit to the Persian Gulf area which lacks fruit.

It is also worth pointing out that Kandahar is not the only fruit-producing area in the country. Although the province should be encouraged to develop to the greatest possible extent, business circles should also take interest in areas such as Farwan which also produce fruit.

The Ministry should also guide traders in exploiting the special products of each region such as Badakhshan pears, Zabol watermelons, and Mazar melons. The quality of these special varieties of fruits should be popularised both at home and abroad.

White Versus Yellow Journalism

BY SHAFIE RAHEL

Can journalism exist without exaggeration? Or is exaggeration an indispensable part of the art of newspapermanship?

Such statements will be roundly denied by teachers of journalism, editors, newspapermen, reporters and even students of journalism who learn from their textbooks that journalism means accuracy.

The real problem, and in fact confusion lies in the understanding of exaggeration and how it compares with and is related to yellow journalism and sensational journalism. Was yellow journalism based solely on exaggeration and was sensationalism fundamentally exaggerated implications?

We hear a lot about accuracy in journalism but is accuracy incompatible with exaggeration? Can't a report, a news story or feature be both accurate and exaggerated at once.

There are two sides to consider. Anything newsworthy is already an exaggeration—an exaggerated accident, a story or, in other words, significant enough to be distinguishable from the ordinary run of the mill events which cannot capture the imagination or interest of reporters or public.

Practically speaking every journalistic report which is important is also exaggerated by definition.

Moreover, exaggeration need not even be concerned with the question of accuracy. It can be a matter of length, of interpreta-

tion, or of a lead. It can be exaggeration in style—the deliberate use of certain words, phrases, and terms. It can be an exaggeration of coverage, headline, or location in the paper.

The editorial desk is responsible for the final appearance of a story. The man who edits copy can exaggerate by omitting an item. He may give an accurate headline to a story but place it on the front page, thereby attaching unmerited importance to it.

Thus editorial caprice rather than the reporters' powers of observation may be responsible for exaggerating the news.

To a considerable extent "taste" and editorial policy play an inescapable role in determining the degree to which a paper embellishes, heightens, and enlarges upon the news.

Editors obsessed with human interest stories may feel that the mass murder of eight nurses is more important than the launching of a new satellite. Many satellites have been orbited and while the launching of another one may lead ultimately to a lunar landing and thus be more significant in the long run, the immediate priorities may induce an editor to cover his front page with the gory details of the latter story to satisfy the public's craving for news.

Again, a report may be accurate in every instance but a

headline may throw it out of all proportion to its actual significance. This is an aspect of journalism that can not be neglected.

Exaggeration inspires interest. Take the case of humour. The element of exaggeration is often what makes people laugh. We have laughed so often at jokes that we are accustomed to the exaggeration underlying them.

There is a fundamental compatibility and similarity between exaggeration and interest. A mini skirt is an exaggeration and it is interesting.

But, as interests change, so will the extent and implications of exaggeration attached to them. The mini-skirt which is a current sensation will soon become the accepted norm. The mini-skirt, the new above the knee sensation that takes up a column in a paper, soon may not be worth a second glance or a second thought.

The place of exaggeration in journalism deserves more attention than the perfunctory dismissal it has received. If we are to print everything including that which is uninteresting we may well lose the attention of the readers and the art of journalism may perish in the wake of rigid disinterestedness and objectivity.

It is time despite the denials made by theorists of journalism to study and acknowledge the role played by exaggeration in journalism.

Talks Bring No Change In UK, USSR Stands

Monday's exchange of views during Alexei Kosygin's talk with Harold Wilson showed that the Soviet government and the British government keep to different positions, said a spokesman of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The head of the USSR Foreign Ministry's press department Leonid Zamyatin said at a press conference last night.

"The British government continues to proceed from support of the American aggression against the Vietnamese people although, as it had been stated, by Wilson, it dissociates itself from the American bombings of the suburbs of Hanoi and Haiphong."

"The Soviet government, on the other hand, proceeds from support of the Vietnamese people's just struggle against the American aggressors, strongly condemns the United States criminal actions in Vietnam and believes that the solution of the Vietnamese question must be based on the well-known proposals made by the DRV gov-

ernment and the National Front of Liberation of South Vietnam", Leonid Zamyatin said.

In reply to the British Prime Minister's statement that the trial of American pilots who were shot down during the raids on North Vietnam territory could give the United States of America a pretext for a further escalation of the war in Vietnam, Wilson was told that the question about these pilots belongs to the compromise of the North Vietnam government which will settle it as it finds fit. "The United States will have to give full account for the international banditry that it is committing in Vietnam", the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

"If Britain really wanted to facilitate a settlement of the situation in Vietnam it would have to return to respect of the Geneva agreements and demand the same of its main ally—the United States of America. In other words, to demand of the United States an immediate and

unconditional ending of the aggression in Vietnam, the withdrawal of American troops and the troops of its satellites from South Vietnam, an end to the interference into the Vietnamese people's domestic affairs and the liquidation of military bases in South Vietnam. A political solution of the Vietnamese problem could be found on this basis", Leonid Zamyatin said in conclusion.

At Kosygin-Wilson talks some other international problems were also touched upon.

Views were exchanged on the European security problem, Leonid Zamyatin said in reply to correspondents' questions. Alexei Kosygin set forth the Soviet Union's stand on the questions of European security. It is in line with the programme set forth in the Bucharest declaration on the consolidation of peace and security. This programme reflects the real possibility of carrying out important measures under present conditions to guarantee security in Europe.

(Tass)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Islah* carried an editorial entitled the Wheat Problem in Afghanistan.

We are facing a wheat shortage, it said, but this shortage is not of such a nature as to cause panic and famine. The government is in full control of the situation and prices have been stabilised. What is more imported wheat has been promptly sent to the provinces needing it. In spite of these measures the problem of wheat shortage is a serious one and should be thoroughly studied.

The editorial then touched on the question of increase in population which contributes further to the wheat shortage. Our population has been increasing recently due to improved public health services and the successful campaigns that have been launched against various diseases such as malaria and smallpox.

This, the editorial pointed out, is a problem not only in this country. One million mouths are opened each month in India. These new mouths require food in India and elsewhere. As a remedy for the wheat shortage the editorial suggested that efforts should be made to enrich our soil and strengthen our farmers. These measures are easier to suggest than to carry out. Enriching the soil means importing more chemical fertiliser.

There was a time when our farmers considered the use of chemical fertiliser contrary to their traditional methods of land cultivation and in bad taste. Much fertiliser was being provided by the Agricultural Bank and the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, but the farmers just could not be persuaded to use it.

Now that this barrier has been broken down and our farmers are ready to make greater use of chemical fertiliser, the editorial said, it is not available. This year, for instance, a number of orchard owners from Parwan were trying to get chemical fertiliser in order to get better yields from their land and trees, but to no avail.

The editorial suggested that the import of chemical fertiliser should be placed on the priority list and efforts should be made to educate our farmers in the proper use of such fertiliser.

The same issue of the paper carried a letter to the editor, signed Abdullah Bahis, urging the authorities to take steps in slowing down the process of urbanisation. At present more and more people are coming to the capital city in order to find employment or attend institutes of higher learning. This creates great social and economic problems. The prices will go up, the housing problem will become more acute and many other problems will arise. The letter suggested that in the future efforts should be made to launch industries

in the provinces in order to curb the rush of the people to the capital in enormous numbers.

Yesterday's *Anis* carried an editorial on the need for sincere and conscientious performance of duties, whether by judge, a civil servant or in other fields dealing with the people. The editorial was prompted by an oath-taking ceremony of the newly graduated nurses who promised to perform their duties to the best of their ability under all circumstances.

WORLD PRESS

In Ceylon, the *Colombo Sun* said in a July 18 editorial: "Our government must tell the North Vietnamese that they should think again about their declared threat to try the captured American prisoners in their hands as war criminals and to execute them if they are found guilty. We should warn Hanoi in advance that their declared intentions have stirred up a wave of revulsion in this country."

"There is the Geneva Convention of 1949 regulating conduct of governments towards prisoners-of-war. North Vietnam had also declared in 1957 that with certain restrictions it would adhere to this convention."

"If the Ho Chi Minh regime wishes to exchange its prestige and reputation, it must treat the American prisoners of war in its hands according to the Geneva Convention."

The *London Daily Telegraph* commented editorially "for North Vietnam to try to punish captured American pilots as war criminals would be a moral outrage and a calculated step to bring about a major escalation of the war. As Mr. Rusk has pointed out, the fact that war has not been declared does not invalidate the Geneva Convention."

"It is also certainly true to say that never before in the history of aerial war have crews taken such care, and accepted such risks, to minimise civilian casualties as the Americans have done in attacking strategic industrial objectives."

In Katmandu, *The Rising Nepal* commented: "The UN Secretary-General has appealed to the North Vietnam authorities to exercise maxi-

mum moderation in the treatment of captured American pilots. It is hoped that the Vietnamese authorities will not turn a deaf ear to the well meaning appeal in this regard. Thus Hanoi is counseled by reason not to take a plunge into the unknown."

The Communist Chinese party organ in July 18 editorial *People's Daily* today reiterated the pledge of 700 million Chinese people "to back the Vietnamese people in their fight against American aggression."

"The U.S. imperialists the paper said, pushed back the boundaries of war when they bombed Hanoi and Haiphong and this gives us the right to further remove restrictions in aiding the Vietnamese."

"The Chinese government has already solemnly declared that, in accordance with the interests and demands of the Vietnamese people, we will take action any time we consider it necessary."

"Whatever the risk or cost, we are determined to stand by the Vietnamese until the U.S. is defeated."

Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser charged that Britain is providing combat pilots with the "lightning" aircraft sold to Saudi Arabia.

President Nasser implied that the arrangement with Saudi Arabia was part of an attempt to build up a front against "Arab socialism". The agreement with King Faisal was being used "in order to influence Southern Arabia after independence."

He believed that Britain's withdrawal from Aden and Southern Arabia was a pretence and that the latter's independence in 1963 to 1968 would be "a false independence."

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1966: A Travel-Packed Year For De Gaulle

By Andrew Mulligan

President de Gaulle, elated by the success, both at home and abroad, of his current visit to the Soviet Union, announced further visits—to Ethiopia at the end of August, and to Cambodia in early September. His itinerary will be extended to include New Caledonia and Tahiti, where he will witness a French nuclear test. So 1966 will be a year of journeys for the 75-year-old General.

Despite his age, the General thrives on a packed programme of speeches and waving to crowds. Just as his domestic barnstorming journeys, which took him to every Department of France during his first seven-year term, so his overseas journeys appear to increase his prestige.

According to reports in the *French Press*, General de Gaulle fascinated the great Russian public who had lined the route to see him for themselves. He apparently did the same to the Russian officials with whom he discussed major international problems.

Not for a moment did General de Gaulle budge from his philosophy of Europe. It was based on three premises. Europeans must settle

their own problems, and notably the question of Germany, but the Americans must participate by guaranteeing their security; there can be no recognition of East Germany, and both the United States and Russia are needed to cancel out each other's desire for hegemony. In short, the General was realistic, and even blunt. The General's prestige has astonished the French public as well.

During the visit the Russians have been specially careful to make the General feel at home. He was allowed to address the crowd from the Lenin balcony on Gorky Street, to become the first Westerner to see a space shot from their top-secret cosmodrome at Baikonour, and to attend the *Mass'ou-Sunday* in Leningrad.

But a Presidential aide in Paris told me that for him the most significant point about General de Gaulle's visit is the way that "an otherwise hostile foreign (and particularly American) Press has changed its view of the visit and now regards General de Gaulle in a different light." In his view, its impor-

tance is in General de Gaulle's departure from the accepted "sterile status quo of peaceful coexistence."

There can be no objective as important as this when the General accepts two royal invitations to visit Ethiopia and Cambodia. The General has a score of standing invitations from a number of African States, and it has pleased him to accept the one from Emperor Haile Selassie, whose non-committed neutralist line in Africa obviously pleases him. It will be his first visit to "Afrique Noire" since his epic journey to Dakar and Brazzaville in 1958.

When General de Gaulle visits Cambodia in early September as the guest of Prince Norodom Sihanouk it will be his first visit to Indo-China. Already France and Cambodia share similar views on a neutral solution for Vietnam, and General de Gaulle is now willing, should the opportunity present itself, to play a role in finding a solution to the conflict. Foreign policy has always been the General's private domain, and the Russian journey has clearly whetted his appetite for more.—(OFNS)

Maginot Line Offered For Sale

One of France's most costly military blunders is being scrapped and, in giving the order, President de Gaulle is taking an historic revenge.

It took 30 years, but now the end is in sight for the Maginot Line, a system of reinforced strongholds and, under ground installations guarding much of France's eastern borders with Germany and Italy.

When completed in 1936 the Maginot Line was hailed by French military leaders as the most powerful and invincible defence complex the world had ever seen.

It was impregnable, they said, and France, faced with the menace of Hitler's ambition across the Rhine, relied in the comforting shadow of the 560-mile steel and concrete wall.

No one ever discovered whether the Maginot Line was impregnable or not.

When the time came in 1940, just four years after it was built, Hitler's panzers went around it. They swept

through the Ardennes Forest from Belgium, turning the Line's western flank and piercing into the heart of France from the rear, thus confirming British criticisms of the value of the Line.

The Maginot Line and its garrison were left stranded high and dry and France, shocked and dismayed, collapsed into humiliating defeat that took four years to erase.

The turn of events came as no great surprise to de Gaulle, an obscure lieutenant colonel when the Line was being built.

He argued against the defensive co-con into which France's leaders were putting her. He held that the Maginot Line was a useless white elephant so long as there were no armored reserves behind it ready to crush the Germans if they got through, as he was sure they could.

No one save a handful of friends listened to de Gaulle and when he was

eventually summoned to the Defence Ministry in 1940, it was already too late.

The Line took its name from the Defence Minister, Andre Maginot, who piloted the project through parliament. He died before it was completed.

Hardly used since the war except for infrequent exercises, the system of concrete forts underground bunkers, hospitals, kitchens, stores and morgues will be sold off by public auction.

Industrialists are expected to snap up millions of cubic feet of underground storage space and cold rooms. Other bunkers will be used for growing mushrooms while some of the smaller surface buildings might wind up as private weekend homes overlooking the Vosges Mountains.

But the crullest cut of all to the Maginot Line is the fact the Army plans to turn several buildings into museums, to recall a military era already past. (UPT)

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

RADIO AFGHANISTAN Programme

WEDNESDAY

Foreign Services Western Music
Urdu Programme:
 6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs. m band.
English Programme:
 6:30-7:00 AST 4 775 Kcs on 62.
Russian Programme:
 10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs. on 62 m band.
 Foreign language programmes include local and international news, commentary, talks on Afghanistan.

AIR SERVICE

THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kandahar-Kabul Arrival-0830
 Mazar-Kabul Arrival-1240
 Herat-Kandahar-Kabul Arrival-1600
 New Delhi-Kabul Arrival-1615
 Amritsar-Kabul Arrival-1615
 Kabul-New Delhi Departure-0800
 Kabul-Kandahar-Herat Departure-0830
 Kabul-Mazar Departure-0900

IRANIAN AIRWAYS

Tehran-Kabul Arrival-0830
 Kabul-Tehran Departure-0930

PIA

Peshawar-Kabul Arrival-1050
 Kabul-Peshawar Departure-1130
 Departure-1030

AEROFLOT

Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow

FRIDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Khost-Kabul Arrival-1050
 Departure-0830
 Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul Arrival-1230
 Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar Departure-0830
 Peshawar-Kabul Arrival-1605
 Kabul-Peshawar Departure-1330
 Kabul-Kandahar-Tehran-Beirut Departure-1030

SATURDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Beirut-Tehran-Kandahar-Kabul Arrival-1030
 Kandahar-Kabul Arrival-1030
 Kabul-Kandahar Departure-0830
 PIA
 Peshawar-Kabul Arrival-1050
 Kabul-Peshawar Departure-1130

Telephones

Fire Brigade	20121
Police	20507
De Afghanistan Bank	20045
Radio Afghanistan	24585
Pashany Tejaraty Bank	22092
Airport	22316
Ariana Sales Office	24731-24732
Bakhtar News Agency	20413
New Clinic	24272

New Type Of Prefab Masonry Arch Bridge

NANKING, July 20, (Hsinhua) A new, cheap and ingenious type of masonry arch bridge, employing precast reinforced concrete sections and dispensing with the use of piers, is now being introduced in various parts of China.

The bridge, developed by a group of masons in Kiangsu province, east China, has a relatively thin deck which is slightly arched. Bridge building experts regard it as a notable technical feat.

Since 1963, 70 bridges of this type, with maximum arch span of some 55 metres, have been built in Wush where the new bridge was initiated and successfully tested. In this industrial city, crisis-crossed by the rivers and canals of the Yangtze delta, there is a big demand for bridges.

The main arch is formed of a number of precast reinforced concrete ribs extending right across the river and terminating at the abutments constructed on both banks. A series of shallow, transverse brick arches are built across the ribs, and a pavement is laid after the spaces have been filled in with earth or rubble.

Urban Expansion and Renewal Sweep Country

The city of Kabul is growing rapidly. From all over the country people are coming to the city in the hope of getting a better job and living more comfortably.

In order to meet the needs of the ever-increasing population, for houses and apartments, and in order to see that the city grows according to pre-planned designs and plans a department of city planning was formed.

Two years ago this department was established within the framework of the Ministry of Public Works called the Department of City Planning.

During the last two years the department has done a commendable job in preparing plans not only for Kabul but also for other provinces.

It is the prime task of the City Planning Department to see that the shortage of housing is solved through careful study and planning and also that the city expands according to pre-planned projects, said Engineer Abdullah Breshna, the President of the City Planning Department.

In order to carry out this task and also implement city plans throughout the country, representatives of the city Planning Department are scheduled to work in all cities of the country, explained Breshna.

Plans for most of the cities are projected but, of course, we cannot say that they are completed hundred per cent, pointed out Breshna. However, for the immediate housing problems the plans are adequate,

added. Most of cities in the country have already started building according to specifications of city planning projects. Nearly half the country has been brought under control with plans ready for implementation, claimed Breshna. Construction is already underway in Chakhansour city.

The provincial cities of Kunarha, Nangarhar, Wardak, Zabul, Uruzgan, Parwan and Kunduz can also begin work on their city planning projects at any moment, said Breshna. An extension plan for Mazari Sharif is ready. General plans for Herat and Kandahar are under consideration and studies are prepared for Gardez, Khost, and Urgun.

The general city plan for Kabul, which is to be implemented in 25 years, has been prepared by Soviet experts with the help of the municipal corporation. In this plan the task of the City Planning Department has not been specified. However, City Planning Department is assigned to carry out a limited number of projects in Sayeed Noor Mohammad Shah Mena, Akbar Khan Mena. They hope to improve the older parts of Kabul and to complete the housing project in Khairkhana Kotal, Breshna added.

In reference to the Kabul project, Breshna offered the following explanation.

The 25-year city planning of Kabul city envisages a complete destruction of the old city to be replaced by vast

commercial and transportation centres. Because the majority of Kabul's population lives in these parts immediate demolition of the area is not feasible.

The City Planning Department believes that the destruction of the old city should be done step by step. Work should begin in those sections of old city where buildings are beyond repair and thoroughly uninhabitable and where residents require improvement in living conditions. The City Planning Department however, want to preserve historical sites and places of interest for tourists.

At present the conditions in the old city are so shocking that the City Planning Department wants an entire urban renewal programme to be set up. New roads and parks must be built around the mosque and house which are characteristic of the old city. Providing drinking water is another prime consideration.

Resettlement arrangements for those whose houses will be torn down under the improvement programme have been made, Breshna said, and for those whose homes will be torn down the government will construct new houses.

250 low cost houses are planned in the Sayeed Noor Mohammad Shah Mena, construction of which will be completed in October of this year. Upon completion destruction of slums especially those houses which endanger occupants will begin, said Breshna. An equitable determination of the real estate value of the house will be made and differences between the old and new

houses will be paid either by the government or the residents.

This, is of course, an experiment and if it works out well, the programme will be expanded in the future, Breshna, hopefully added.

Referring to the project of the Khairkhana Kotal Breshna said: Since the Sayeed Noor Mohammad Shah Mena project will not solve the shortage of housing in Kabul city the City Planning Department has prepared a plan for a large city in an open area in the vicinity of Khairkhana Kotal (north-west of Karti Parwan). It has recently been approved by the authorities concerned.

The Khairkhana Kotal project consists of four sections. Each will house 20,000 people. The first stage of this project is already completed and soon the plot for houses will be marked and distributed.

The first part of the project will include a modern city which will have all modern facilities. The city will be divided into four small karte, each for 5,000 people, around a general commercial, cultural, and educational centre. Each karte will have its own facilities such as schools kindergartens, children playgrounds, clinics, markets and first aid centres.

The plots of the Khairkhana city will be different sizes and the houses will be of the one or two storeys. In addition four-storey apartments will also be built in this city.

Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

Nangarhar, published in Jalalabad, has recently improved its news coverage and changed its makeup. The calligraphy of the nameplate has been redone and the "ears" are used for two boxes. One gives the latest news and the other weather in Nangarhar and Laghman.

The paper is also publishing local news stories prepared by its own staff. One of these was a special report on the floods in Kunar which are now under control. Another story described a meeting held in Laghman to find ways to increase wheat production such as increasing the use of chemical fertilisers. The head of the agriculture department told the meeting that in 1344 (March 21, 1965-March 21, 1966) the output per acre of land in Laghman was 40 seers. This year it is 46 seers but this is still low, he said. The people who participated in the meeting promised to cooperate in projects undertaken by the government to increase output of wheat.

Commenting on the recent French nuclear explosion, Nangarhar says that by developing this dreadful weapon mankind is preparing for its own destruction. "If ways are not sought and adopted to stop the race in making nuclear arms, what will be the future of our globe," the paper asks.

In another editorial the paper urged the establishment of a cigarette manufacturing plant. Nangarhar, Laghman and Kunar—the three eastern provinces—can supply good quality tobacco for such a factory, it pointed out.

Tuloi Afghan, published in Kandahar, in an editorial welcomes the completion of the Kabul-Kandahar highway. The existence of such a modern highway is a great step forward towards the development of the western and southwestern parts of Afghanistan, it says.

The paper gives a brief account of the highways constructed so far in the country and notes that the Kabul-Kandahar highway is also to serve as a link in the so-called Asian highway. The paper thanks the American government for its grant for building the road.

Beidar, published in Mazari Sharif, Balkh, in an editorial connects the development of education in the country with the growing appreciation and understanding by the people of the value of education. Fortunately in recent years our people have grasped the importance of education and now volunteer to help develop it. The government has launched many projects to improve education. To expand public interest in education, we should make ceaseless efforts to dramatise the need for better schools and programmes, the editor says.

Sanayi, published in Ghazni, urges the opening of the women's hospital in the centre of the capital as soon as possible. According to the editorial most parts of the building for the hospital have been completed and the equipment has also been installed. Work on the hospital began six years ago. The paper urged the construction department of the province to finish the remaining work soon.

In a letter to the editor, a writer tells of visiting a pharmacy where the man in charge of selling the drugs had entrusted his job on the door keeper of the store. The writer says the doctor had written out the prescription but his help made no difference because the man in charge was unable to find the needed medicine.

In another editorial the paper commends a recent decision of the government to provide land for the kochis. It says, if the kochis are settled in various parts of the country, they will not only be able to help raise the level of production in the country, but also improve their own living standard.

Walangeh, published in Gardez. Pakhtia, published a special interview with the deputy governor of the province in which he gives his view on various economic and social problems in the region. He feels the people of Pakhtia themselves are anxious to avoid shopping down trees but that this cannot be avoided right now because of the lack of other means for the people to earn money. The government in cooperation with foreign experts is trying to find other means of making a living for the people in the region and teach proper methods of cutting trees.

In an editorial the newspaper complained that a government department in Pakhtia is selling grain at 42 afghanis per seer while the price of wheat on the open market is between 38 and 39 afghanis.

A report published in Erehad in Baghlan reports recent floods in Kunduz were the worst in 13 years. According to the report the floods were the result of rising temperatures in northern Salang. The mountains there are the source of the rivers which flow north. According to the report more than 2500 acres of land have been washed away around Kunduz by the floods.

According to another story published in the paper, a village school in Baghlan now has an incubator.

(Contd. on page 4)

Film Star Gina Goes On Trial On Obscenity Charges

ROME, July 20, (Reuter)—Film star Gina Lollobrigida went on trial here Tuesday on obscenity charges for her performance as a hotel keeper who seduces a bishop's nephew in the Italian film "Le Bambole" (The Dolls).

Also on trial are Glamorous Vinnalisi, handsome young French actor Jean Sorel and Italian comic star Nino Manfredi, together with directors Mauro Bolognini and Dino Risì producer Gianni Hecht Luc.

They have each been charged with taking part in "an obscene show"—two episodes of the film.

Studies On Nature, Problems Of Sleep

Despite stepped-up research 'programmes' in recent years, sleep and sleep problems still present many unsolved medical mysteries.

Scientists in more than two dozen U.S. universities are trying to find an answer to the basic question: What is sleep?

A scientist defined sleep thus: "A natural, temporary and periodic state of rest characterised by a diminution of activity and consciousness with a partial loss of response to environment."

Yet, other sleep researchers today believe that there is a sleep centre in our heads. Some think it might be located in the front portion of the hypothalamus, a small structure in the brain. (The portion that controls wakefulness is in the back.)

Still other scientists think the region

of the brain known as the cerebral cortex monitors sleep and wakefulness. They point out that babies born with certain defects in this portion of the brain often live for years, yet never develop a normal sleep pattern.

With the aid of modern instruments, scientists are aware of what happens to the rest of the body during sleep; the skin temperature rises but the body temperature decreases. Basal metabolic rate, pulse rate, heart rate, blood pressure, respiration, sweating and gastrointestinal movements are also depressed, except during dreams. The pupils of the eyes are narrowed but still react to light.

Most muscles are relaxed but some like those around the eyelids, are contracted. Position is frequently changed during sleep so that different muscles are temporarily brought into play and we do not wake up stiff as a board in the morning. This may occur as often as 20 to 40 times a night.

Scientists separate sleep into different levels: (1) A borderline stage—half-sleep, half-wakefulness. (2) A moderate stage of sleep. (3) A deep, deep sleep. Since then, dream researchers have discovered that not only do the eyes move rapidly and the brain waves change during dreaming, but the heart rate increases, the blood pressure may rise, the skin sweat and the cholesterol rise.

This may explain why certain medical catastrophes such as heart attack and stroke occur during sleep, the time supposedly of greatest relaxation.

It is now theorised that dreaming is a third state of being, distinctly different from being awake and being asleep.

People can usually be classed into three sleep types:

The somatonic person who tends to be an early riser, performs best in the morning and retires early.

The cerebrotonic person who dislikes arising at the required hour, is slow to reach maximum functioning level, then stays up to all hours of the night.

The viscerotonic person who is both a late riser and early retiree.

What kind of person is most likely to suffer from insomnia? It is found that married couples experience less insomnia than single people. The divorced and widowed suffer most from sleeplessness. College graduates school education.

One of the studies done was performed in the 1940s by Dr. W.T.

Liberson. He showed that insomniac patients alternated between periods alternated between periods when their brain waves showed the large waves of sleep, and periods giving patterns of alertness.

During the brief episode of sleep the patients would snore, but later deny having slept, presumably because of the rapid alternation with alertness. Nurses having heard the snores would insist the patients had been sleeping soundly.

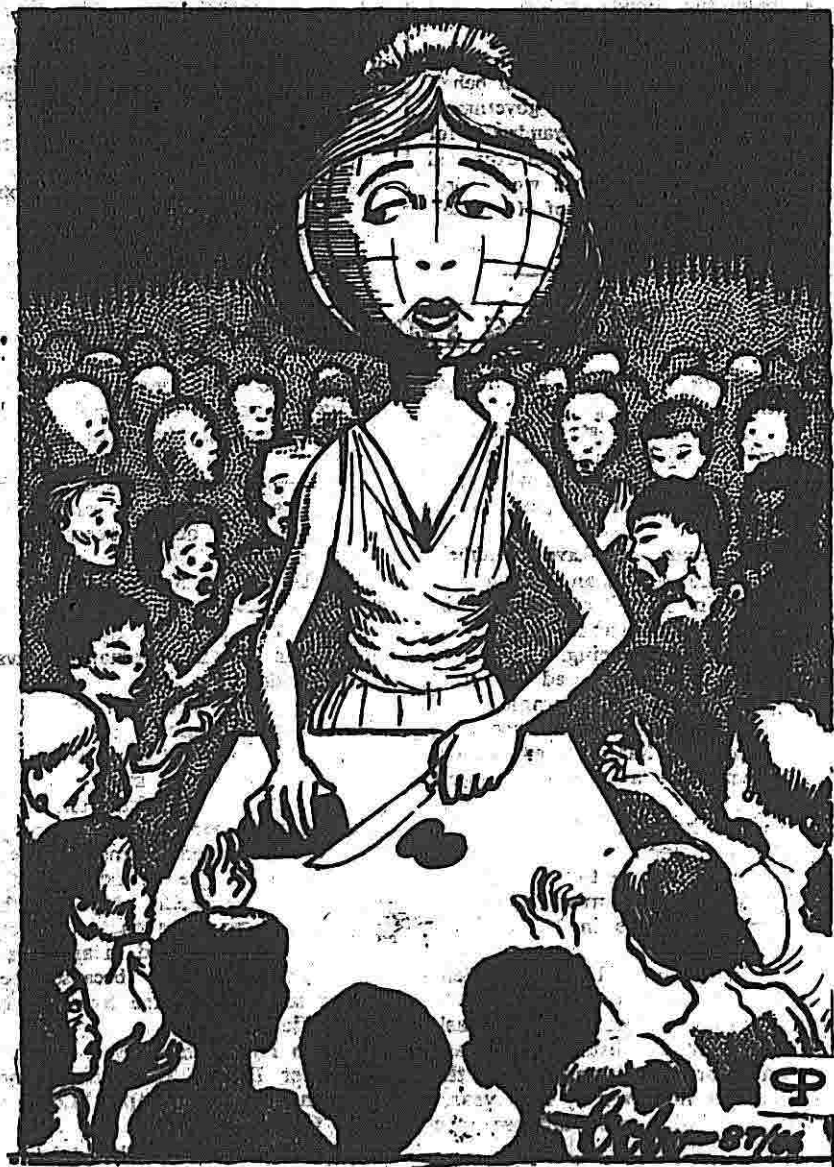
During the late 1950s, Dr. Arthur Shapiro at Downstate New York Medical Centre, recorded the night-long brain waves of several professed insomniacs. Several volunteers complained they had not slept very much all night, but their brain waves indicated that they must have been asleep, dreaming they were awake. Since that time, a number of laboratories have seen instances of "wakefulness" during which people were actually sleeping.

One of the most interesting confusion between sleep and wakefulness took place at the University of Chicago Sleep Laboratory in late 1963 when Dr. Allan Rechtschaffen and his associates were tracking the process of falling asleep. In this pilot study, subjects went to sleep with their eyelids taped half open. When their EEGs indicated the first stages of sleep, a lighted object was held before them. A few seconds later they were awoken, one subject never saw the illuminated comb or cup before his eyes, but persistently asserted that he had been alert and awake—thinking.

According to data collected by the National Institutes of Health, it does seem that people vary considerably in the "depth" of their sleep. Some people may retain greater contact with the outside world and subjectively feel awake at times when they think they are in control of their dreamlike experiences and thoughts.

But insomnia, real or imagined, is a difficult problem. Researchers at the Veterans Administration Regional Office in New York came to the conclusion that: "Reported sleep disturbances apparently are almost exclusively emotional in origin and probably represent a state of general personality distress."

"Possibly, persons with emotional problems may be so overwhelmed with a fear of being alone and immobile before sleep that the resultant heightened anxiety creates additional unrest, setting up a cycle that further interferes with a routine sleep pattern." (NANA-INEA).



Not enough food to feed a hungry world.

Revolution In Transportation

By M. E. Scott

Some call it "containerisation." Others just call it "big boxes." Whatever name is used, it stands for a revolution in the world's transportation industry.

What's involved is use of large, standard-sized containers for shipment of freight by sea, by air, by rail or by truck. They make the best and most efficient use of space, speed up cargo handling and practically eliminate breakage and pilfering.

Because more and more of these shipping containers are being used by United States air shippers, total U.S. airfreight in the month of May alone jumped 32.1 percent over airfreight in May, a year ago. Air transport officials, noting that this represents a steady recent trend, predict that airfreight will show a tremendous upsurge when new and more efficient

type containers are introduced in September.

The "big boxes," made in standard sizes for easy stacking, with little or no waste of space, are also changing the ocean shipping industry.

Normal Scott, vice president of Matson Lines, told a shipping symposium here recently that container shipping was rapidly changing all transportation concepts. "More and more steamship, airline and rail and truck carriers all over the world," he said, "are going into containerised operations. It has reached a point where a shipping company carrying general cargo almost has to provide a container service to stay even with its competitors."

Scott added: "For ocean transportation, containerisation represents as dramatic a change as did the advent of steam 150 years ago."



The four handsome dapple-grey horses that pull the mail-coach by no means create an attraction for romantic tourists but pull the last official horse-drawn mail-coach in the Federal Republic of Germany. Four times a week, it travels from Bad Kissingen in Northern Bavaria to nearby Bad Bocklet, three times a week from Bad Kissingen to Aschach, known for the famous art collection located in the town's castle.

OAU Members Agree To Form Anti-Apartheid Committee

Thant Silent On Court Decision

UNITED NATIONS, July 20, (DPA).—UN Secretary General U Thant Tuesday refused to comment on Monday's decision by the UN International Court of Justice on the administration of Southwest Africa by the South African Republic.

Regardless of his personal feelings he thought it was not appropriate for him to comment on a decision of one of the United Nations organization's most important bodies, U Thant said, according to a spokesman.

Meanwhile African opponents of South Africa's apartheid, all members of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), were holding an extraordinary session to consult on measures to counter the decision of the Hague. They decided to form a special eight-member committee on apartheid, led by Ethiopia and Liberia.

Monday's verdict, which came at the end of six years of proceedings, rejected on legal grounds charges by the two plaintiffs, Ethiopia and Liberia, that the South African Republic was practicing its apartheid policy in the southwest territory, misusing the mandate received over the former German colony by the League of Nations in 1920.

with the merits of South Africa's defiant administration of the mandate territory.

The court had "failed to safeguard the inalienable rights" of the freedom and independence of the South-West African native population, the Ethiopian statement said.

OAU Secretary-General Diallo Telli was not available for comment, but sources close to him said that he was "disappointed" by the ruling.

The OAU itself was said to have been shocked by the courts failure to decide on the merits of the issue rather than ruling on technicalities after considering the case for six years.

One OAU official said the ruling would have far-reaching effects on race relations in Africa.

African observers here believe it may force the African nations to temporarily patch up their OAU differences and form a more united front internationally.

Meanwhile in Lagos, the Nigerian government denounced the ruling as "a deliberate evasion," by the International Court of Justice "of its grave responsibility."

It said in a statement the World Court had done serious damage to its own image, and dealt a severe blow to international peace.

In Nairobi, Kenya's United Nations representative Burdi Nabwera said the decision was "unfair and really terrible" and "a loss to Africa."

African UN delegates would continue efforts to give South-West African natives a say in their own affairs, he added.

In Stockholm, the exiled South-West African freedom party "Swanuw" predicted "open conflict" in South Africa on the Southwest African issue.

Swanuw chairman Zedekia Ngaviru said at a press conference called by the ruling Swedish Social Democratic Party that a conference of Southwest African students would be called in Upsala, Sweden, early in August to discuss the situation.

The African National Union, Kenya's ruling party, in the meantime hinted of "material support to the freedom struggle" in African countries, including South-West Africa.

It said in a statement the decision showed that "the time has come for a more militant and violent struggle."

"Today we are challenged in South Africa, we are challenged in Southwest, we are challenged in Rhodesia, we are challenged in the Portuguese colonies.

"We must now prepare to give not only moral backing but also material support to the freedom struggle in these countries", the statement said.

Rice Sold Out In U.S. Until Harvest

WASHINGTON, July 20, (Reuter).—A U.S. Agriculture Department official said Tuesday the U.S. was virtually "sold-out" of rice until fresh supplies from the new crop start coming into the market next month.

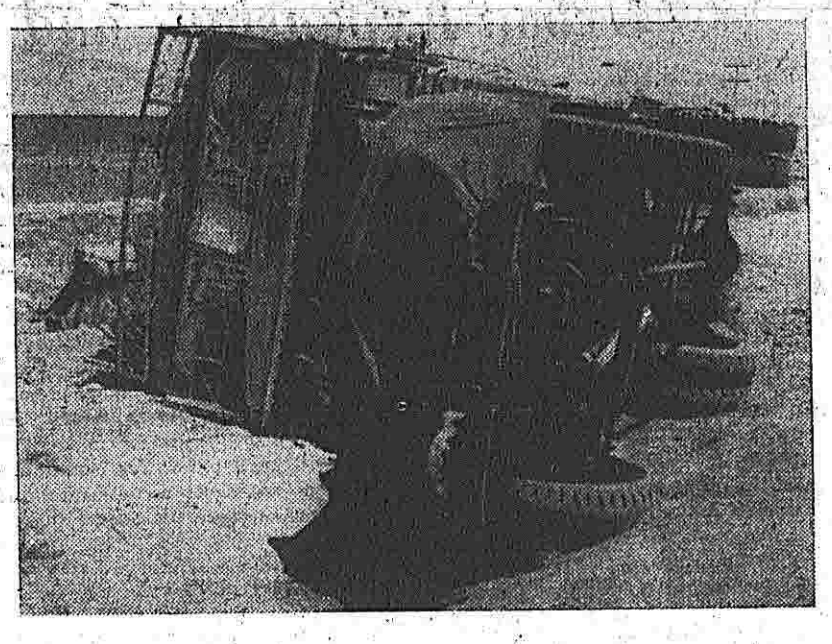
The official was asked to comment on a statement by Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi in New Delhi Tuesday that rice was currently unobtainable from the U.S. Such a situation seemed to conflict with estimates from other department officials last week said that the U.S. would have a larger than expected carryover when the present season ends in less than two week's time.

The official agreed that, based on recorded exports, a sizeable carry-over supply was indicated. However, such computations made no allowance for supplies sold but still awaiting actual shipment overseas.

This was the case with practically the entire "paper" balance being currently estimated. The official claimed adding that, in reality uncommitted exportable supplies of rice in the U.S. were currently virtually exhausted.

He said the exportable supply situation would begin changing rapidly when the full weight of new-crop supplies began reaching the market. However, it would be several months before that happened, he added.

Boosted by a 10 per cent increase in the authorized rice average allotment, this year's U.S. rice crop is officially expected to yield a record 81.1 million cwt. over 4.0 million more than last year. This is first of the new-crop supply is expected around the first week of August but supplies from the major producing areas are not due before the autumn.



Watermelons on the way to market were crushed when the lorry tipped over on the main road near the Industrial Site of Kabul yesterday.

Mausoleum For Omar Khan Ghazi To Be Built Here

KABUL, July 20, (Bakhtar).—The foundationstone for a mausoleum for Omar Khan Ghazi was laid on behalf of the Tribal Affairs Department yesterday.

The mausoleum will be next to the Jangalak factories.

Omar Khan Ghazi, a leader of Northern Pakhtunistan in the late nineteenth century, fought for the establishment of a national independent government and national integration. He several times defeated foreign forces in the Chitral area.

About 70 years ago he migrated to Afghanistan with his family. He was received by the current government of Afghanistan with great respect. He died in Kabul 10 years later.

Yesterday's dedication was attended by Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan, officials of the Tribal Affairs Department, and the chief of the technician project.

In a brief speech Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan said that he should consider such leaders as torch bearers and should follow their views in implementing nationalistic ideas. In a speech Abdul Rauf Bainawa spoke about the life of Omar Khan and noted the importance of laying the foundationstone.

Kalimullah Kalim Matin, the grandson of the late Omar Khan, on behalf of his family thanked the government of Prime Minister "Mawandaw" for building the mausoleum. He expressed the hope that Afghanistan would progress under the guidance of His Majesty the King.

Frank Sinatra Weds Mia Farrow

LAS VEGAS, July 20, (Reuter).—Entertainer Frank Sinatra, 50, and 21-year-old actress Mia Farrow were married here Tuesday night.

It was the singer-entertainer's third marriage and Miss Farrow's first.

Sinatra was previously married to the former Nancy Barbato, and to actress Ava Gardner.

Miss Farrow is the daughter of actress Maureen O'Sullivan and the late Australian-born producer-director John Farrow. Miss Farrow was given away by an old friend of Sinatra's who is president of the Sands hotel here.

The ceremony was attended by a few friends.

Violence Flares In 3 U.S. Cities

NEW YORK, July 20, (Reuter).—Racial violence flared again early in three cities across the United States, confirming fears that last week's Chicago riots might not be isolated outbreaks.

In Cleveland, Ohio, a mid-western lake port like Chicago, a Negro woman was shot dead and three policemen hurt by flying bricks. One thousand national guardsmen were called in to control the outbreak.

In New York, squads of riot police were rushed to Harlem and a Negro district in Brooklyn following reports of angry crowds gathering there. Shots were fired in Harlem but there was no immediate report of injuries.

In Jacksonville, Florida a civil rights march on city hall to protest against racial discrimination in employment ended in fist fights and stone throwing. There were several injuries, shop windows were broken and one shop was set on fire before order was restored.

Provincial Press

(Continued from page 3)

as part of a programme to teach chicken raising. The paper also reported that during this current Afghan year the Spinzar Company of Baghlan has distributed more than 2,600 tons of cotton seeds to farmers.

The newspaper in an editorial commented on the situation in Vietnam in the light of recent bombing of oil depots near Hanoi and Haiphong. It said this will reduce the chances of a peaceful settlement of the Vietnamese crisis. The editor believes the best way to solve the issue is to adhere to agreements reached during the 1954 conference of 14 nations on Indo-China.

The African chief delegates to the United Nations seem determined to contest the judgment of the International Court.

If the Africans did not stand up against the judgment, this could be interpreted as defeat in their long campaign against South African apartheid, they said.

While the convening of a special General Assembly two months prior to the opening of the 21st Assembly is regarded as highly unlikely, Africans might insist on calling a special Security Council session.

Several African UN missions seem inclined to demand a Security Council debate on the issue while being aware that, as a minority, they have hardly a chance of achieving new sanctions against the South African Republic.

—Ethiopia, co-plaintiff of mandated Southwest Africa, said "Africans are once more robbed of their dignity."

Denouncing the court rejection of the case on legal grounds, the Ethiopian government warned that the decision "is but the first phase of a long and arduous struggle which every African has to stand up against to eradicate the evils of apartheid from the African continent."

Ethiopia, host country to the Organisation of African Unity said in its provisional statement that together with the rest of the OAU member states it would "explore other avenues by which the court would be persuaded to deal

Man Drugged To Prevent Reporting Of Murder

NEW YORK, July 19, (Reuter).—A man found by police trussed up in the back of a Cadillac here said he had been injected with a lethal drug, apparently to prevent him from reporting a murder.

The man, Charles Brooks, 28, was saved by quick first aid. He told the police he had been kidnapped after seeing a man killed by an in-

CINEMA

- ARIANA CINEMA**, At 2,5,7, 30 and 9:30 p.m. American film with Farsi translation *PRESIDENT'S LADY*
- PARK CINEMA**, At 2:30,5:30,8 and 10 p.m. American film with Farsi translation *PRESIDENT'S LADY*
- KABUL CINEMA**, At 2,5 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film—"I AM A GIRL"
- BEHZAD CINEMA**, At 2,5,7:30 and 10 p.m. Indian film—*SAHRA IAHAN HAMARA*.

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

- Parsa:** First part of Jadi Maiwand Tel. 24232.
- Zaman:** First part of Jadi Nadir Pashtun near the bridge, Tel. 20531.
- Estore:** Andarabi, Tel. 20496.
- Mirwais:** First part of Jadi Nadir Pashtun, Tel. 20583.
- Pamir:** By Pamir Cinema.

Meanwhile the rejection of Ethiopia's and Liberia's case against South Africa's administration of its mandate over Southwest Africa was called "a victory of major importance to South Africa" by the South African embassy in West Germany.

In its comment to DPA, the Embassy said the action "has failed in its political purpose—that is (as is well-known that a judgment against South Africa was to be used as a basis of an attempt to instigate drastic action by the United Nations Security Council against south Africa under Article 94 of the UN Charter."

For the purpose of securing action by the Security Council, South Africa's adversaries were now confined to an attempt to establish the existence of a breach of international peace and security, the Embassy said.

"In this respect as well, they have suffered a set back in the court action, especially to the admission of fact that the Africans were eventually compelled to make an issue of the alleged militarisation of the territory."

The court came very close to accepting that. With the League of Nations as an entity gone, there was now no entity which was entitled to claim due performance of the mandate.

In Washington a State Department spokesman told inquiring reporters Tuesday it was "a little early" to judge whether a reported statement by a North Vietnamese Ambassador that U.S. pilots could be tried as war criminals is a reply to U.S. warnings against such trials.

The spokesman, Robert McCloskey, told his daily news briefing that he had seen the press report which quoted the Ambassador to Peking as stating that Americans had never been considered prisoners of war in North Vietnam and thus would not come under the Geneva Con-

Organ Plays Wrong Tune At Wedding

Mil Denhall, England, July 19, (Reuter).—Bride and bridegroom stood before the altar, the church organist prepared to strike up wedding music, and the organ said: "clear to land, contact... baby-baby is home."

A technician at nearby Mil Denhall U.S. air force base said "audio-resonances" in the newly-installed electronic organ must have relayed an exchange between pilot and control tower.

N.V. Reports 10 U.S. Planes Downed Tuesday

(Continued from page 1)

In London, Prime Minister Harold Wilson, fresh from Moscow, told parliament Tuesday there is no reason for optimism on early peace talks to end the Vietnam war.

There has been no change in the general position of the Soviet Union and no signs of any possibility for a conference on other forms of negotiation, Wilson said.

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Ruling Baath Party In Syria Arrests Opposition Leaders

BEIRUT, July 20, (DPA).—The ruling Baath party in Syria has arrested numerous political opponents, according to reports reaching here Tuesday.

In Damascus and the north Syrian cities of Hama, Hama, Latakia, and Taurus, "functionaries of the illegal 'peoples and state party' are said to have been detained, among them, the former speaker of Parliament, Rushdi Kishia and former Prime Minister Sabri Assali.

They were reportedly taken to a prisoners' camp in the desert.

The official Damascus newspapers have indirectly admitted that a raid was made in Hama where a man was said to have put up armed resistance to his arrest and, as a result, lost his life.

Moreover, an editorial in the government paper "Althaura" Tuesday criticised the reactionaries at home of conspiring with imperialism and Zionism.

ventions which prohibit the trial of losses on two platoons of U.S. marines Monday but were driven off by artillery barrages and air strikes.

U.S. headquarters said the North Vietnamese, blowing whistles to signal their attack, nearly overran the two rear guard platoons.

Ten United States aircraft were shot down over North Vietnam Tuesday, five of them by missile units, the North Vietnam news agency added.

Missile and anti-aircraft units claimed three planes over Hanoi and another was shot down over the port of Haiphong, it said.

Meanwhile, in Washington, the U.S. State Department yesterday categorically denied claims by the sister-in-law of the former South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem, Madame Nhu that former President was murdered in an American-inspired coup because he wanted to sign a peace treaty with North Vietnam.

Madam Nhu, who served as first day under Diem's rule, made her claims in the French paper "Le Nouveau Candide."

Back in Saigon, South Vietnamese Prime Minister Nguyen Cao Ky yesterday dismissed the Hanoi government's new mobilisation order as simply morale-boosting measure for the people and troops of North Vietnam.

Air Vice-Marshal Ky, commenting on President Ho Chi Minh's weekend broadcast, told Reuter: "This is proof that the North Vietnamese government and chairman Ho Chi Minh have no desire for peace but want the war and the fighting to continue..."

Meanwhile, a U.S. congressional subcommittee that visited South Vietnam said Monday a military victory is possible without a complete solution to that country's economic and political problems.

The five-member house armed services sub-committee visited Vietnam and other parts of southeast Asia in April.

A military defeat of the Viet Cong, the report said, requires "a reasonable degree of political stability" but "does not require a full and complete solution to all of Vietnam's many complex economic, social and political problems."

U.S. planes flew 76 missions Monday, hitting oil depots, railway lines, bridges and radar sites.

The strike missions stayed clear of the Hanoi-Haiphong area for the third day running. It was first bombed on Sunday.

The United States marines killed 21 North Vietnamese soldiers in a clash Monday, just south of the demilitarized zone separating North from South Vietnam, a U.S. military spokesman said Tuesday.

It was alleged that North Vietnamese army regulars inflicted heavy

World Briefs

TEHERAN, July 20, (Reuter).—Iran's Prime Minister, Dr. Amir Abbas Hoveida, yesterday married a sister-in-law of the assassinated former Premier Hassan Ali Mansour.

The marriage took place in the presence of the Shah and Empress Farah at a resort on the shore of the Caspian Sea, an official announcement said.

UNITED NATIONS, July 20, (AP).—Greece has informed Secretary-General U Thant it will contribute \$600,000 toward financing of the UN peacekeeping force on Cyprus for the six-month period ending December, 26.

TOKYO, July 20, (DPA).—South Korean Ambassador to Japan, Kim Dong Jo left here for Seoul Tuesday to consult his government there on Tokyo's decision to grant entry to three North Korean engineers in connection with purchase of an acrylic fibre plant, Jiji press reported.

The entry permission has brought strong protests from the South Korean government.

BEIRUT, July 20, (DPA).—Syria announced Tuesday establishment of diplomatic relations with North Vietnam and North Korea. The decision to this effect was taken during a session of the Syrian ministerial council which opened this morning.

LONDON, July 20, (Reuter).—Crowds stood in pouring rain to welcome King Hussein of Jordan and his English-born wife Princess Muna when they arrived here yesterday for a 10-day state visit.

BRUSSELS, July 20, (DPA).—Spanish Ambassador to the European Common Market (EEC) Alberto Ullastres-Caleo yesterday again told the EEC commission of his country's wish for close cooperation with the community.

According to as yet unconfirmed Brussels reports, initially Spain will refrain from urging formal association with EEC, which in any case has little chance of success at the moment because of the strong opposition of some EEC members.

WASHINGTON, July 20, (DPA).—The United States Tuesday offered Outer Mongolia \$25,000 for emergency relief in the serious flood disaster that has struck Ulan Bator and the nearby area.

BEIRUT, July 25, (Reuter).—Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Iran will resume talks in Teheran in August on sharing the potentially oil-rich continental shelf of the Arabian (Persian) Gulf, Radio Kuwait, said yesterday.

The radio quoted a Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry statement which said talks by the three countries in Copenhagen, which ended inconclusively, were marked by a friendly atmosphere.

Gemini Flight

(Continued from page 1)

Collins snapped ultra-violet photos of three stars in the southern cross. The main target was the star Beta Crux.

He became the third American astronaut to extend at least part of his body into space. With the cabin depressurized, Young also was exposed to the hostile elements. Both men were protected by bulky space suits.

The idea of the stand-up maneuver Tuesday was to obtain pictures not obscured by the distortion of the spacecraft window.

Collins was so busy with his tasks that he had little to report during the first 10 minutes of his excursion.

The world over which Gemini 10 travelled was in darkness as Collins emerged. This was purposely planned so that the astronaut could obtain star photos. Later the spacecraft swept into a sunlight period.

Young and Collins Tuesday successfully linked up with the Agena target rocket, as their Gemini 10 capsule soared over the Pacific in its fourth orbit.

Young steered the Gemini craft centimetre by centimetre into the collar-like nose of the Agena for the second docking in space history.

But Gemini 10 may not be able to complete all of the planned experiments, since the tricky docking maneuver consumed nearly twice as much fuel as anticipated.

According to the Houston Control Centre, the spacecraft was to have 308 kilograms of fuel on board after the docking maneuver was completed, but only 158 kilograms remained.

FOR SHEER DELIGHT

