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Bakhtar News Agency

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THE KABUL TIMES

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VOL. V, NO. 99.

KABUL, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1966, (ASAD, 1, 1345, S.H.)

Price Af. 3

Royal Audience

KABUL, July 23, (Bakhtar).—The following were received in Audience by His Majesty the King during the week ending July 21:

Noor Ahmad Etemadi, the First Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Abdul Satar Shalizi, the Second Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Interior; Engineer Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza, the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation; Mohammad Osman Sidky, the Minister of Information and Culture; Engineer Abdul Samad Salim, the Minister of Mines and Industries; Mohammad Khalid Roshan, the President of the Tribal Affairs Department; Attallah Nasser Zia, the Afghan Ambassador in Delhi; Sayed Tajuddin, the Afghan Ambassador designate in Baghdad; Mohammad Rahim Naseri, the governor of Jozjan; Sultan Aziz, the governor of Konarha; Sardar Mohammad Mangal, the President of the Afghan encyclopedia; and Abdul Rahman Qazi.

Some elders of the Zabul province were also received in audience. They had lunch at the royal table.

John Milton Steeves, the former American Ambassador was also received in audience by His Majesty.

Her Majesty Receives U.S. Ambassador's Wife

KABUL, July 23, (Bakhtar).—Mrs. John Milton Steeves, the wife of the former American Ambassador here, was received by Her Majesty the Queen at 7:30 Wednesday evening at Gulkhana palace. She said farewell to Her Majesty at the end of her husband's term of office in Afghanistan.

Delegation To Sign Agreements During China Visit

KABUL, July 23, (Bakhtar).—Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza left Kabul for Peking at the head of a delegation Thursday.

The Afghan delegation is expected to sign agreements on industrial and agricultural projects under the economic and technical assistance programme between Afghanistan and China. Dr. Mohammad Anwar Akbar, the Deputy Minister of Mines and Industries, and Ali Ahmad Khoram, the President of Planning and Analysis in the Planning Ministry, are members of the delegation.

China has already agreed to make a credit loan of 10 million pounds for financing agricultural and industrial plans envisioned in the third five year plan of Afghanistan.

Doshi-Kailagai Road Completed

BAGHLAN, July 23, (Bakhtar).—The third layer of asphalt of the road between Doshi Woleswali and the Kailagai desert was completed Thursday.

The asphalt began last year on the 24 kilometre road. It is ten metres wide.

Two bridges—one 56 metres long, 10 metres wide, and four metres high and the other 14 metres long, 10 metres wide and four metres high—have been constructed.

China Supports Ho's Message

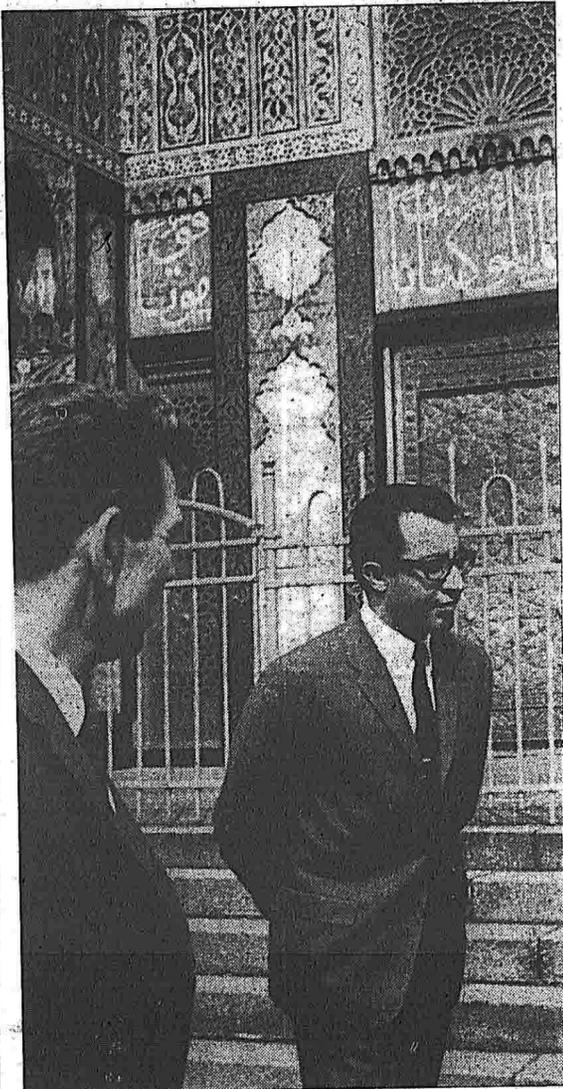
PEKING, July 23, (Hsinuha).—A statement issued by Liu Shao-chi, the President of the People's Republic of China, says that the government and people of China resolutely and warmly support the appeal made by President Ho Chi Minh on July 17.

President Ho Chi Minh of North Vietnam in his appeal proclaimed "the determination of the Vietnamese people to resolutely carry on a protracted war of resistance to fight, to fight through to the end."

"The Chinese government reaffirms that the U.S. imperialist aggression against Vietnam is an aggression against China. The 700 million people of China provide powerful backing for the Vietnamese people. The vast expanse of China's territory is the reliable rear area of the Vietnamese people. The Chinese people have made up their minds and have made every preparation to take such actions at any time and in any place as the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples deem necessary for dealing joint blows at the U.S. aggressor," the statement said.

STOP PRESS

MOSCOW, July 23, (Tass).—Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrei Gromyko left here for Tokyo today on an official visit at the invitation of the Japanese government.



His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah looks at a Mosque in Moscow during his current tour of the Soviet Union.

Prince Ahmad Shah Visits Scout Camp In Soviet Union

YALTA, July 23, (Bakhtar).—Prince Ahmad Shah and his wife Princess Khatol continued to rest in the Crimea Wednesday.

Their Royal Highnesses visited a scout camp Wednesday evening, where they were received by the scouts.

The camp serves 4,150 youth from the Soviet Union and some foreign countries.

After the Royal Couple inspected the camp they attended a concert.

The Afghan scouts at the camp presented the symbol of the Afghan scouting organisation to their Royal Highnesses.

Prince Ahmad Shah told the scouts that he was happy to have the opportunity of visiting the camp. He hoped that those attending the camp will spend their time happily and be successful in the future.

Before leaving the camp the Prince signed a special book. Later he and Princess Khatol went on a tour of the Crimean shore by motorboat.

The Afghan Ambassador General Mohammad Arel and the President of the Red Crescent Society of the Soviet Union and some other officials are accompanying the prince and his wife.

Gemini 10 Craft Splashes Down Safely Thursday

CAPE KENNEDY, July 23, (Reuters).—Gemini 10 astronauts John Young and Michael Collins rested Friday aboard the recovery ship in Guadalcanal in preparation for their return to Cape Kennedy here to begin to record a minute-by-minute account of man's highest space flight.

Their highly successful mission ended Thursday when Gemini-10 splashed down in the Atlantic only a few miles away from the Gaudal canal to end a 20-hour flight through more than a million miles of space.

Doctors pronounced them "in good shape" though they had soared 475 miles up, brushing the fringe of the van Allen radiation belt which girdle the earth.

General Lighthorn Davis, a U.S. air force space director, told the same press conference that Gemini-10s double rendezvous feats applications.

The air force felt it must be able to rendezvous with and inspect objects in space to make sure they were there for peaceful purposes, he added.

In the next 10 days Young and Collins will fill miles of recording tape explaining every detail of their flight, their exhaustive report is expected to clear up two unsolved problems—why they used excessive fuel reaching the first rendezvous and what temporarily sent the fumes into their oxygen system.

Space, Celestial Bodies Not Subject To National Rule, U.S., USSR UN Envoys Agree

GENEVA, July 23.—The United States and the Soviet Union agreed in principle with other countries Thursday that outer space and its celestial bodies are not subject to national appropriation.

The U.S. and Soviet draft treaties being discussed by the legal sub-committee of the United Nations Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space each contain similarly worded provisions to this effect.

The sub-committee accepted the formulation by U.S. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg combining two drafts. It reads: "Outer space including the moon and other celestial bodies is not subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty, by means of use of occupation, or by any other means."

It was the first agreement reached on the full text of an article of the treaty which the sub-committee is drawing to govern the exploration of space.

The agreed provision is to from article two of the projected treaty. It is based on part of the

first article of the U.S. draft and the whole second article of the Soviet draft. These two articles in turn reflect a 1963 UN General Assembly resolution on the legal principles to govern activities in outer space.

The sub-committee also agreed in principle to the third article of the Soviet draft text, which Ambassador Goldberg noted adheres to the UN declaration of principles and is acceptable to the United States. It reads:

"The parties to the treaty shall carry on activities in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, in accordance with international law, including the charter of the United Nations, in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international cooperation and understanding."

3 U.S. Planes Shot Down; Sams Used, De Gaulle Mission Reports On Vietnam; IRC Discusses Prisoners Of War

SAIGON, July 23, (Reuters).—Three United States air force jets were shot down within 60 miles of Hanoi Thursday, bringing to 299 the total of aircraft lost over North Vietnam in the last 17 months, the U.S. command announced here Friday.

Navy and air force jet fighter bombers reported sighting nine surface to air (Sam) missiles in the Hanoi area, but a U.S. military spokesman could not say whether any of the jets had been destroyed by them.

The six crew members of an RB-66 reconnaissance jet and the pilots of F-105F thunderchiefs were listed as missing.

(The USSR News Agency Tass quoting the North Vietnam News Agency as saying that 11 American planes were shot down Thursday, bringing the total to date to 1,233.

In 110 missions on the north Thursday, American fighter bombers concen-

trated on fuel depots and transportation facilities near Hanoi, Haiphong and the southern coastal city of Dong Hoi.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk said Thursday Hanoi had rejected a fresh U.S. bid, to open Vietnam peace talks.

Rusk, speaking to a group of foreign students said the bid was made two or three weeks ago. He did not disclose the channel used by the United States to communicate with the North Vietnamese.

"As late as two or three weeks ago it was made clear by the other side that they were not prepared to stop what they were doing, and come to the conference table," he said.

Rusk added that the United States would continue to press for peace talks and contacts with Hanoi would continue.

In Washington, a Canadian Embassy

Farhadi Testifies On Status Of Civil Servants

KABUL, July 23, (Bakhtar).—The various committees of the Wolesi Jirgah met Thursday.

Dr. Abdul Ghafoor Rawan Farhadi, the secretary to the cabinet, appeared before the Committee on Legislative and Judiciary Affairs and answered questions on amending Article 31 of the employment, promotion and retirement of civil servants. He also answered questions about the salary and position of those who are acting in higher ranks.

The amendment of the clause was decided by the cabinet in mid-April this year and was sent to Parliament for consideration and approval.

The Cultural Committee of the House considered the proposal on observing Mother's Day in the country.

The income and expenditure of the transport department of the Ministry of Mines and Industries was considered by the Industries and Mines Committee of the house.

A representative of the Ministry of Planning appeared before the Committee on Planned Development and Basic Organisation and answered questions of the deputies on the second five-year development plan of the country.

The Hearing of Complaints Committee considered the applications of the residents of Karte Seh and Karte Char about electricity. Hamidullah, the President of the Afghan Electric Institute, appeared before the committees and answered questions.

The answer from the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation on the supply of water pumps to farmers and cattle raisers, provision of tractors and training of experts in the field of agriculture were studied by the Agricultural and Cattle Raising Committee of the House.

Security Council To Debate Syria, Israel Conflict

UNITED NATIONS, July 23.—The Security Council will meet Monday afternoon on Syria's complaint of "an act of aggression" by Israel on July 14.

The Syrian request for a Council meeting "as soon as possible" was received late Wednesday by the July President of the Council, chief S.O. Adebbo of Nigeria. It stated that a "grave situation" had arisen from Israel's air attack on Syrian equipment in the Almagor area. Chief Adebbo immediately started consultations with other Council members on the time of the meeting and by Thursday afternoon the decision had been reached to meet Monday afternoon.

Syrian Ambassador George J. Tomeh said in his request for a meeting that Israel's action "seriously threatens peace and security in the area."

Israel, in an earlier communication to the council, had announced that the air action was taken in reprisal for a series of sabotage raids on Israel from Syrian territory. Israel declared that experience shows that the Syrian authorities can prevent such raids whenever they wish to do so.

AP dispatch from Cairo adds: The UAR notified members of the UN Security Council Friday of its "wholeheartedly support of Syria in the face of recent Israeli aggression on its territory," the Foreign official said.

Syria has reportedly requested the Security Council to meet to study its complaint against what was termed an Israeli air attack on its territory.

According to Reuters Israel charged Syria with aggression and itself asked for an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council, already scheduled to be held on Monday at Syria's request.

Michael Comay, the chief Israeli delegate, asked the 15-nation body to consider what he called "repeated acts of aggression committed by Syrian armed forces and by armed saboteur groups operating from Syrian territory."

U.S. Vietnam War Endangers Future Peace, Says Nasser

CAIRO, July 23, (AP).—President Gamal Abdel Nasser denounced Friday night what he termed U.S. aggression against North Vietnam and said it impairs prospects for future world peace.

In an address to a rally celebrating the 14th anniversary of the ouster of former King Farouk, Nasser declared:

"U.S. aggression against North Vietnam strongly impairs the possibilities for future peace.

The United Arab Republic denounce all aggression. The people cannot obtain self-determination and progress when bombs are being dropped on them."

Nasser told the rally that only through peace can world reconstruction take place.



A reception was held by the Polish Embassy here to mark the national day of Poland. The reception was attended by the Minister of Court Ali Mohammad, First Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs Noor Ahmad Etemadi; the Second Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Interior Abdul Satar Shalizi, the President of the Wolesi Jirgah Dr. Abdul Zahir; some members of the cabinet, high ranking civil and military officials and diplomats. From right to left: Noor Ahmad Etemadi, Dr. Abdul Zahir, the Polish Ambassador, the Minister of Court and Abdul Satar Shalizi.

Disarm Meeting Resumes Talks On Non-Proliferation

GENEVA, July 23.—The western members emphasised points of agreement, while the Soviet Union stressed differences, as the disarmament conference Thursday resumed discussion of a treaty to halt the spread of nuclear weapons.

Canada urged the conference to get down on paper as many points of agreement as now exist.

General Edson L. M. Burns said examination of United States and Soviet drafts of a non-proliferation treaty shows "there are quite a few topics—perhaps a majority of them—on which agreement already exists, in whole or very large part, and this is not only with regard to peripheral matters."

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THE KABUL TIMES

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Poland's Double Birthday

Yesterday was the national day of the Republic of Poland. This day was of special significance in the relations of Afghanistan and Poland. Following Adam Rapacki's visit to Afghanistan, the Foreign Minister of Poland came to Afghanistan at the end of June at the invitation of our government. The visit further strengthened cordial ties between the two countries. Afghanistan and Poland consider prevention of proliferation of all forms of nuclear weapons of particular importance. They give full support for the United Nations resolution on convening a world disarmament conference.

Afghanistan and Poland have been enjoying commercial and trade relations for the last several years. Since the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two nations, these relations have been expanding.

The two countries have also had educational and cultural ties. Some Afghan students are now studying in institutes of higher learning in Poland. The cultural protocol signed some time ago in Kabul will provide opportunity for cultural exchange between the two nations.

A second team of Polish mountaineers arrived in Kabul yesterday to climb some peaks in the Hindu Kush mountains. This is a growing sign of interest in the development of relations between the two countries.

Poland has shown interest in participating in the third five-year development plan of Afghanistan, 1965-72. Assistance provided by Poland will surely accelerate the pace of technological and economic development in Afghanistan. For this purpose Poland has invited an Afghan economic delegation to visit that country in the near future. We are sure that the delegation's visit will result in expansion of commercial and trade ties as well as an opportunity to negotiate about terms of providing Afghanistan with assistance needed for

Food For Thought

Take time for work—
It is the price of success.
Take time to think—
It is the source of power.
Take time to play—
It is the secret of youth.
Take time to read—
It is the foundation of wisdom.
Take time to be friendly—
It is the road to happiness.
Take time to dream—
It is hitching your wagon to a star.
Take time to love and be loved
It is the privilege of the goods.
Take time to look around—
It is too short a day to be selfish.
Take time to laugh—
It is the music of the soul.
—Irish Prayer

implementation of its third five-year economic development plan. On this day we offer our solicitations to the government and people of Poland.

UAR National Day

The people and government of the United Arab Republic celebrate today one of the most important events in their national history. Thirteen years ago the people of Egypt accepted a new government. Since that time noticeable progress has been made in all walks of life in that country.

The government of the UAR under the leadership of their patriotic and enlightened President, Gamel' Abdel Nasser, has been doing its best to raise agricultural production at the same time as new industries are being introduced. The gigantic project at the Aswan to promote irrigation and to produce power for the industry has been undertaken with Soviet assistance. Work is progressing on this project very satisfactorily. Many small as well as large industries have been set up making the country virtually self-sufficient in most goods which formerly had to be imported.

On the political scene, too, the UAR has achieved noticeable successes during the past 15 years. To promote their national interest the UAR leaders nationalised the Suez Canal. This step, which collided with the interests of Britain, France and Israel, brought the three powers into conflict with the UAR. But the determination of the UAR people led to their winning the war, the triple aggression was diverted, and the Suez nationalised.

Afghanistan and the UAR as two Muslim countries have many historic and cultural ties. It is gratifying to note that the policy of positive non-alignment and peaceful co-existence followed by the two countries has brought them closer together during recent years. While hoping for the further strengthening of these ties, we congratulate the government and the people of the United Arab Republic on this auspicious occasion.

Thant's Talks Presage No Change In Lisbon

The forthcoming talks between officials of the Portuguese Government and UN Secretary-General U Thant should not be interpreted as a sign that Lisbon is softening its attitude towards the demands for self-government in its African colonies.

The talks will not be unprecedented. In 1964, Godfrey K. J. Amachree of Nigeria, then an advisor to the Secretary General, visited Portugal's African colonies and his report formed the basis for discussions between the two. Amachree, who later arose to become one of the UN's three African under-secretaries, has since resigned.

No noticeable change in Lisbon's policies resulted from the 1964 talks. In fact, it seems from the protests filed by the Portuguese and the charges that U Thant has been partial to the African nationalists that Lisbon has become frozen in its contention that the UN is meddling in purely domestic affairs.

In fact, Portugal has ignored and refused to abide by or cooperate in any action taken by the UN regarding its African possessions. It argues, first, that they are not colonies, but a part of metropolitan Portugal, a claim that African nationalists charge is entirely without legal foundation.

Early last month, the Portuguese government addressed a lengthy letter to U Thant objecting to a working paper on Portugal's colonial policies based on the findings of the UN Special Committee on Colonialism.

The Lisbon officials charged that it was a violation of the UN Charter and that there is a deliberate in-

attention to lend the services and the name of an international organisation to political propaganda of a partisan variety against the government of a member state.

At one point it asked "whether the Secretariat has or will ever dare make similar charges in respect of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or of the United States of America, for example. The inference, of course, was that Lisbon is a whipping boy or is being persecuted because it is not one of the major powers.

In commenting upon the ouster of Portugal from some of the UN international technical bodies because of its overseas policies, the letter commented that "these acts are not surprising in these days of international lawlessness".

The Salazar regime in its lengthy note denied there is any discontent on the part of Africans in its possessions over its policies and explained its very heavy military force in the colonies as resulting from a "contingency imposed on Portugal by outsiders who feel encouraged to resort to violence by the favourable atmosphere they find in the United Nations".

It also defends its trade relations with the Ian Smith regime in Rhodesia by pointing out that no objection has been raised to its trade relations with Zambia and Malawi.

After arguing that "the overseas provinces constitute together with the European territory a single nation and a single state," the note challenges the legality of all UN actions which Lisbon deems detrimental to its interests.

In reply, U Thant declared "I have studied the question whether

it is appropriate for the Secretariat to establish the practice of responding in substance to a request from a member state for advice regarding the validity and interpretation of decisions of principal organs of the United Nations. I have, regretfully, concluded that this latter question must be answered in the negative".

However, at the conclusion of his letter, the Secretary-General reported that "the detailed study prepared for my information does not, in its conclusions, support any of the reservations advanced by the government of Portugal".

In a resolution adopted by the Security Council last November, member states were required to report by June 30 this year on their compliance with a request that they "refrain from offering the Portuguese Government any assistance which would enable it to continue its repression of the peoples of the territories under its administration".

To no one's surprise, the Secretary-General in reporting on the replies he had received from UN members, noted that no reply had been received from Portugal.

Since then, the Special Committee on Colonialism of which Ambassador Gershon B. Collier of Sierra Leone is chairman, submitted to the Security Council another resolution on Portugal adopted by the committee in Algiers last June after it had heard from Portuguese African petitioners during the committee's recently completed series of hearings on the African continent.

Like the others, it seeks the cooperation of member states in im-

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HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Thursday's Anis carried an editorial on the need for channelling private capital along useful and productive lines. Afghanistan, it said, is a country where conditions for work are excellent and where there are ample natural resources. The Afghans are also generally speaking intelligent and hard working. A motive power is needed to put these talents to work and make use of our natural resources for the betterment of the nation.

Private capital owners have a great part to play in the realisation of this goal. Fortunately, it said, the government has been able to provide some of the most necessary infrastructure for the economy during the first and second five-year plans. The way has thus been paved for more initiative from the private sector. Referring to a meeting of businessmen and members of the Chambers of Commerce which was called by the Planning Ministry to encourage private investment, the editorial said the spirit in which discussion was held gives rise to hope that the private sector will in fact play the role expected of it.

A realistic glance at the economic facts show that very little has been done so far to attract private capital owners to invest in small industrial and agricultural products. Capital is being used either to import luxury items or else is left idle. Giving an example where private capital could be invested usefully, the editorial mentioned the paper industry. Each year large quantities of paper are imported for news papers and books. This means spending of large sums in foreign exchange. Most of the raw material needed to make paper can be found locally. If we had a paper industry of our own we would not only save appreciable amounts of foreign exchange but we would also provide employment for our own people.

The editorial considered the role of the Commerce Ministry and the Chambers of Commerce important since by imposing restrictions on the import of certain items they can encourage capital owners to invest in small industrial projects.

The same issue of the paper carried

ried a letter to the editor signed Hamid. The letter referred to high prices of food items etc. charged in Paghman on Fridays is the nearest summer resort for the citizens of the capital. On Fridays it is packed with visitors.

The letter said that the kebab available in Paghman on Fridays is not only very expensive but also unsafe. The metal rods used in cooking kebab are dirty. The meat generally comes from old unhealthy animals and what is more it is not fresh. This is true not only of small shops but also of big cafes and restaurants, although the standard of cleanliness of cafes is somewhat better. The letter called on the

authorities to pay more attention to this problem.

Friday's Anis carried an editorial on traffic problems. Recently the number of traffic accidents has risen steadily. This is due to the increased number of cars on the one hand and the carelessness of the drivers on the other. It is this latter cause that can be remedied by enforcing regulations. While recommending the strong and uncompromising enforcement of regulations, the editorial also suggested that the traffic department enlighten the drivers about the hazards of reckless driving and overloading vehicles through a vigorous publicity campaign.

WORLD PRESS

Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi had been snubbed at all three stops of her recent trip—Cairo, Belgrade, and Moscow—in her attempt to bring about a new conference on Indo-China, the Bern newspaper *Der Bund* said in a July 20 editorial.

In an editorial entitled "Indira Comes Back with Empty Hands", *Der Bund* said that India was even more disappointed with the awareness that relations between Delhi and Moscow were not so close and untroubled as previous wishful thinking would have it.

Commenting on the Moscow visit of Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the *Stuttgart Nachrichten* of Southern Germany said in a July 18 editorial the Indian head of government had merely shown gratitude to the Soviet Union when she confirmed the "existence of two German states".

While the Bonn government was naturally aggravated about this, there was no doubt that New Delhi would soon assure West Germany that it is not thinking of recognising East Germany. New Delhi would do this because India still needs West German aid.

Asking why Mrs. Gandhi signed the Moscow communique containing paragraph about the "two German states", the paper itself said: "The Moscow promise of financial

aid of about one thousand million roubles may have been worth that small state attention to her hosts".

In a series of three articles *Newsweek* magazine says Britain hopes to break out of "permanent crisis" and whether it can succeed depends heavily on the course it sets in Foreign policy.

The weekly U.S. news magazine says Britain suffers from a "dated prosperity of the 19th century and thus far has not found ways to harness its own technology, brain power and culture for building 20th century prosperity.

Newsweek says, however, that much of Britain's economic difficulty stems from a foreign policy that is "adrift in a sea of confusion".

It says Prime Minister Harold Wilson's policy of "keeping all options open" has become a "substitute for real leadership West—or East—of Suez".

Neither the Vietnamese people nor the world believes Johnson's fraudulent words about negotiations, said Cambodian paper *Preah Vithear* in a commentary on July 18. There is only one way to oppose imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, namely, to wage resolute struggle. Only this will force imperialism to retreat and allow others to have their independence, the commentary said.

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Watershed In History Of Collective Security

The strain on Angol-U.S. relations resulting from the bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong, no less than the French withdrawal from NATO, raises the question whether 1966 will prove a watershed in the history of collective security arrangements adopted by the quest since World War II.

All three major Western defence pacts—NATO, CENTO and SEATO—have undergone stresses in the past six months, and it would take a bold prophet to affirm how effectively any of them will be operating five years hence.

Until quite recently the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation represented the very blood-tie of Western relations. Established in 1949 to provide a bulwark in Europe, it provided 12 nations—subsequently 15—with an integrated military structure unprecedented in peace time.

NATO and its economic counter-part, the Marshall Plan. Saved Western moral in the dark Post-War years.

The weakness of NATO, as most Americans now realise, has been the domination of the Alliance by its most

powerful member both politically and militarily. In the early days of Europe's weakness this was not unacceptable.

On the military level, steps are now being taken, late in the day, to increase the say of junior members in the all-important nuclear planning of the Alliance, notably through the McNamara Special Committee which will report to the NATO Council in December. But the political problem of members seeking greater independence in their foreign policy remains—not only in the case of France, but also in that of the Scandinavian members which eschew nuclear weapons and have always tended towards neutrality.

CENTO (the Central Treaty Organisation) began in 1955 as an alliance of the "Northern Tier" countries—Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Pakistan.

The pact had many vicissitudes beginning with Iraq's withdrawal after the 1958 coup.

In 1959 the pact was strengthened by U.S. bi-lateral treaties with the three remaining Middle East members making her a member in all but name. But all her military and technical aid has failed

to prevent the erosion of the alliance by Soviet diplomacy. Thus, recently both Turkey and Iran have improved their relations with Moscow, Iran going so far as to conclude an agreement excluding U.S. bomber and missile bases from her territory.

At the other end of the alliance, Pakistan has developed friendly relations with the East.

SEATO (Southeast Asia Treaty Organisation) is in many ways the most shadowy of the three chief Western collective security pacts. Created in 1955—by Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States, its members lack contiguous frontier and are widely dispersed.

It maintains a small military planning office and a special "counter-subversion" office, but it has no integrated military structure. Apart from the precautionary dispatch of a four-power force to Thailand in 1962, military action by members in the Treaty area has been mostly taken under bi-lateral agreements.

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Siberian Resources Fire New Five Year Plan

Situated in Siberia and the Soviet Far East are USSR's main and most economical fuel and power, raw-material and water resources, including coal, timber, oil, natural gas, nickel, copper, gold, tin, mica, lead, zinc and diamonds. And this provides favourable prospects for the development of the economy of Siberia and the Soviet Far East.

One of the richest oil and gas bearing areas is the West Siberian lowland. The forecast deposits of oil there are determined at tens of thousands of millions of tons, and the deposits of natural gas at many millions cubic metres. By 1970 it is planned to bring the extraction of oil in this area to 20 million-25 million tons, and the extraction of gas to 16,000 million-26,000 million cubic metres.

An Ust Balyk-Tobolsk-Omsk pipeline is being built for the transportation of Siberian oil to the East. With time this oil will also be delivered to the European parts of the USSR. The growth of the extraction of natural gas will help to improve the fuel supply for the Urals and the European parts of the Soviet Union.

Turning into the USSR's major fuel base is the Kuznetsk basin, which supplies the more valuable varieties of coking coal. It is from there that the highly calorific coal for the power industry is sent to the Urals and the European parts of the country. The fuel mined in Kuzbas by the open cast method is cheaper than the coal of Donbas, Pechora, the Lvov-Volyn and other basins. At present the local pits produce 25 million tons of coal a year, however, there are technical opportunities for having an annual output of 90 million-100 million tons of coal.

Very prospective for the mining of coal by the open cast method is the Kansk-Achinsky basin. In the future the cost price of the coal from this area can be 7-10 times lower than that of the Donbas coal.

With the Siberian coal deposits it is more feasible to develop more intensively the power consuming branches of industry in the Eastern parts of the USSR. It has been estimated that every million tons of conditional fuel, supplied additionally for East Siberia's consump-

tion, will call for the expenditure of 20 million-25 million roubles less of capital investments and of 6 million-7 million roubles less of operational costs than is necessary for the mining of a million tons of Donbas coal supplied for the industries situated in the European parts of the Soviet Union.

The generation of electric power in the eastern parts of USSR, and especially in Central Siberia, will grow, and for the whole of Siberia it will make up 141,000 million-143,000 million kwh, in 1970, which is 1.9 times more than in 1965.

Being set up in Siberia is a major centre of power consuming industries. And a special importance is assumed by the distribution in these parts of aluminium manufacturing enterprises. In 1970 the output of aluminium in the eastern areas will increase several fold, as compared to 1965. It is planned to achieve this mainly due to the completion of the construction of three aluminium plants.

The industrial development of the Soviet Far East depends in many ways on the development of the big resources of coking and power industry coal in South Yakutia, of iron ore on the Aldan and on the development of the Udokansky copper deposits.

In the South Yakutia basin the stocks of coal are estimated at 40,000 million tons, and a good part of this coal is of a coking variety. In the Aldan iron ore basin the stocks of iron ore in merely the taiga deposit amount to 1,300 million tons. The Udokan copper deposit is one of the biggest in the USSR, and most of the ore there can be mined by the open cast method.

These new mighty raw-material and fuel bases lie in areas with difficult natural conditions. Therefore, the production of iron and steel and of non-ferrous metals based on the fuel supplied by them will develop in the more southern areas of the Transbaikalian territory and the Far East. The Council for the study of the productive forces (it is attached to the State-Planning Committee of the USSR) has developed different variants for the

distribution of iron and steel works in the Transbaikalian territory and in the Far East with a view to the utilisation of other iron ore deposits as well.

Extensive work is done in the eastern part of the Soviet Union for the development of the railway transport. At present roads are being built for the needs of the timber industry, and preparations are in progress for the construction of a railway from Tumen to Surgut. Being discussed is the question of the construction of the Western section of the Salikhard-Igarka railway line. With time there will appear new base trunk lines ensuring both the internal and the external contacts for the areas of Siberia and the Far East.

Simultaneously it is planned to develop both parts of Siberia and the Far East which are different as to their natural and economic conditions. One of these parts is a territory gravitating towards the Siberian Railway Line. This part is an extensive belt most favourable for population and with a comparatively well developed network of railway lines and motor roads that can be used all around the year. Advancing most intensively on these territories is the development of natural riches; big industrial centres are also being set up and agriculture is being developed. In the future, too, this belt will be the main area for the development of the productive forces of Siberia and the Far East.

The other part is the Asian North which occupies more than two-thirds of the territory of Siberia and the Soviet Far East and about 35 per cent of the territory of the USSR. In the current five-year period (1966-1970) this area abounding in minerals will see the beginning of an intensive development of the resources of oil, gas and timber (in the West Siberian Lowland) an increase of the development of the mining of non-ferrous metals and minerals (in Norilsk, Depu-tatsky, West Yakutia, the Chukchi National Area and other places). Also developed will be the very rich deposits and the Aldan iron ore deposit.

RADIO AFGHANISTAN

Programme

SATURDAY

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 Af-
ghanistan.

AIR SERVICE

SUNDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-0945
Kabul-Kandahar
Departure-1300
Khost-Kabul
Arrival-1050
Kabul-Khost
Departure-0830
Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul
Arrival-1230
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar
Departure-0830
Tashkent-Kabul
Arrival-1510
Kabul-Tashkent
Departure-0900

IRANIAN AIRWAYS

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

INDIAN AIRLINES

New Delhi-Kabul
Arrival-1125
Kabul-New Delhi
Departure-1345

MONDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Amritsar-Kabul
Arrival-1515
Kabul-Amritsar
Departure-0800
Herat-Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-1600
Kabul-Kandahar-Herat
Departure-0830

PIA

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

TUESDAY

ARIANA AEGHAN AIRLINES

Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul
Arrival-1230
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar
Departure-0830
Kabul-Kandahar-Karachi
Departure-0930
Kabul-Kandahar-Tehran-
Damascus-Beirut
Departure-1030

PIA

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

End Of Vietnam War Might Result In Recession In U.S.

BRUSSELS, July 23, (DPA).—A solution of the Vietnam war, followed by drastic cuts in U.S. military expenditure, could result in an American business recession, according to the latest economic survey of the European Common Market (EEC) published here yesterday.

The survey deals in detail on the estimates of foreign trade with the community in 1967.

These estimates were "particularly uncertain" in view of the effects of events in Southeast Asia on the American and the world's economy, the report says.

There was, however, no doubt that in the event of the Vietnam war ending, the U.S. government would introduce an effective programme to help the boom going.

Nevertheless, a slowing down of expansion in domestic demands and of production in the U.S. would result.

World Bank Loans

WASHINGTON, July 23, (DPA).—The World Bank has approved a loan equivalent to \$25 million to the industrial and mining development bank of Iran, a privately owned development finance company. The proceeds of the loan will be used to meet the foreign exchange costs of projects which it expects finance over the next two years. This is the third world bank loan to the industrial and mining development bank of Iran.

Letter To Editor Micronesia

Dear Sir:
I write in reference to your issue of Sunday, July 3, 1966 (Saratia, 12, 1345, S.H.), and a story on the front page headlined, "UN Trusteehip Council Closes Talk on Micronesia".

I feel qualified to write on the subject as I have spent six years between 1949 and 1955 in various portions of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia) as a teacher and school administrator.

There were, at that time, more than four native doctors practicing in Trust Territory hospitals and dispensaries, backed by U.S. doctors and nurses provided, by U.S. funds as a support donation to health progress in the islands.

The health situation has improved. Yaws, tuberculosis, and leprosy had been effectively controlled and treated for the first time in the history of the islands. Massive sanitation programmes were under way, with native sanitarians specially trained and paid by the U.S. at work in many localities in malaria mosquito, fly, and waste disposal control projects.

The Micronesian budget is not determined by U.S. Congress. Only the U.S. budget supporting several hundred teachers, agriculturalists, doctors, nurses, and many other developmental specialists, as well as a number of scholarships for Micronesian students to study abroad is determined by the Congress. Budgets of local governments (which never existed until U.S. assistance provided the model) are determined and administered by the elected island governments.

"Demands of the native population" for independence just never have been heard. These tiny islands, so small that few of them will be found on maps, consist of six completely distinct language and culture groups—a total of about 90,000 people living on a total land area about the size of Kabul Province but scattered in little dots over an ocean area larger than the United States. Even if some sort of economic justification could be found for "national independence", there is no social cohesion to produce a national identity. Most islanders prefer either the status quo or direct annexation and citizenship privileges with the U.S. or Japan.

If you can conceive of a few thousand people in a province of Kabul, a few thousand more near Calcutta, and another few thousand around Bangkok somewhere, with nothing between these groups except ocean, with no more in common than the present residents of the named area have, you would have something comparable to the social and physical distances between the various populations of the Trust Territory Islands.

The United States has not been beyond reproach in its twenty years of administration in the Trust Territory. It has been at times over-paternalistic; at other times unsupportive of genuine native development plans which needed support. It has sponsored projects that were wild, impractical dreams and wasted hundreds of thousands of dollars. There are many legitimate, non-ideological bases for criticism of the administration of the islands.

But the United States has brought education, modern medicine, agricultural and marketing improvements, a great rise in per capita income and standard of living, a functioning legal system, a national congress as well as many local and independent governments among the six districts of Micronesia. There is not the smallest chance of the millions of dollars spent in Micronesia ever being in any way returned to the United States.

Aside from purely humanitarian and developmental objectives, the only purpose of the U.S. in maintaining its presence in the islands is to keep assurance that no other power will ever again be able to launch attacks against the western hemisphere from military bases on the islands (as Japan did in 1941-44).

Naturally, nothing can be done about such stories as this other than to recognise the facts and fallacies.

Sincerely Yours,
A. Richard King.

Seven Sheikdoms To Form Federation

BEIRUT, July 23, (DPA).—The rulers of the seven Persian Gulf coast Sheikdoms under British protection have formed a committee to draw up a common, federal constitution it was learned here yesterday.

This is the first step towards implementation of an old British recommendation that the autonomous Sheikdoms, whose importance has been steadily rising with growing oil yields, form a federation.

Britain has worked out a plan for the areas' economic development, which, however, was rejected by the Arab League as a "plan to uphold colonialism".

Britain has just concluded an agreement with one of the seven rulers, providing for the setting of British military camps in Sharada when the British base at Aden is scrapped early in 1968.

London is willing to pay the amount of 120,000 sterling to the Sheikh per year for this.

First High School Exchange Students Spend Summer Here

Slight and neat, 17-year old Roger Bason, from New York state, is the only boy in the first group of American Field Service exchange students to come to Afghanistan.

Roger will be in Kabul for two months, living with his Afghan family. His "father," Sakhi Ahmad Farhad, is Director of Foreign News at the Bakhtar News Agency. His "brothers", Bashir and Assadullah attend Ghazi and Habibia Schools respectively. Roger follows the schedule of Habibia's class 12 FW with his brother Assadullah.

In English class he is able to participate a lot, but since the other classes are taught in Dari, he can only follow along. Most of the material in physics, for example, he has studied in his own high school in upstate New York, so he can recognise the formulas.

Because of vacations and a possible school field trip to Herat, Roger will have the chance to see a lot of Afghanistan during his brief stay. He has already been to Paghman, of course, and everyday his family shows him something new in Kabul.

Roger is impressed by the profound differences from the United States which he sees in Kabul despite such numerous superficial similarities as billboards advertising Coca-Cola. He was alerted to many aspects of Middle-Eastern culture during his two weeks of orientation aboard the ship "Seven Seas" between New

York and Amsterdam. From Amsterdam he flew to Kabul via Athens and Tehran.

Asked if two months were really long enough to even get a feeling for a foreign country, Roger answered that he would do the best he could. He is learning Dari from his family and comparing what he knows of America with what his brothers Assad and Bashir (who himself will leave soon for a year in an American High School under the AFS programme) point out to him here.



Roger Bason

Woods Calls For Increased Aid To Developing Nations

WASHINGTON, July 23, (DPA).—Assistance to developing nations should be increased by \$3,000 million to \$4,000 a year, the President of the World Bank told the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Wednesday.

George D. Woods, head of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), recalled that a year ago he had suggested "bold decisions about the volume and character of development assistance."

"We must all be deeply disappointed, 12 months later, that these decisions still wait to be taken," Woods asserted.

In the last five years, he said, the population of developing nations has increased by some 200 million, a rise larger than the population of the United States and comparable to that of the Soviet Union, or of all of Latin America, or of all of African South of the Sahara. Another such increase, he said, will take place in the next five years.

To cope with this growth, Woods continued, the nations represented in DAC—part of the organisation for economic cooperation and development—should give priority consideration to their policies on development finances.

"Today, the disparity between the living standards of a prosperous fraction of mankind and the rest of humanity is a gulf that separated the two", he said. "But tomorrow it may swal-

low up both rich and poor. We must begin to act decisively and now, to avoid that outcome."

While the capacity of the developing nations to handle increases and assistance has been growing, Woods pointed out, the amount of official government-to-government aid has remained static at about \$6,000 million a year since 1961. While private investment has increased, he added, most has been concentrated in a relatively few nations.

"At the same time," he said, "more and more of the flow of finance is being counterbalanced by the debt services on aid by the developing countries. Service on public, and publicly guaranteed debt more than doubled between 1961 and 1965. More than half the in-flow of development finance is now being offset by the return flow in the form of amortisation, interest and dividends."

Woods said advances in science and technology have made it possible for the first time to help many millions achieve or approach decent living standards. But, he said, policies must be evolved which transcend the interest of any particular group of nations and involve all in achieving common objectives.

INSECTICIDE BUGS BIPEDS—DDT BECOMES HEALTH HAZARD

Introduced as a new miracle chemical to save human lives just a quarter century ago, DDT is now so suspect that the United States Congress is considering a bill to ban its manufacture and use.

Warnings concerning use of DDT, a chlorinated hydrocarbon, have been raised for three or four years now, since the publication of Rachel Carson's controversial best selling book on pesticides and their dangers to human and animal life.

President Kennedy's Science Advisory Committee recommended in 1963 that the government's ultimate goal be total elimination of the use of chemicals like DDT, which maintain their potency for years. The U.S. Agriculture Department has issued warnings of possible harm from DDT residues in food or animal feed.

Other U.S. Government agencies have expressed concern to Congress over the way traces of DDT show up in unlikely places

—for example in the bodies of snowy owls in the arctic and penguins and seals in Antarctica, thousands of miles removed from any spraying area. The theory is that the Arctic and Antarctic creatures fed upon fish which in turn had eaten food contaminated by DDT, perhaps washed down in rain from the atmosphere.

Senator Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin told the Senate he presented the legislation to ban DDT that "although sold commercially less than 25 years DDT has polluted the environment on

a worldwide basis. In only one generation, it has contaminated the atmosphere, the sea, lakes and streams, and infiltrated the fatty tissue of most of the world's creatures." DDT dissolves in fat, but not in water.

Yet some respected scientists, although recommending caution in its use, assert the toxic effects of DDT have not been proved. A recent White House report prepared by 15 scientists on the President's Science Advisory Committee concluded that there is a tiny amount of DDT residue in the body of all persons in this country. It said "clear cut adverse effects on health of these small accumulations have not been recognized. The panel added however that experiments" have not yet demonstrated safe levels for some of the more dangerous pesticides."

Some studies indicate that humans seem to throw off DDT after a certain level. Prisoners volunteering for clinical experiments have taken 100 parts per million in tests without noticeable effects. And none of the thousands of UN World Health Organization (WHO) workers who have been using DDT throughout the world in campaigns against malaria and other diseases have ever been reported ill by inhaling the spray.

WHO'S use of DDT against malaria would alone qualify it as one of the miracle chemicals of the age. The WHO 10-year malaria eradication program, using a billion pounds of DDT, has freed more than one billion people from the menace of the dis-

Afghanistan's Streams Teem With Trout

An enticing combination of historic and archeological sites, recreation, pleasant weather, and fantastic shopping bargains including Karakul Afghan carpets and antique Khyber rifles, awaits tourists in Afghanistan.

Lofty, snow-capped mountains ringing Kabul have through the centuries protected the city from invaders. They also kept out tourists in more recent times.

But Afghanistan is now opening its doors to the outside world. Jetliners, surfaced highways and a mountain tunnel are making it easier for the traveler to enter Afghanistan.

A tourist crossing Asia will find good connections for an inexpensive flight to Kabul from Tehran, Karachi, New Delhi or Tashkent. For example, a round trip flight from Tehran costs about 200 dollars.

The traveller finds in Afghanistan a fascinating mixture of the old and new.

Archologists are still uncovering ancient cities with exciting treasures of coins and relics. Ancient Greek and other coins can be bought for very moderate prices in the quaint little shops in Kabul.

A favourite item with male tourists is the old flintlock rifle. The fierce Afghan mountain fighters took pride in their weapons, decorating them with gold or silver inlay in the barrels and ivory inlay in the distinctive deeply curved stocks. These rifles, some 150 years old, can be purchased for as little as 10 dollars.

Afghanistan also offers some of the finest hunting in the world, with rugged mountains full of ibex and Markhol, two varieties of goat, deer, and antelope. Mountain streams are teeming with trout.

Foreign women shoppers are fascinated with the Afghan carpets and articles of karakul.

Carpet weaving is a 2,000-year-old trade in Afghanistan and the Afghan carpets are known around the world for their deep colours and their quality.

Although four women working at a loom for one month can turn out only 10 square yards of carpet, a four foot by six foot rug can be purchased for as little as 50 dollars. Export duties on the carpets are a big factor in the Afghan Economy and only one carpet can be taken out duty free per person.

Other items which draw the women shoppers are leather gloves, embroidered caps, silver jewelry, marble carvings and lapis lazuli, an azure-blue semi-precious stone.

A variety of tourist attractions are a short drive from Kabul. The narrow and awe-inspiring Kabul gorge is but 15 miles (24 kms) from the capital, on a surfaced highway which winds its way over the fabled Khyber Pass (125 miles from Kabul) to Peshawar.

Also worth seeing is Salang Pass, 75 miles (120 kms) from Kabul.

At Bamiyan, where Buddhist monasteries were carved out of a rock cliff about the First Century A.D., thousands of monks once lived in caves.

The monks carved two gigantic statues of Buddha, 175 and (53m) and 115 feet (35m) high, and 400 yards (365 m) apart, out of the rock cliff face. The larger is said to be the tallest statue of Buddha in the world and Afghans call it one of the wonders of the world. (AP)

Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

Helmand published in Bost, Helmand Province in an editorial discussed the possibilities of industrial plants for that province. The editorial was commenting on the opening of the carpentry and marble factory in the province. It noted that from the economic point of view Helmand is famed throughout the country. Several other industrial enterprises have already been established in Helmand—and others are projected.

Discussing the Kajaki dam which will have an eventual output of 120,000 kilowatts of power, the editorial said that this will provide all the power for the factories to be build in this part of the country.

In the not too distant future an edible oil plant is to be opened in Helmand. Also planned is a paper mill.

The editorial recalled at first major emphasis in Helmand was placed on agricultural projects but that now steps are being taken for industrial development of the area as well.

The daily Sanayi, published in Ghazni, a report gave the details of a government plan to channel the Chake Wardak electricity to the city of Ghazni. The chief of electricity for Ghazni is quoted as saying, Ghazni will have electricity by the end of this Afghan year. The department is to contact the Afghan Electric Company to provide equipment for the project.

Sanayi in an editorial commented on the government's plan for a community development project in Nahoor, an area in Ghazni. The news was announced when the Prime Minister recently visited the area. The newspaper welcomed the decision, pointing out that the people of Ghazni need assistance and cooperation in raising their living standards.

The paper added that community development projects are one of the best means of raising the living standards of the people and also their social and political consciousness.

Badakhshan, published in Faizabad criticised the negligence of municipal authorities in controlling prices of food stuffs which are rising. In particular, the editorial complained about the price of bread in bakeries. It urged the municipal corporation of Faizabad to curb disregard for laws and regulations.

Commenting on a report issued by Education Ministry that it has opened during the present Afghan year 289 schools, of which ten are high schools and 44 middle schools. Badakhshan says that this expansion makes all those who are anxious to see our children educated happy.

Taloi Afghan, published in Kandahar, in an editorial suggested that the Eino primary girls school in that city should be elevated to a middle school.

In another editorial the paper said that due to the increase in fruit production in Kandahar on the one hand and the changing conditions in traditional markets on the other, it is imperative that we should seek a new market especially for Kandahar fruit.

In order to do so our exporting merchants should devise new packing methods and should increase the supply of their products, the editor suggested.

In another editorial, the Kandahar newspaper welcomed a plan aimed at opening a mother and child welfare centre in Kandahar. A number of well-to-do Kandaharis will pay part of the cost of this centre, according to the editorial.

This paper recently celebrated its 40th anniversary.

Faryab, published in Maimana, Faryab province, in an editorial urged that the system of administration by village chiefs be revised. It says the traditional way of administering the affairs of a village still prevails in most parts of Afghanistan. Those in charge are people who are not necessarily concerned about the welfare of villagers. Although there are some very qualified people among them, there is a great need for improvement, said the editor. As far as the situation in Faryab is concerned, the paper said that the regulation issued several years ago should be applied in the election of village chiefs.

In a letter to the editor, a writer in Faryab said that two years ago news was published that a coal mine has been discovered near Belcheragh of Faryab. The former governor of the province promised that in a short time the coal would be utilised for fuel in Maimana. A road had to be constructed leading to the coal mine. The writer asks the authorities concerned to inform the people of Faryab about efforts going on to implement these plans.

Ittefaq Islam published in Herat urged the business and trading community in the province to make use of advertising opportunities in the press. The paper explained how advertising could help expand their trade. It says that advertising also benefits the public since they learn where they can buy various goods at what prices.

Commenting on the war in Vietnam, the Herat newspaper also proposes the problem should be settled on the basis of 1954 Geneva agreements. The paper says that bombing of oil depots will probably escalate the war and limit the chances of peaceful settlement.

(Contd. on page 4)

WORLD BRIEFS

LONDON, July 23, (DPA).—Fire broke out in the turbine room of Britain's new nuclear power station in Hinckley Point, Southwest England Thursday. One turbine generator was badly damaged, and for security reasons the two reactors were put out of service. The fire brigade succeeded in quickly putting out the blaze and there is no danger of radioactive pollution, an official announcement said.

KARACHI, July 23, (DPA).—A three-member Japanese civil aviation team has arrived here for talks with Pakistani officials on granting permission to Pakistan International Airlines to extend their services from China to Tokyo. In earlier talks in Tokyo, Japan refused this permission on the grounds that Japan has no diplomatic relations with Peking and therefore could not allow any airline to fly to Tokyo from China.

ATHENS, July 23, (AP).—Greek Defence Minister S. Costopoulos left Friday by air for Paris to attend next week's NATO summer ministerial conference.

Before his departure Costopoulos conferred with chiefs of staff and high-ranking military leaders and with Premier Stephanos Stephanopoulos.

Although no announcement was made after the talks, reliable sources said Greece seems to be concerned with a number of items to be discussed in the Paris meeting.

Lisbon Talks

(Continued from page 2) plementing the desire of the Americans for self-government in the Portuguese territories.

It is these matters and the impasse that has developed between the UN and Portugal that are likely to be thrashed out during the talks.

Both the Secretary-General and the Portuguese Charge d'Affairs, Antonio Patricio, have agreed that an appropriate time for the talks will be between September and December while the General Assembly is in session.

Several African representatives at the UN have already described the talks as "a waste of U. That's time" since they cannot foresee any results that will satisfy the demands of the Portuguese Africans for full equality in their homelands and an opportunity to elect their own government. (Continental Press)

Japan's Premier Wants Friendly Ties With China

TOKYO, July 23, (DPA).—Japan's Premier Eisaku Sato considers it has mission to establish friendly relations between Japan and China.

In his opinion Japan's present relations with China were "unnatural" he said in answer to a question at a House of Representatives budget committee meeting, as reported by Jiji Press.

The Premier added however, that it would be difficult to improve the situation in the short space of one or two years.

As to trade with China, Sato said primary emphasis should be placed on promoting trade under a private five-year trade agreement.

Asked whether the governmental Japan export-import bank would be permitted to finance deferred payment exports to China, Sato said step would be taken on a case-by-case basis.

Meanwhile in Washington Japan's Minister of International Trade and Industry, Takeo Miki, said after a State Department call Friday that current bad relations with South Korea can and must be resolved at all costs.

He made the statement after a 45-minute talk with U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk. Miki has been Japan's chief delegate at the high level meeting of the 15-nation development assistance committee (DAC).

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 **EK ALUTERA EK SUPERA.**

PHARMACIES OPEN TONIGHT

Kabul: Baghban Kucha Tel. 20563.

Nazeri: Kalai Fatiullah Khan. Najeb: Near Pamir Cinema. Anwar Karti Parwan: Near the children play ground.

WASHINGTON, July 23, (DPA).

—U.S. President Lyndon Johnson on Wednesday declared himself in favour of a western Hemisphere summit conference. Speaking to newsmen following his meeting with Bolivia's new President Rene Barrientos, Johnson said he would attend such a conference provided all outstanding questions had been cleared up. No date has as yet been set for such an event.

DUESSELDORF, July 23, (Reuter).—Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba left here Friday after a four-day visit to West Germany with Bonn assurances of support for Tunisia's efforts to become an associate member of the Common Market.

NEW DELHI, July 23, (DPA).—The President of India's ruling Congress party, Kumaraswami Kamraj, left here Friday for a three-week visit to the Soviet Union and other east European countries.

CAIRO, July 23, (DPA).—The United Arab Republic has reinforced her troops along the Yemeni-Saudi Arabian border, stopping all "infiltration attempts" from Saudi Arabia, Cairo newspapers reported here Friday.

NEW YORK, July 23, (DPA).—A 14-member expert commission recommends streamlining of UN procedures as a cure of the United Nations chronic financial plight.

The commission, in a study published here on Wednesday, calls for fewer conferences, smaller delegations, two-year budgetary periods and internal economising.

GENEVA, July 23, (DPA).—The first session of the group of preferences, a subsidiary body of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), will be held here from July 26 to August 12. The group will consider the granting and extension of trade preference in favour of developing countries and how to work out the best methods of implementing such preferences.

Watershed

(Continued from page 2) This includes U.S. operations in South Vietnam, which with Cambodia and Laos, is entitled to SEATO defence and economic aid under a special Protocol.

Neither Malaysia nor Singapore are members of the Treaty; and France drawn. The test of serious membership is now being applied to Britain which following the apparent end of the Indonesian-Malaysian "confrontation" is under pressure to send token force to Thailand, adjoining the Vietnam war zone.

Should she persist in her refusal to do so—as seems likely for both political and economic reasons—the tenuous nature of her commitment to SEATO will be fully exposed. (After all, the key Fourth Article merely bids members to "meet the common danger" in the seventh of "armed aggression" on a member in the Treaty area.)

It might then happen that the Anzus pact—of Australia, New Zealand and the United States—will replace SEATO as the chief collective security pact in the area. But this depends on the ability of the Australian and New Zealand Governments to counter domestic opposition to their commitment in Vietnam.

These clouds on the Western collective security system are all the more interesting in that they are reflected in the chief Communist alliance—the Warsaw Pact. In Bucharest, the Warsaw Pact members have been chafing at the Warsaw Pact's inactivity. For despite the efforts to paper over the cracks, it is alleged that the Warsaw Pact is experiencing the same problems.

Thus one of the topics for the Bucharest meeting has been a greater share for non-nuclear members in the Pact's nuclear strategy. Another has been the stationing cost of Soviet forces in East Germany, Poland and Hungary, to which member-countries have to contribute.

The challenge to the Great Powers is to exercise their influence to prevent war, while accepting the lessons of the "nuclear stalemate"—namely that nuclear strength is today a declining instrument of policy. Even one's vital interests may in the long run be better defended by understanding and eliminating the causes of conflict, than by amassing weapons which cannot be used except at the risk of destroying the world. (OFNS.)

Money Market Uncertain About Wilson's Measures

LONDON, July 23, (AP).—American and French buyers Friday helped push the pound up to its highest level in five weeks, signaling a slow revival of confidence in Britain's money. But uncertainties about Wilson's ability to see his crash programme of deflation through still hung over the world's money markets.

International bankers and foreign governments wish to wait and watch for the reactions of labour union and business leaders to Wilson's squeeze and freeze play.

The government squeeze aims to take nearly two billion dollars of spending out of the economy. It also plans a six-month freeze on wages and a year's standstill on prices and dividend increases.

Top men of the 8,000,000-strong Trades Union Congress (TUC) and the Confederation of British Industry (CBI), led respectively by Secretary-General George Woodcock and President Sir Maurice Lang, conferred separately and at length with government leaders on all aspects of the programme.

TUC chiefs withheld a pledge to back Wilson's plans to stave off devaluation of the pound pending further studies. Woodcock warned however that a wage freeze posed "enormous risks" for workers.

CBI men foreshadowed they would back the government.

Home News In Brief

KUNDUZ, July 23, (Bakhtar).—Engineer Ahmadullah, the Minister of Public Works, accompanied by Khwazak, the commander of the Labour Corps, arrived here Thursday. He is on an inspection tour of the northern parts of Afghanistan.

HERAT, July 23, (Bakhtar).—190 sheep which were being smuggled out of Afghanistan were caught by the border authorities on Wednesday evening.

The sheep were caught near the Islam Qala border.

KABUL, July 23, (Bakhtar).—The Afghan scientific delegation to the nuclear physics conference to be held in the People's Republic of China arrived in Peking Thursday. Dr. Ghulam Siddiq Mohebi, a teacher in the College of Science, and Abdul Rahman Ebedai, a teacher in the College of Medicine, are members of the delegation.

KABUL, July 23, (Bakhtar).—John Milton Steeves, the American Ambassador in Kabul whose term of office is completed, left Kabul for the United States Thursday morning. He was his country's envoy to Afghanistan for 4½ years.

DDT And Man

(Continued from page 3) "The long-range biological effects of this global contamination," Nelson said, "are not yet known, but the potential is present for a national calamity." Research has indicated that the level of DDT in humus is considerably higher in the U.S. than anywhere else in the world, possibly because DDT has been used more widely there than anywhere else.

One characteristic of DDT is what scientists call biological magnification—an ability of organisms to absorb a chemical like DDT in amounts greatly exceeding those in their surroundings. One classic example is what occurred in Clear Lake, California, in 1958.

There the water was treated with DDD—an insecticide related to DDT—to control a flying insect that hatched in the lake. The concentration in the water was 0.02 parts per million. Plankton, the microscopic waterborne plants and animals in the lake, accumulated the DDD residues at 10 parts per million, or a concentration 500 times greater than in the water. Fish that ate the plankton concentrated the DDD in their fat to levels ranging from several hundred to up to 2,000 parts per million. Grebes, diving birds similar to loons, fed on the fish and died. Their tissues showed concentration of 1,600 to 2,134 part per million.

U.S. War Prisoners Create Legal Controversy

Fulbright Urges Consideration Of LBJ's Asian Policy

WASHINGTON, July 23, (AP).—Senator Fulbright urged the U.S. senate Friday to consider what he called "the Johnson administration's emerging Asian doctrine without the consent or even the knowledge of the senate."

"One wonders whether anyone ever thought of asking the Asians if they really want to join the great society" said Fulbright in a prepared speech.

Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, said the Asian aims President Johnson expressed in a July 12 speech contained "sweeping implications" and represented "a radical departure in American foreign policy."

Fulbright launched his new challenge of Johnson policy as the senate debated the administration foreign aid bill.

"Under the emerging 'Asian doctrine' the United States is taking on the role of policeman and provider for all of non-communist Asia" said Fulbright, a critic of U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

Fulbright quoted Johnson, in his speech to the American Alumni Council at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, as declaring "the determination of the United States to meet our obligations in Asia as a Pacific power."

He went on to quote Vice President Hubert Humphrey as talking in an April 19 television interview of the "great commitments" that resulted from the Johnson-Ky Honolulu conference.

Fulbright recalled Humphrey observed: "I think there is a tremendous new opening here for realising the dream of the great society in a great area of Asia, not just here at home."

All this, said Fulbright, "must come as a big surprise to Senators who have not even been informed of these sweeping commitments, much less asked for their advice and consent."

Five Wounded During Rioting In Ohio City

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23, (AP).—A young Negro mother and her two small children were wounded Thursday when Ohio national guardsmen (state militiamen) shot into a car moving toward officers at the scene of a fire.

The hail of bullets wounded five persons in a pre-dawn climax to the third night of spreading racial unrest. Rioting by Negroes Monday and Tuesday left two dead, 24 injured and brought in nearly 2,000 guardsmen.

The shooting started when the car bore down on three policemen on duty at a roaring blaze said the wounded guard officer who was hit by a ricochet as he dived out of the car's path.

A relative said the Negro family was trying to get out of the area because of the fire that ruined a dance hall and skating rink. Police blamed arsonists for the fire.

Artists Complete Tour Of USSR

KABUL, July 23, (Bakhtar).—A 32-member group of artists that had gone to the Soviet Union a month ago returned to Kabul through Shair Khan Bander Thursday.

The delegation was headed by Abdul Latif Neshat, the adviser to the Department of Culture in the Ministry of Information and Culture.

The group, some of whom are from radio Afghanistan, in addition to performing ten concerts in USSR cities during its visit also gave some plays.

Johnson Makes Direct Appeal For Vietnam Policy

WASHINGTON, July 23, (Reuter).—President Johnson today was expected to make his first direct appeal for public support on his Vietnam policy in a 12-hour tour of four states.

He is launching the first of a series of weekend barnstorming tours which, although billed as non-political, are aimed at helping democratic party candidates in November's congressional elections.

But Johnson flies to Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky with a new problem on his mind—continuing assaults on his Asian policies by Senator William Fulbright, outspoken chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee and a leading member of his own Democratic Party.

Senator Fulbright is an ardent critic of U.S. involvement in Vietnam, and his latest attacks in the Senate yesterday appeared to widen his rift with the President beyond repair.

His criticisms were so bitter the White House took the unusual step of issuing a detailed rebuttal of his arguments and defence of the president's course.

It was the first time the White House had made an open counter-attack on the Senator, and by doing so, it emphasised the split between the President and the so-called "peace doves" of his own party—a situation which republicans hope will help them to capture a sizeable number of congressional seats in November.

Vietnam

(Continued from page 1) lengthy memorandum "concerning the new criminal U.S. steps in the escalation of the war in North Vietnam."

In Geneva the International Red Cross committee formally discussed the issue of the captured American airmen in North Vietnam Friday, but refused to publish any details on its meeting.

A terse announcement merely said the 17-member all-Swiss organisation heard a report by its President Samuel Gouard on the situation in Vietnam and on his private talks with U.S. ambassador Arthur Goldberg, and decided to continue to "persevere in its efforts for all the victims of the hostilities."

All in all, the committee indicated that it had been in contact with North Vietnam, which as threatened a try American prisoners as war criminals.

In Saigon, the United States military command Thursday changed the terminology used for pilots held in North Vietnam in a move to discredit threatened war crimes trials.

Such pilots and other military personnel will now be listed on U.S. records as "captured or interned" the command said. For more than a year they have been listed as "detained."

The term "detained" rather than "captured or interned," apparently had been used because technically the U.S. has not declared war on North Vietnam.

In Paris, French diplomat Jean Sainteny, who just returned from a presidential mission to Hanoi, said Friday he thought the U.S. flyers captured by the North Vietnamese would be tried, but would not be executed.

"In my opinion," sainteny said in a radio interview, "th American pilots held prisoner in North Vietnam will certainly be tried and in the presence of a very large crowd."

WASHINGTON, July 23, (DPA).—Concern over the fate of United States airmen captured in North Vietnam has taken precedence over news airmen captured in North Vietnam has taken precedence over news of the actual fighting in Vietnam in public discussion in America.

The North Vietnamese government's threat to try U.S. airmen as war criminals, has also triggered legal arguments over the issue.

President Lyndon Johnson's offer to negotiate with Hanoi on application of the Geneva convention of 1949 through the International Red Cross climaxes U.S. efforts to exploit every possibility of solving the problem.

According to the United States view, the Geneva convention also applies to prisoners captured in the un-declared Vietnam war.

Hanoi, Washington argues, is bound to respect the convention, since it signed the international treaty in 1957, if only with some reservations.

In America's opinion, the question of an official declaration of war does not matter here, as the convention applies to an armed conflict between two or more parties.

Hanoi, however, last year rejected the international red cross request to apply the Geneva agreement in its treatment of prisoners captured during the present conflict, although Washington and Saigon have agreed to this.

Yet North Vietnam then promised human treatment of all prisoners.

The claim that the U.S. pilots committed "war crimes" when raiding North Vietnam is emphatically rejected by Washington, which argues that according to international views, air raids are part of warfare.

Even after World War II, no pilot was tried for taking part in air attacks, Washington stresses.

The United States equally reject the North Vietnamese claim that the allied Nuremberg war crimes trials after World War II constituted a precedent. The charge of "war crimes" must be considered and approved by an international jury before any country may try a prisoner of war on that count, Washington maintains.

In any event, the Nuremberg trials took place only after the hostilities had ceased, it argues.

In this connection U.S. lawyers avow they are puzzled by the problem of whether Viet Cong caught in South Vietnam may claim protection under the Geneva convention.

The convention does not mention this kind of warfare, introduced on a large scale only during World War II.

FOR SHEER DELIGHT



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