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THE KABUL TIMES

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VOL. V, NO. 104

KABUL, TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1966 (ASAD 4, 1345, S.H.)

Price Af. 3

Two Commissions To Study Secondary Education Problems

KABUL, July 26, (Bakhtar).—At the provincial directors' of education seminar yesterday morning two commissions were formed for the purpose of amending regulations governing secondary education and debating the budget required for secondary education.

The commissions will meet every morning before the sessions of the seminar.

The director of planning in the department of secondary education in the Education Ministry said this year 11 high schools and 45 secondary schools were opened. This brings the number of high schools to 40 and secondary schools to 135.

President of the secondary education department Neymatullah Pazhwak said in order to keep the teachers informed of new developments in their fields and new teaching methods seminars and workshops are planned in individual provinces and in the capital.

Attempts will be made to utilize all possible cooperation available from local and foreign institutions to carry out this plan.

Turning again to opening of new schools, Pazhwak said some of them were established with material aid from the people and expressed appreciation for this cooperation.

He said this spirit of contributing toward popularising education will in effect render possible more quickly the developing of education in a balanced manner all over the country.

Referring to regulations governing secondary education in Afghanistan, Pazhwak said they have not been revised for several years and it is now time to review them.

The commissions, comprised of provincial directors of education and representatives of the Education Ministry were formed on Pazhwak's suggestion to study the regulations.

Pazhwak asked directors of education to send the Ministry reports on the academic activities of schools in their respective provinces.

Regarding school libraries, Pazhwak said although there is a budget appropriation for purchase of books for school libraries, contributions are also being made by foreign institutions. As an example he noted that the Franklin book programme has

Pakistan Allows Fruit To Be Sent Through Amritsar

KABUL, July 26, (Bakhtar).—As a result of negotiations between Afghanistan and Pakistan, Afghan fresh fruit will be exported to India through Lahore and Amritsar.

An official of the Commerce Ministry told a Bakhtar reporter that owing to a change in Indo-Pakistan relations surface transportation is banned between the two countries. This has also affected Afghanistan's trade with India.

So far transit goods between India and Afghanistan have gone only by way of Bombay and Karachi.

The official added since the fresh fruit export season was approaching the government of Afghanistan took up the subject with Pakistan. As a result Pakistan assured Afghanistan that Afghan fruit can be exported to India through Lahore and Amritsar.

USSR, U.S. Agree On Liability Provision For Space Treaty

GENEVA, July 26, (Reuter).—The Soviet Union and the United States agreed in principle with other nations here Monday that space powers are internationally liable for damage caused to other countries by objects they launch into outer space.

The U.S. accepted with minor wording changes in an article on liability in a Soviet draft treaty submitted to the legal sub-committee of the United Nations committee on the peaceful uses of outer space.

A U.S. draft also before the sub-committee contained no similar provision. The 28-nation group is comparing the drafts article by article to weld them into an agreed draft to present to the UN General Assembly in New York next September.

Arthur J. Goldberg, U.S. Permanent Representative to the UN, said acceptance of the Soviet article would not prejudice the eventual conclusion of a separate detailed treaty on liability for damage caused by objects launched into outer space.

The article on liability was the last of five considered by the sub-committee yesterday, and brought to eight the total number of articles it has dealt with in preliminary discussion. Chairman Manfred Lachs, of

Poland, said he hoped the sub-committee would complete discussion of draft articles Tuesday or on Wednesday. It would then begin a second more detailed reading of the texts.

Dr. Krishna Rao of India complained that the Soviet and U.S. draft treaties stated the moon and other planets be used solely for peaceful purposes but did not extend to cover outer space generally.

"Does that mean outer space is free for non-peaceful purposes?"

Dr. Rao proposed an amendment confirming that parties to the treaty undertook to use outer space and celestial bodies exclusively for peaceful purposes.

Platon D. Morozov of the Soviet Union said that when the committee reached the stage of drafting a treaty a number of problems—including the use of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes—would remain outstanding and not be finally solved.

But the Soviet and U.S. drafts covered an important part of this problem by binding countries not to place objects carrying nuclear weapons in orbit around the earth, Morozov said.

Dr. Rao said the only reply he could deduce was that "certain powers agreed to go so far and no farther."

Eighteen FRG Experts To Work In Pakhtia Province

KABUL, July 26.—Dr. H. D. Gerhardt, head of the FRG advisory group to the Planning Ministry, held a reception last night to introduce eight members of the agricultural team who will work in Pakhtia province.

The group which will start work by the middle of August is headed by Dr. Lampe. Altogether the group will consist of eighteen specialists.

The remaining members of the group will arrive here by the time it is ready to move to Pakhtia in August. Some seeds, a number of tractors and other equipment which will be used in the Pakhtia Development Project are already here.

Agreement Reached Between Soldiers, Govt. In Congo

KINSHASA, (Leopoldville) July 26, (DPA).—The mutiny of white mercenaries and Katanga gendarmes at Kisangani (Stanleyville) seems to have fizzled out following an agreement between Prime Minister Leonard Mulamba and the mutineer's leaders, Radio Kinshasa reported Monday.

The radio said that the situation is stabilising itself and that the crisis is practically settled.

It said agreement on outstanding differences was reached in negotiations between Mulamba, French Lieutenant Colonel Bob Benard of the sixth command of mercenaries, and Colonel Tshipula, leader of the former Katanga gendarmes.

Mulamba, who flew into Kisangani on Sunday to talk to the mercenaries in control of the airport while the Katanga units guarded other strategic points—consulted President Joseph Mobutu twice over the telephone before agreement was reached, the radio said.

No details of the settlement or the reasons for the mutiny were formally disclosed here.

Unconfirmed reports said the mercenaries were angered by pay difficulties, while the Katangese units were pressing for a return to Katanga. About ten people were killed, according to informed sources.

Twenty-two American citizens have been evacuated from Kisangani and about 10 of the 14 Britons in the city went with them.

An American Embassy spokesman said the evacuation was not indicative of a worsening of the situation in Kisangani. The Americans had been invited to leave and all had accepted, he added.

Syria, Israel Trade Charges At Security Council Session

UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK, July 26, (Reuter).—Syria charged Monday that Israeli actions against her threatened the peace of the Middle East and urged the Security Council to act swiftly to prevent a conflagration of larger dimensions.

Israel countered by insisting that it was she who was being attacked by her Syrian neighbour.

Delegates of the two states, George J. Tomeh for Syria and Michael Comay for Israel, exchanged bitter charges as the council met at the request of both to consider the situation which culminated in an Israeli air attack on Syria last July 14.

The start of substantive debate was held up by a sharp procedural argument. Jordan, the Council's only Arab member, supported by the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, had tried to separate the two complaints, and have the Council deal with them as independent items.

The issue was not pressed to a vote and the Council finally agreed to hear both Tomeh and Comay in the order in which their complaints were presented.

The Syrian delegate charged that Israel used napalm bombs in the air raid. The target was Syrian installations in the Sea of Galilee area where irrigation work involving the diversion of the River Jordan is being conducted.

Tomeh said the same place had been attacked several times before by Israeli regular forces, and the Israeli Prime Minister, chief of staff and other ministers had made no secret of their proposal to halt the work by force.

"The irresponsible behaviour of Israeli has threatened more than once, as it is threatening now, to engulf the whole Middle

Committees Discuss Budgets For Ministries, Election Law

Wolesi Jirgah

KABUL, July 26, (Bakhtar).—In the general session of the Wolesi Jirgah yesterday, two clauses of Article 2 of the election law were approved with some amendments.

The election law was previously debated in the Wolesi Jirgah's Committee on Legislation and Legal Affairs.

The Jirgah met in the morning as well as afternoon under the chairmanship of Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the House.

The House's Committee on Budget and Financial Affairs studied the budget of the Prime Minister's office.

The administrative director of the Prime Ministry answered questions from the committee members and took some other questions with him to prepare written answers.

The president of the auditing department also appeared before the committee and answered questions related to the budget appropriation for his department.

Meshrano Jirgah

KABUL, July 26, (Bakhtar).—The Meshrano Jirgah's Committee on Budget and Financial Affairs and Hearing of Complaints met yesterday.

Deputy Minister of Mines and Industries, Eng. Abdul Kudus Majid testified before the Committee on Budget and Financial Affairs on the Ministry's current budget.

Deputy Ministers of the Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry, President of the departments of Planning and Water and Soil Survey in the Ministry also, appeared before the Jirgah and answered questions put to them on the Ministry's budget.

Shiina Calls For Better Relations With Soviet Union

TOKYO, July 26, (DPA).—Foreign Minister Etsusaburo Shiina in a speech at a dinner party for his Soviet counterpart Andrei Gromyko, stated the good neighbourly relationship between the two countries should be steadily built up through mutual understanding on the principle of non-interference in each others' internal affairs.

And this should in no way hamper either country's efforts to develop friendly ties with other nations, he emphasised.

Noting a steadfast advance of the bilateral relations in recent months, the Foreign Minister said Japan hoped to put the relations on a still stabler basis by resolving important pending issues one by one.

Meanwhile in Tokyo a handful of ultra-rightists along with their radio car were put under police arrest Monday morning in Tokyo while distributing Anti-Gromyko pamphlets in front of the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

President of the Japan Patriotic Party, and a dozen of his men drove to the Foreign Ministry to protest against the current visit here by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Committee Formed On Children's Health Fund

KABUL, July 26, (Bakhtar).—A committee was formed yesterday in the Ministry of Education to draft a series of regulations governing the proposed children's health fund.

The proposal for establishing the fund was made Sunday by Education Minister Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari at a meeting of the provincial directors of education.

KAUNDA ATTENDS EAST AFRICAN SUMMIT TALKS

DAR-ES-SALAAM, July 26, (DPA).—Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda flew here Monday to join in the East African summit talks where it is believed he will be seeking support from Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda for his stand to quit the Commonwealth over Rhodesia.

Although it is unlikely that Kenya and Uganda will agree to any split, observers said, Kaunda could find a sympathetic ear in Tanzania which has already broken off relations with Britain over the Rhodesian issue.

Kenya's Vice-President Joseph Murumbi, who is heading a high level team of ministers and advisers to the summit refused to be drawn out Monday on the summit meeting agenda. He said only "it is confidential".

The leaders are meeting primarily in an attempt to work out a means of strengthening the weakening East African Common Market.

UK HAS NO COMBAT TROOPS IN THAILAND

LONDON, July 26, (DPA).—Britain has not sent any combat troops to Thailand, but some four hundred soldiers are engaged on engineering tasks there, a foreign office spokesman confirmed Monday.

He was commenting on a report in the London's "Morning Star" quoting North Vietnamese accusations that Britain had sent combat troops to Thailand to ease the burden of 25,000 American soldiers stationed there.

The spokesman expressly emphasised that so far Thailand had not asked Britain to send troops, and referred to a similar statement made by Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart on July 18.

The North Vietnamese charges were published in London only a few hours before newspaper reports from Washington saying the U.S. again insisted that Britain should send troops to defend Thailand against "communist aggression".

Mile-Wide Asteroid Might Hit Earth

SYDNEY, July 26, (Reuter).—An asteroid nearly a mile (1.6 km.) across and with the explosive potential of 1,000 hydrogen bombs may collide with earth, a Sydney University professor warned this week.

The asteroid, named Icarus, should miss the earth by about four million miles (6,800,000 kms.) at its closest point of approach, the theoretical physics professor said.

"But it would take only a microscopic change in the calculated orbit of this asteroid to put it on a collision course with us," he added.

He said the earth's gravitational force might pull the asteroid on to a disaster orbit as it hurtled through space. If it crashed through the protective layers of the atmosphere it could wipe out a city the size of Sydney—which has a population of 2,300,000.

While the chances of the 5,000-foot (1,500-metre) diameter asteroid hitting the earth were very small they could not be ignored, he said.

Scientists around the world were keeping it under observation and working on the degree of possibility of collision.

Icarus—probably the remains of a broken-up planet was first spotted in June 1949 from the mount Palomar Observatory in California.

There had been speculation what could be done to avert a collision.

Some believed it could be intercepted and destroyed by a nuclear-made space vehicle long before it reached earth. Others believed a powerful rocket could be landed on the asteroid to push it slightly off collision course.

STOP PRESS

N.V. Behaves Humanely Toward Captured US Pilots, Ho Says; No Volunteers Needed Now

PRAGUE, July 26, (Reuter).—President Ho Chi Minh of North Vietnam said Monday American pilots were not the main criminals of the Vietnam war and those who should be brought to trial were those who sent them there: Johnson, Rusk and McNamara, the Ceteka news agency reported yesterday.

North Vietnam was behaving and would continue to behave in a humane manner towards captured U.S. pilots, he told a group of visiting journalists.

The North Vietnamese had previously threatened to put captured American pilots on trial as war criminals.

President Ho was also quoted as saying he did not think it was necessary at present to call on volunteers from socialist countries to fight in Vietnam.

"Whether or not we shall require fraternal aid remains to be seen."

In New Delhi India's Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, said Monday it would be unrealistic to expect a con-

ference on Vietnam until the U.S. stopped bombing North Vietnam.

Reporting to parliament on her recent visits to the United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, Mrs. Gandhi said escalation of the Vietnam conflict had already led to the revival of the cold war, and sharpening of the confrontation.

She added that a "peaceful solution can be reached only at the conference table and hence the necessity for the co-chairmen (Britain and the Soviet Union) to convene a Geneva-type conference to which we attach the greatest importance.

"It would be unrealistic to expect to convene a conference until the bombing of North Vietnam is stopped. India has always been against such bombings, she said.

In Bangkok American Seventh Fleet commander - Vice-Admiral John J. Hyland said Monday the United States

has at its disposal a military force capable of totally destroying North Vietnam but he added the American government does not envisage this step now.

Hyland told a press conference that American air strikes on fuel depots near Hanoi and Haiphong "without question have hurt the enemy" but he ruled out the possibility of bombing Hanoi in the near future.

To a question on whether he considers a military victory in Vietnam possible, he said "in a sense I do. But modern wars, specially this (Vietnam) one, are different. The U.S. has forces available to crush North Vietnam completely but our government does not have this policy now."

He predicted however that in the end "we will be able to defeat them."

Hyland pointed out that since the bombing of North Vietnam's fuel de-

(Contd. on page 4)



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Food For Thought

Humor is emotional chaos re-
membered in tranquility.

—James Thurber

Eye Care

The decision of the Ministry of Public Health to set up an advisory board for the blind is a welcome step in the right direction. A school for the blind has existed in Kabul for some time. The credit for the establishment of the school must go to a group of private individuals who voluntarily took this step to help rehabilitate the blind and make them useful members of society.

The first class of the graduates of the school received their certificates last week. We hope that eventually some of the graduates will be able to seek admission to the University.

Courses teaching crafts, typing, and basic literacy are a good start. The Ministry of Public Health should prepare plans to build on this solid foundation. The advisory board for the blind might prepare plan for the establishment of a home for the blind, well-equipped with typewriters and library.

Along with the establishment of the advisory board for the blind we need to have a complete well-equipped eye clinic. The Ministry of Public Health has already made plans to open an eye clinic in Kabul. We hope it will be able to rectify a situation which has admittedly and regrettably, been neglected for a very long time in this country.

Preventing serious eye trouble is as important as taking care of the blind. The government should open an educational and medical campaign against eye diseases. School children and the university students should have periodic eye examinations and the clinic should be entrusted with the task of importing eyeglasses. Wherever possible eyeglasses should be distributed to the poor and the needy people free of charge.

The possibility of establishing a small fac-

tory to manufacture eyeglass frames should be studied by the Ministry of Public Health in collaboration with the Ministry of Mines and Industries.

Lenses, which are more difficult to manufacture in Afghanistan at this stage will still have to be imported.

Little research has been done in our country on the causes of blindness. Disease seems to be as much a cause as lack of care is. Trachoma and glaucoma eye diseases from which more than 400,000,000 people suffer in the world are major causes of blindness in Afghanistan.

We propose that the advisory board for the blind get in touch with some international associations who are engaged in helping the blind. Advice may be sought from such associations and then plans for the rehabilitation of this group may be prepared with due respect to the conditions in Afghanistan.

In advanced countries some of the blind are taught to repair musical instruments. The board might study the possibility of teaching the blind not only to repair but also to play them. Music is one field in which the blind stand a good chance of developing their talent. The provision of some equipment to make life easier for the blind is another area the board should consider. Dogs are the best companions, assistants, and most useful pets for the blind. But they have to be especially trained to become good helpers. They should be trained how to cross traffic intersections and how to guide their owners around ditches or streams.

Canes should also be made available. All the blind should have one type of cane perhaps white. This will help the public recognise the blind from a distance and give them any assistance they need.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial entitled "Vocational Education." Referring to the latest statistics released in connection with the third five-year plan for education, the editorial urged the authorities to consider establishing vocational training schools in the provinces.

The editorial appreciated the fact that the Ministry of Education has already opened technical schools in Pakhtia and Kandahar provinces, but no course or school for agriculture has been set up in many provinces. This, said the editorial, is very necessary most of our provincial population engages in agriculture. Farmers and their families need guidance and help on modern methods of land cultivation, sewing, irrigation, etc. The programmes put on the air by Radio Afghanistan for the benefit of the farming community are not enough to meet the need for such information.

The only way out, therefore, is for the Ministry of Agriculture to launch courses and open schools of agriculture in the provinces so that local people can be trained and then assigned to help the farmers in their area, concluded the editorial.

The same issue of the paper carried an article by Abdullah Bahis entitled "Monopolising of Authority." The article complained that in some government offices administrative authority is concentrated in the top man alone and as a result lower officials cannot discharge their duties effectively. Every thing has to be signed by the boss, who more often than not, is not in his office. A letter which may be only the foil low up of a previous one, is held up for days awaiting the signature of the boss when it could easily be sent by a clerk or a head clerk.

The paper also carried an interview with Shah Jan Ahmadzai, President of the department of general transport. Shah Jan is of the opinion that all government transportation facilities should be administered by his office and the government monopolies should work in close cooperation with the department of general transport.

In order to bring about some sort of uniformity and standardisation of vehicles. At present there is no such

harmony. Almost all makes of vehicles available in the world are to be seen on Afghanistan's roads and highways. This creates maintenance problems and that is why some of the trucks are lying idle. Spare parts cannot be found.

Shah Jan also suggested that the government monopolies which charges five per cent tax on the import of vehicles should start building workshops along the country's highways in suitable spots for the convenience of travelers. These workshops could function more effectively if the import of vehicles was standardised, suggested the transport chief.

Yesterday's Islah carried an editorial on small industries. It called upon the traders and capital owners to take advantage of the new investment law and the government's support and invest their money in less traditional enterprises. For varied reasons, the editorial pointed out, our people are in the habit of investing where there is the least risk of loss such as house building and purchasing of land. The time has come now for a more outward-looking attitude to be adopted by our people with money. We should invest in constructive projects which will promote small industries in the country.

WORLD PRESS

The Philippines Herald said: "Even to the layman, it is obvious how tremendously the new knowledge that is expected to be acquired from the U.S. latest space venture will help not only in paving the way for future extended flights in space but also in affording man greater understanding of the seeming mysteries of the universe around him."

"In brief, it can be said that, with the success achieved thus far by Gemini-10, man has made several more big strides in the conquest of space."

The new life now being built in Burma under the guidance of the revolutionary council is the finest monument to Aung San, *Krasnyaya Zvezda* says in a July 19th editorial dedicated to the memory of general Aung San and his comrades-in-arms, who fell on July 19, 1947.

Burma's leading circles, understand full well that the task of building a new society also has its foreign political aspects connected with the struggle for peace. Burma's neutral policy envisages renunciation of participation in military blocs.

Ho Chi Minh's call for partial mobilization in North Vietnam in the view of West German newspapers is a call for escalation of the Vietnam war on the part of the communists.

The conservative *Handelsblatt* of Dusseldorf said Ho Chi Minh's step

could rapidly lead to the official entry of North Vietnam into the war and immediate confrontation with the United States.

Recalling that so far North Vietnam participated in the "Civil War" only indirectly by sending over guerrillas, the paper said this had in no way helped to decide the jungle war in favour of the North.

The U.S. will increase their forces to half a million by 1967 as planned. They will send to North Vietnam not troops, but more bombers than before. Therefore, the setting up of a second front would not weaken the enemy as Ho might think. It might even turn the tables against him.

The (social democrat) *Hannoversche Presse* said Ho Chi Minh's statement that "one day" North Vietnam would be more beautiful than ever before was disastously reminiscent of Peking's thesis that humanity can survive an atomic war.

The paper said there was only one hope left that "the fatal escalation, the increase of the war effort in Vietnam does not continue any further and that the dread of atomic arms whose use would stop the advance on humanity, will be bigger than the folly of several brains on the Potomac, on the Moskva, and close to the Hoang Ho."

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UN Organs Need Power To Implement Decisions

The highest judicial authority of Africa's most populous nation feels that many of the world's lingering problems won't be solved until international organs like the United Nations are granted the power to implement their decisions.

Nigeria's Chief Justice, Sir Adetokunbo Ademola, was speaking specifically of the International Court of Justice, but his remarks have a broader implication. He was interviewed before the Court dismissed the case involving South West Africa.

An internationally recognised jurist, Sir Ademola is a member of the executive board of the International Commission of Jurists and a Vice President of the World Association of Judges of which America's Chief Justice Earl Warren is President. In 1962 he declined a nomination by Liberia to the International Court of Justice because of the pressure of his duties at home.

Recognition of his legal knowledge has come in the form of appointments to a number of international commissions, including membership on the International Civil Service Advisory Board of the UN, to which he was named by UN Secretary-General U Thant. It was the annual meeting of this board that brought him to UN headquarters in July.

The 11 member board, named without regard to nationality, gives advice and makes recommendations concerning pay and personnel problems to the Administrative Committee on Coordination and through it to the appropriate authorities in each organ of the common system of the United Nations.

Sir Ademola is the only African member.

It was in reference to the decision

of the International Court on the status of South West Africa that Sir Ademola told Continental Press that he felt the day must come when the court and other such international bodies as the United Nations, of which it is a part, must find some way of making their decisions more effective.

As the climax of extended controversy, Ethiopia and Liberia had asked the court to rule on the authority of South Africa to administer the adjacent large and strategic territory.

He noted that South Africa and Portugal have consistently refused in the past to comply with decisions of the General Assembly and Security Council that indicate their policies are in conflict with prevailing world opinion.

Unless the two can be persuaded by some other means not yet resorted to, their continued defiance, he said, might well lead to violent confrontations that all wish to avoid.

Though the UN has had some success in getting disputants to voluntarily agree to cease fires and in other cases prevented a resort to arms, he said there are still some lingering inflammatory disputes where the parties involved refuse to even consider any type of arbitration.

Conceding that granting the UN or the World Court enforcement authority might be a step toward establishing a super government, he said it still might be preferable to suicidal conflict.

Sir Ademola said that his position as the nation's top jurist has excluded him from participating in the reorganisation of the Nigerian Government that was disrupted by a coup six months ago, but he declared

that he was very optimistic about the future of his homeland.

One of the strongest reasons for his faith, he said, is that throughout the disorders and since there has been great respect for the courts and at no time has there been even a suggestion of the impairment of the status of the judiciary.

Another comment he made was that economics was a greater factor than tribal differences in the recent outbreaks in the northern region of the country.

Lady Ademola, whose first name is Kofo, accompanied the Chief Justice on his mission here. A gracious and handsome woman, she, like her distinguished husband, is involved in a number of international organizations and plays an important role in women's affairs in Nigeria and Africa. She is also a director of the United Bank of Africa.

Their oldest son, Adenekan, British-educated in the tradition of the family and following in his father's footsteps, is also a lawyer, practicing in Ibadan, the nation's second largest city. A married daughter, Ronke, a graduate of Exeter, is a personnel officer for the Shell Oil Company in Lagos, the family home. Two other minor children attend school in England.

The 60-year-old justice, a well-built man with a round pleasant face and graying hair, seemed reluctant to end the conversation without one more comment on the World Court's decision—appearing to assume, as did most here, that it would be against South Africa.

"I earnestly hope," he said, "that South Africa can be persuaded by overwhelming world opinion against its policies and conduct." (Continental Press.)

Toynbee On 'East-Of-Suez Romanticism'

PART II

Prime Minister Wilson looks forward, apparently with some zest, to lots of future occasions for intervention in Asia and Africa. He lists three kinds of occasions, but he does not mention a fourth kind, which has been the most frequent cause since the end of World War II of British and American interference in the domestic affairs of Asian and African countries.

Britain have sent troops, a number of times, to prevent the overthrow of unrepresentative and unpopular Asian and African governments by their own subjects. Such undesirable governments are a legacy of past colonial regimes. One of the classic devices of colonialism was to rule through native puppets who could be counted on to do the colonial power's bidding because they were dependent on its bayonets. We are still supporting rulers of this kind.

Significantly, Mr. Wilson promised "a massive reduction" of the number of British troops in Malaysia, not the total evacuation that is demanded

now by the Malaysians and by Britain's balance of payments problem alike. Is Mr. Wilson intending to keep an unpopular native ruler in some British bayonets there? Intervention to prop up stooges is not constructive; it is mischievous.

Wilson the romantic is surely thinking of Britain's role in the world in obsolete 19th-century terms. We have a role in influencing America. Is not the Prime Minister here greatly overrating Britain's power in the world? If it were really in our power to influence America, then for the reasons that the Prime Minister gives, it might be worth trying, even at the cost of overtaxing our strength. But the first step towards being able to play this role would be to get our balance of payments out of the red. A bankrupt Britain will influence nobody.

Fortunately the Prime Minister's speech also showed some welcome signs of grace. British overseas bases are to be reduced and to be converted into "staging-post." Britain neither can nor should fight

any war except a collective war."

The most consoling part of the speech was the beginning, in which the Prime Minister admitted frankly, he had

changed his policy on two points. "Aden must be held" has been abandoned, and so has the policy of increasing the number of British troops posted east of Suez "for peace-keeping purposes."

Now that Mr. Wilson has had second thoughts on these two points, he may perhaps change his mind progressively on other points as well. His last word on the East-of-Suez issue may be much more like the defeated resolution than his first word has been. We must hope so, for if the Prime Minister, as well as the wage-earners and their employers were to encase himself in an imaginary world of his own—in his case, a world of vanished imperial grandeur—the outlook for this poor country would indeed be black. —OFNS.

ANTI-CORRUPTION LAW

PART III

Article 10:
Chapter 4: Giving Bribes

Whoever confers an article or money upon an official or government employee or upon persons serving as their agents to induce the public servant to perform within the scope of his duties an official act is considered as the bribing party and shall be punished for a term of imprisonment of not less than one month and not longer than six months and liable to a fine of 1 thousand to 5 thousand afghanis.

The same punishment is applicable to persons who promise to confer articles or money on the public servants in the foregoing manner.

Article 11:
Whoever confers articles or money on the public servants or on the intermediaries thereof that they stay the execution (or delay the performance) of an official act within their competence which ought to be performed, or not to perform an act within the scope of their function or to render an illegal service, is deemed as a bribing party and shall be punished by imprisonment of three months to one year and by a fine of 3 thousand to 10 thousand afghanis.

Article 12:
If the public servant is in articles (10-11) be judges, muftis, and members of Saranwali, the bribing party shall be sentenced to the maximum punishment provided in these articles.

Article 13:
Should a party offered a bribe inform in advance the authorities concerned of the bribery, and as the result of the due measures taken by the authorities it is proven that the offer

was so made the perpetrator of the offence shall be penalised under provisions made by this law and the persons who is offered bribe and has reported the incident to the authorised bodies and the object has been proved shall not be deemed as a party to the bribe and shall not be punished thereof. And if a sum is used in proving the case it shall be returned there to. If his assertion is disproved, however the accuser, shall be liable to a fine equal to the sum claimed to be offered by the briber. Should the party offered a bribe inform the authorities of the bribery following the commission of the offence, and the criminal prosecution testifies to the truth of the matter and that he was forced and compelled to receive a bribe, the briber then shall be punished according to the provisions made by this law. In this case, if the party receiving the bribe proves that it was impossible for him to inform the authorities concerned of the incident in advance, he shall not be punished and the sum paid shall be returned. Upon failing to prove the case, he shall be liable to a fine equal to the sum claimed to have been offered by the briber.

Article 14:
Should the public servant, government official or employee, invited to accept a bribe lay information before the authorities concerned in advance of the proposed bribery, and as the result of due measures adopted by the respective authorities, it is proved that the bribing party has made such a proposal or has committed such an offence, the latter shall be punished under the provisions of this law and

the party invited to accept a bribe shall not be considered guilty of bribery. The party shall be rewarded by the respective administration.

When a government official or employee informs the authorities concerned following the bribery incident, and his claim is proved right, the bribing party shall be punished in accordance with the provisions made by this law.

In this case, if the public servant proves that he had no prior information about the bribe sent or proposed to have informed the authoritative bodies, or that he had the information but was impossible for him to report to the authorities concerned, he shall not be subject to punishment.

Chapter 5: General Provisions

Article 15:
Should judges, muftis, and members of the Saranwali be convicted by a final sentence under this law, they shall be dismissed from their duties as well. Other public servants convicted by a final sentence for the commission of bribery, shall be deprived of the right to perform public service for five years as well.

Article 16:
A judge, mufti, or Saranwali who is sentenced as a party giving a bribe under Article 10, 11 and 12) of this law, shall be dismissed from his post in addition to the punishment imposed. Other government officials and employees shall be deprived of holding an official post for five years in addition to the penalty imposed.

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

Businessmen Invest In Industrial Development Bank

KABUL, July 26, (Bakhtar).—The members of the Kabul Chamber of Commerce signed separate forms fixing their shares in the Industrial Development Bank Sunday.

The share of the Chamber of Commerce itself, previously 14 million afghanis, was raised to 20 million afghanis.

These decisions were made at a Sunday morning meeting attended by Dr. Nour Ali, Commerce Minister; Abdul Majid Zabuli, President of the High Council of Banks, and Abdul Ghafour Seraj, the President of the Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Nour Ali explained the need to expand industry, the role of the Industrial Development Bank in assisting the industrialists, and the support given by the government in the establishment of industrial plants.

Zabuli and Dr. Mohammad Aman, the President of the Industrial Bank, delivered speeches at the meeting and answered the questions of some participants.

The members of the Chamber of Commerce expressed their approval of the establishment of the Industrial Development Bank and promised collective and individual contributions.

A commission was appointed to encourage more people and commercial organisations to contribute to the bank by publicising its aims.

Where Will Asian Development Bank Keep Its Cash?

WASHINGTON, July 26, (AP).—The new Asian Development Bank, 1.2 billion-dollar venture by 31 countries, will have no vaults, but will keep its cash in the United States, Japan or London, the U.S. Congress has been told in testimony before the U.S. House of Representatives appropriations subcommittee on foreign assistance released Sunday.

Under-Secretary of the Treasury Joseph W. Barr said the new development bank is being provided with temporary quarters rented by the Philippine government in Manila, the Philippines government at its expense alone will provide the land and building for the permanent site of the bank, he said.

Barr testified that 500 million in cash will be paid into the bank's capitalisation over a term of five years. About 400 million of this will be in readily convertible hard currency, paid in at the rate of about 80 million per year. Otto E. Passman, chairman of the subcommittee, wanted to know how much lending the bank expects to do.

"They have no plans," Barr said, "this bank has not been organized as yet they have no board of directors."

"That is running true to form," commented Passman, an arch foe of foreign aid, "most of these foreign aid programmes start without any management or any plans, or any board of directors. So I cannot criticise you on that score."

Barr testified that no other nation has yet offered to contribute to a south-east Asian Development Fund to be administered by the Asian development bank. President Johnson last year offered up to 10 million if other nations would contribute to the development fund.

D'Afghanistan Bank Free Exchange Rates At

KABUL, July 26.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghanis per unit of foreign currency:

Buying	Selling
Af. 74.10 (per U.S. dollar)	Af. 74.60
Af. 207.48 (per one pound sterling)	Af. 208.88
Af. 1852.50 (per hundred German marks)	Af. 1865.00
Af. 1725.26 (per hundred Swiss franc)	Af. 1736.91
Af. 1500.00 (per hundred French franc)	1510.13

Individual Craftsmen To Take Part In Jeshan

KABUL, July 26, (Bakhtar).—The Ministry of Mines and Industries intends to arrange a display of the various kinds of work by individual craftsmen at the exhibition for this year's Jeshan celebration.

For this reason the Ministry invited the craftsmen of Kabul and its suburbs to get together at the Ministry. At the gathering on Saturday afternoon the craftsmen, who had brought with them samples of their work, expressed willingness to take part at this year's Jeshan exhibition.

Engineer Abdul Samad Salim, the Minister of Mines and Industries, after inspecting the work of individual craftsmen said that the purpose of arranging such a show is to help and guide the craftsmen. Engineer Salim praised the fine work of the craftsmen and suggested they try to expand their small industries.

AFGHAN PRODUCTS INTERNATIONAL HIT AT PARIS EXHIBITION

The fine work and uniqueness of Afghan products are enough to attract foreign customers. This became evident at the Paris International Exhibition held from May 18 to 13 in which Afghanistan participated for the first time.

Head of Afghan delegation to the Exhibition, Janat Khan Gharawal, who is also president of the Pashtani Tejarati Bank, said that although the Afghan pavilion wasn't large, it managed to lure hundreds of thousands of people away from the larger displays. Visitors, many of whom were tourists, poured into the pavilion all day long raising and welcoming the presence of goods.

Both the favourable location of pavilion and the exotic "Afghanistan" sign probably contributed their share to attracting the large crowds but in the final analysis it was the products which deserved the most credit for making the exhibition the success it was. Visitors crowded the pavilion for hours at a time many of whom expressed desire to purchase large quantities of the commodities at retail prices while the fair was still in progress.

However the sale of articles during the exhibition was prohibited and prospective customers were obliged to wait until the fair closed. Eager buyers, said Gharawal, came from all over the world.

Although five days of the exhibition fell on public holidays, visitors continued to flock, and hundreds of people registered to purchase the displayed products. The names of those who showed interest in the products provide a good range of future contacts with potential buyers.

French leaders at the Afghan pavilion

On the third day of the exhibition George Pompidou, French Prime Minister Michael Dubree French Prime Minister, distinguished officials, and businessmen visited the pavilion. They were welcomed by the Afghan Ambassador in Paris.

The Prime Minister expressed pleasure over Afghanistan's participation in the Paris Exhibition and the

quality and variety of the products on view. Pompidou noted the Afghan products with special interest, asserted Gharawal.

The Afghan ambassador described Afghanistan's participation as an example of good relations and mutual trade and economic interests that exist between the two countries.

Effective Measures

At the suggestion of the Afghan Ambassador, steps were taken to attract French commercial interest to Afghan products. A detailed publication aimed at introducing Afghan commodities distributed to almost 50 commercial and trade organisations. Replies were soon received which indicated a willingness to explore the possibilities of future and more extensive trade negotiations.

The response to the brochure broke the ground for future activities of Afghan traders and representatives of Pashtani Ltd. which will be opened in Paris in the near future, added Gharawal.

The head of the Afghan delegation said that the decision to establish the Pashtani Ltd. was last year, after which discussions began with the French while future studies of the plan were being made. Because of the good will existing between France and Afghanistan the proposal for such a commercial representation was accepted. The current exhibition provided another opportunity, Gharawal said, to review the details of the enterprise and to reaffirm the mutual interest of both countries in the trading house.

Pashtani Ltd. will be underwritten with an initial capital investment of five million Afghanis. The company will handle transaction between the two countries. In order to inspire confidence in the venture, Pashtani Ltd. through the aid of the Afghan embassy in Paris, will purchase a large piece of property on which to erect the trading house. The possession of real estate in one of the largest commercial centres in the world is to be symbol of the solid foundation on which the new Franco Afghan business venture will rise.

Types of Afghan products. Visitors and businessmen learned



French Prime Minister George Pompidou, (left) and Afghan Ambassador in Paris Zalmay Mahmoud Ghazvi view Afghan products at the Paris International Exhibition held recently.

about Afghanistan's dried fruit by looking and eating. It was distributed freely to the visitors and sent to businessmen in Paris, Gharawal said.

Other products exhibited ranged from carpets and rugs to karakul pelts and leather. Clothes included the women's national costume, women's and men's embroidered shoes, Kandahari hats, and Herati silk Lapis Lazuli marble, and Istalif pottery completed the exhibition.

From his experience in Europe, Gharawal believe that the best way to keep the attention of the European market gained during the exhibition is to sort

goods to be exported carefully and send only those which meet international standards. Otherwise Afghanistan's record will be marred and the markets for its products will shrink.

Possible market

Austria offers a possible market. Gharawal found during a three-day stop in Vienna. He met with several companies. After an agreement is signed with one of the companies, a good basis will be set for exporting to that country, he said. The Afghan delegation also had the opportunity to get the approval of Danube River port officials for the exporting of Afghan goods

through this port.

Expanding trade. Via Land

Since most of Afghanistan's exports are seasonal, good transportation is most important, Gharawal stressed. In this relation, the Afghan delegation met the officials of Millisa, one of the best-known transportation companies in France.

It was agreed that after a trade protocol is signed between Afghanistan and France, special large trucks will be run between the two countries. The new highways between Kabul and Herat will thus be very important in the expansion of trade, Gharawal pointed out.

Saving Important Factor In Nations Economic Development

By Maiwand

Economic analysis tends to attribute sluggish performance to such factors as deficient levels of saving and investment, shortcomings in the productivity or allocation of investment, and relatively low levels of efficiency in the functioning of the general economy. Seen in this perspective, the recommended remedies are economic in nature focussing for example, on methods to raise the rate of savings, accelerating the inflow of foreign funds, improving criteria for allocation of capital, programming to avoid bottle-necks, training indigenous manpower, and establishing incentive systems to encourage economic efficiency and economic progressivity.

From whatever angle one may look at the matter one can logically argue that saving is one of the most important factors in the economic development of nations provided it is properly channelled into suitable investment fields. Afghanistan will have to equip itself sooner or later with institutions to take care of local capital for the betterment of the country.

On the one hand appropriate institutions will have to be created in order that the credit needs, which are now being met at exorbitant rates like construction, commercial speculation, small industry, credit for family needs etc, should no longer give excessively remunerative profits for capital in search of investment fields. On the other hand, savings, the development of which should be promoted, will have to be collected by institutions and under such conditions as will ensure that they are channelled towards uses good for development. During the third five-year plan Afghanistan needs to develop life insurance and pension funds, a popular credit bank, and social credit establishment, an establishment for chattel loans, savings banks, the representation of the capital stock of large enterprises by negotiable securities, a stock exchange and banking mechanisms for transforming short-term deposits into medium and long-term resources.

It is evident that, in these developments, the ideal would be to build upon the individuals and institutions, as well as the assets, which are to some degree already familiar in the economy concerned. That is to say, it is desirable that both the market in short-term and long-term securities, while initiated in the early stages supported by the government or Da Afghanistan Bank, should ultimately be handled and administered by persons and institutions already established within the economy as investors and brokers; if such institutions are not in existence, in all probability they will begin to emerge as profitable and reputable security markets establish themselves.

It is perhaps necessary to stress, however, that the institutional framework within such markets can be created and developed in any particular economy will by no means be necessarily modelled on the particular institutional arrangements to be found in the old-established markets of the western world. Since we know that the markets in both short-term and long-term capital will almost inevitably be small-scale for many years, there would appear to be no particular reason why a sharp division of function between short-term and long-term security dealings should necessarily be imposed upon brokers. One would envisage that representatives of the major institutional investors (for example, insurance companies or commercial banks) and of private lenders (i.e. local brokers or security dealers, or even lawyers and moneylenders) would deal in both long-term and short-term assets, if they were so disposed. The specialisation familiar in the developed countries and elsewhere may very well

prove to be neither practicable nor particularly desirable for the completely different environment and smaller scale of a developing economy.

(To be continued)

BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

BRITAIN, EEC MAKE NEW CONTACTS

Preliminary political talks about the United Kingdom's possible admission to the EEC have begun between the United Kingdom Government and the Governments of the six Member States. The object of the talks is to explore and, as far as possible, eliminate those political difficulties which might have an adverse effect on later negotiations.

In Brussels, the difficulties are considered to include the roles of France and the UK in NATO, Western Europe's relations with the Soviet Union and the other East European States, collaboration in the fields of science and research, and the attitude which an economic community enlarged by the addition of Britain and other countries would have towards the U.S. All these points are of equal interest to each of the six EEC Governments. But it is also clear that London looks on Paris as the most important partner in the talks. Another, invisible but not unimportant, partner at the conference table of the Seven will be the U.S.—and also, since General de Gaulle's visit to Moscow, the USSR.

With so many parties to the talks, and with subjects of such importance for discussion, tangible results can hardly be expected overnight. Not that the British are likely to be out for that anyway. For them, the transition to actual negotiations for membership of the EEC depends not only on the success of the preliminary political talks but also on recovery of sterling from the crisis it is in. The UK does not intend to go to the Brussels conference table as the "Sick

Man of Europe". UK must get over sterling crisis

In Britain, people are fully aware that the sterling crisis is closely connected with the possibility of the country's joining the EEC. Short-term indebtedness, a large part of which consists of loans from European Central Banks, probably amounts to about \$9,000 million. Britain's reserves of gold and foreign exchange are only \$3,000 million.

French experts consider that British membership of the Common Market is scarcely feasible at any rate so long as Britain's short-term debt has not been funded. In this connection, various quarters are now pressing for the initiation, at long last, of the reform of the international monetary system which has been talked about for so many years—without assistance from other countries, Britain alone can hardly bring the present crisis to a decisive and successful conclusion.

Many problems must be solved inside Britain

In Brussels it is considered that solutions can undoubtedly be found for the purely material problems on which agreement would have to be reached at the actual negotiations. For instance, the solutions found in 1962/63 with regard to Great Britain's position in the Commonwealth are still largely valid today.

According to observers in Brussels, the problems of British agriculture, which had then not been fully thrashed out, are predominantly a matter for British domestic policy; as such, they are no more difficult than those problems of internal policy which the present Member States of the EEC had to solve when the

common agricultural policy was introduced. There is general acceptance of the view that British agriculture not only possesses a healthy structure but is also extremely efficient, and that it consequently does not need to fear competition.

The question of higher food prices in Britain can also be regarded primarily as a domestic political matter; to alleviate possible hardship at the beginning, transitional measures can be considered. Furthermore, the need to align food prices in Britain with those in the EEC does not have consequences in the field of agricultural policy alone, but is closely connected with wage costs in British industry.

The real economic obstacle to British membership of the EEC is the general weakness of the country's economy, made manifest by the sterling crisis. This weakness never came up for discussion in the negotiations of 1962/63.

However, this vital problem has done as little to hinder trade between Britain and the Common Market as the continued existence of customs barriers. On the contrary, in 1965 the surplus on Britain's trade with the EEC was at \$238 million quite considerable. When the EEC Treaty came into effect in 1958, Britain had an appreciable trading deficit with the Member States. Since then, British exports to the Community have more than doubled, reaching a value of 605 million dollars in 1965. This result is remarkable, for between 1958 and 1965 the total of Britain's exports increased by no more than 37 per cent.



A group of craftsmen display samples of their work to the officials of the Ministry of Mines and Industries.

U.S. Wheat Stocks Fall

WASHINGTON, July 26, (Reuters).—Stocks of United States wheat have fallen to their lowest July level for 12 years, estimates by the U.S. Agriculture Department showed Monday.

The total was put at 536 million bushels, or 14 million bushels short of the earlier official forecast. It means that the United States has started a new wheat season with 282 million bushels less than a year ago.

The drop in stocks could affect the United States ability to respond to another near-famine situation such as faced India in the past year.

One of the major reasons for the depleted U.S. supply situation has been the greatly expanded export of

wheat to help alleviate the situation in India.

The smaller-than-expected carry-over, together with the expected 1,240 million bushel crop now being harvested, would reduce the total potential wheat availability this season to 1,776 million bushels. This represents a drop of 369 million bushels from the estimated total supply available last season.

In May this year, when, based on farmers original planting intentions, the 1966 wheat crop had been expected to show an increase over last year's production the Agriculture Department predicted wheat usage this coming season in the region of 1,550 million bushels.

NATO Defence Ministers Approves 5-Year Plan Monday

PARIS, July 26, (AP).—North Atlantic Treaty Organisation Defence Ministers approved Monday a five-year defence plan giving special attention to the flank areas of Europe—especially the southeastern region.

They also ordered a study on new financing for a mobile force that could help defend the region.

The official communique summing up the one day meeting did not go into detail. But informed sources said the Defence Ministers expressed the opinion that the NATO shield was only barely adequate now and should not be allowed to weaken.

The appeal for an ever-stronger NATO to discourage the East bloc from being "tempted to test our will and capability to resist" was voiced early in the meeting by U.S. Secretary of Defence Robert McNamara.

He said the United States wants no reduction on NATO capability.

The communique noted that the contribution of French forces and the conditions of their co-operation with NATO are under separate consideration.

As for the flank regions, McNamara urged adoption of a new mobile force that could help defend the regime.

The Ministers "also gave instructions for completion of defence planning studies relation to the southeastern region," the communique said. The southeastern region, includes Greece and Turkey.

Earlier a DPA dispatch said:

France's future role in NATO following her withdrawal from NATO and the possibility of cuts in Britain's forces in West Germany were likely major topics at the Defence Ministers consultation here.

Last week, Britain struggling to overcome her payments deficit, announced that she would reduce her troops in West Germany unless Bonn government agreed to cover the full foreign currency costs of keeping them there.

In Hamburg commenting on the Paris meeting of NATO Defence Ministers, Adalbert Weinstein, military policy correspondent of the conservative "Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung", Monday charged the alliance had no binding strategic concept.

He said the alliance would probably reach solutions for the urgent problems created by France's withdrawal from NATO military integration.

But it would be good if the real reason for the Atlantic crisis were not forgotten in the process: The alliance has no strategic concept binding all partners.

West Germany, he said, was not in a position to bring about a change in this, but even so she should attempt to find out for her own use why this strategy was lacking.

"Only continuous analysis of the situation can reveal where her own interests and those of the biggest partner state (the United States) could come into conflict."

"For the Atlantic crisis stems in a large measure from the fact that the interests of the western big power for some time do no longer coincide with those of all partners", he said.

He recalled that the former accepted strategy of the nuclear threat has been abandoned in favour of a "gradual reduction of mutual fear."

But this in the eyes of the

small allies of that super powers was tantamount to a reduction of safety because "peace has not broken out due to a reasonable understanding between the nuclear powers", he said.

Therefore the Atlantic alliance and its eastern counterpart, the Warsaw pact organisation, still planned as if nothing had changed in the attitude of the big powers towards each other, he charged.

"The responsible leaders politically agree that there will be no nuclear conflict between Moscow and Washington."

"But a similar political reaction by the non-nuclear powers has failed to emerge. Military policy further is directed towards the possibility of a war", he said.

Vietnam

(Continued from page 1)

pots began and the recent political unrest in South Vietnam was settled, the war situation has changed slightly for the better on the side of the allies.

The situation, he asserted, is more favourable now than it was a short time ago.

On the war front, according to a U.S. spokesman United States marines have "killed 736 North Vietnamese regulars" in a 19-day-old operation in dense jungle just south of the frontier between the two Vietnams.

Nine Viet Cong attacks south of Saigon were aimed at small outposts held by lightly armed South Vietnamese militia forces. Starting a few hours after midnight, the Viet Cong began harassing posts about 16 to 25 miles (25-40km) south of the city.

Most of the attacks were limited to mortar fire and machinegun bursts.

Although weather hampered air assaults in the North, a military spokesman said air force, navy and marine pilots flew 82 missions Sunday against fuel dumps, supply lines, trucks, barges and bridges.

A navy Skyhawk was shot down by conventional fire.

The loss Sunday brought to 308 planes the U.S. has announced downed over North Vietnam.

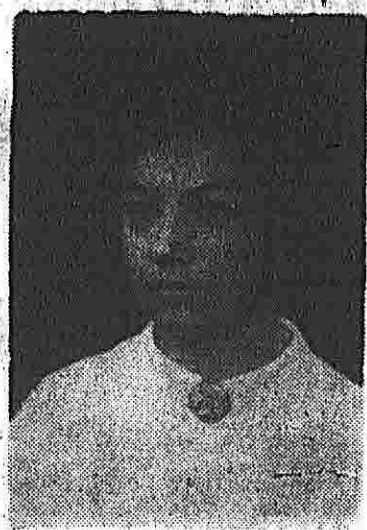
China yesterday criticised Premier Harold Wilson for his role in the Vietnam conflict in an article signed "Observer" in Monday's issue of the People Daily, the Chinese Communist Party again, warned Wilson that by throwing in Britain's lot with the United States he could attain no other end than to hasten the collapse of British imperialism.

Referring to Wilson's trip to Moscow the article said: "British Prime Minister Harold Wilson played a very unsavoury role by scurrying abroad and working energetically for U.S. imperialism it recklessly escalated its war of aggression in Vietnam in all-out effort to 'force peace talks through bombing'."

The article went on: "Wilson made a statement to the House of Commons immediately after the American air marauders bombed Hanoi and Haiphong. While hypocritically noting the U.S. action with 'regret', he hastened to add that Britain 'remains convinced' that the United States was 'right' to pursue its policy of aggression against Vietnam. He flagrantly tried to intimidate the Vietnamese people into accepting U.S. imperialism's 'proposals for unconditional negotiations'. Obviously, Wilson has always served as a most obedient lackey of Lyndon Johnson over the Vietnam question."

The Labour Government's eagerness to serve U.S. imperialism is not restricted to the issuing of statements. Shortly after the U.S. marauders dropped bombs over Hanoi, Wilson hastened to Moscow on July 16 and held secret talks for three days with A. Kosygin over the Vietnam question. "The most intimate exchanges took place" and their talks "went into unusual detail". They made shady deals there under the cloak of the two co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference.

"The collusion between the British Labour Government and the Soviet leader does not begin today. Wilson's Moscow tour, like that of Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, is an integral part of the big plot hatched with Moscow as the centre to betray the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation."



Mrs. Hafiza Hassan, former editor of the monthly Mermon has been appointed Director General of Information in the Information and Culture Ministry.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, July 26, (Bakhtar).—The Tohrakash and Askalan canals in Kunduz which were damaged by floods a month ago have been repaired by the personnel of the provincial department of agriculture and irrigation. The canals irrigate some 7,000 acres of land.

KABUL, July 26, (Bakhtar).—Feda Mohammad Sarim, an official of the Ministry of Information and Culture, and Mohammad Husain Razi, a staff member of the college of letters at Kabul University returned here yesterday after a three-week tour of China.

They visited the Chinese towns of Peking, Hangchow, Soochow, Shanghai, and Canton.

The delegation which was in China under a cultural exchange programme said on arrival at the airport they were impressed by the hospitality afforded to them by the government and people of China.

KABUL, July 26, (Bakhtar).—Mohammad Hakim Marzi, Sona Ram Talwar, Ghulam Yahia Shor Anzai and Sayed Mohammad Ali Halimi, technical personnel of the Ministry of Information and Culture left Kabul for Delhi to study photography under the Colombo plan.

KABUL, July 26, (Bakhtar).—A new weekly entitled Payame Wejdan came out on Sunday in Kabul. The four-page weekly is edited by Abdul Rauf Turkmani.

KABUL, July 26, (Bakhtar).—Walter Blass, Peace Corps Director in Afghanistan, yesterday presented one hundred books on the lives and works of one hundred American writers to Kabul University library.

West Germany Defeats USSR; Portugal-UK Meet Tonight

Referees Accused Of Favouring UK

LIVERPOOL, July 26, (Reuter).—West Germany reached its second world cup final with a 2-1 victory over the Soviet Union here last night in a tough semi-final battle marked by Russian winger Igor Chislenko being sent off in the 44th minute.

Helmut Haller, West Germany's blond inside-forward, shot his side into the lead after 42 minutes and dynamic wing-half Franz Beckenbauer clinched victory with the W. German's second goal in the 69th minute.

Porkujan scored for the Russians two minutes from time.

Russian link-man Josif Sabo was a limping passenger for most of the match and, with the sending off of Chislenko, the handicap was too great.

West Germany, cup winners in 1954, will meet the winners of today's Portugal-England semi-final in the final at Wembley stadium, London, on Saturday.

The W. Germans were booed off the field at the end of the match by the Liverpool crowd, which had chanted "England-England" throughout the game.

But the Germans failed to impress in a game which was strewn with unnecessary fouls and time-wasting tactics. Neither side ever achieved a fluent rhythm and the W. Germans were unable to press home their advantages in the second half when they were playing against nine men and a passenger.

The USSR, in the semi-finals for the first time suffered its first defeat after four successive victories in the competition.

Nothing was seen in the USSR-West German match to change the views of

World Briefs

UNITED NATIONS, July 26, (AP).—Japan has notified Secretary-General U Thant: it has cancelled a sugar contract with Rhodesia and also banned importation of iron ore from that country.

NICOSIA, July 26, (Reuter).—Two platoons of Swedish United Nations soldiers stood by near a village in Southeast Nicosia after a night of shooting between villagers and government police.

Finnish and Canadian UN units, who had been rushed to the scene last night were withdrawn.

A UN spokesman said Turkish Cypriots at Melousha apparently opened fire on a Greek police mobile patrol.

No police casualties were reported.

NEW YORK, July 26, (AP).—Strikes by hoisting engineers, plumbers and teamsters threatened to shut down the 1.1 billion dollars construction industry in the city Monday.

MOSCOW, July 26, (Tass).—The Algerian government economic delegation yesterday opened negotiations with the Soviet committee for external economic relations.

VIENNA, July 26, (DPA).—The Danube flooded low-lying fields and roads in several parts of Austria following continued heavy rains, and landslides blocked roads and rail links in two mountain provinces, it was reported here yesterday.

HELSINKI, July 26, (DPA).—Cypriot Foreign Minister Spyros Kyprianou arrived here Monday for a several days unofficial visit during a tour of Scandinavian countries. He will have talks with Foreign Minister Jussi Saukonen and will be received by President Urho Kekkonen during his stay. On Thursday, he travels on to Stockholm. The Scandinavian countries have contributed troops to the United Nations peace-keeping force on the strife-torn island Republic.

TOKYO, July 26, (DPA).—Sixty-one swimmers were drowned and 24 missing following a mass exodus to Japan's sunny beaches by an estimated 4,000,000 people, it was reported here Monday. Popular Enoshima beach south of the capital was so crowded by some 400,000 people that many never got a chance to reach the water.

LIMBURG, July 26, (DPA).—At least 31 children were killed and many others seriously injured when a Belgian coach plunged from an autobahn overpass onto a secondary road below near here early yesterday, according to police reports.

Techniques Needed To Land Man On Moon Now All Tested

WASHINGTON, July 26.—America's Gemini space flights have demonstrated all the critical techniques needed to land men on the moon—and more.

The 10 flights to date—the first two unmanned; the others with two-man crews—have achieved all the stated objectives of the Gemini programme. They have moved beyond the narrow limits of providing practical knowledge and manned space experience for the moon voyage planned in 1969.

Last week's Gemini-10 flight, for example, made breakthroughs that bring closer the day of space "refueling stations," and space-anchored "powerhouses" to propel fuel-exhausted spacecraft out of earth orbit to the distant planets. It also showed that huge space structures, whose parts were separately launched, could be assembled in orbit.

The announced objectives of the Gemini programme, conceived in 1961, were (1) rendezvous and docking of vehicles in orbit and (2) prolonged manned space flight.

By March, 1966, there were accomplished six missions (Gemini 3 through 8) which showed that men can maneuver spacecraft; go from one orbital path to another; walk under control outside a spacecraft; locate, chase and connect with another space vehicle; and withstand prolonged space flight with no ill effects over a period twice as long as the round-trip to the moon will take.

In 1963, at the close of the mercury programme, the Gemini objectives appeared formidable and ambitious. The small one-man mercury capsules were sent into fixed paths, captives of an orbit determined by their Atlas launch rockets. They stayed in a fixed orbit until they returned to earth after short periods.

In those days, it was a major triumph to return men safely from space. Flight controllers, and the anxious public, spent hours awaiting word of pickup of the astronauts from the sea. Today, the public has become accustomed to precision takeoffs and accurate landings.

In retrospect, the Gemini goals seem conservative.

Here are examples of some accomplishments of the Gemini flights that go beyond the requirements of Apollo, the moon flight project:

—Twin rocket launches at precisely planned times. There is no such exacting requirement in the Apollo plan in which the giant Saturn five rocket carries everything needed for the moon voyage.

—Fourteen-day space flight with no adverse effects on man's health or performance capability. The period is twice as long as the seven-day round-trip to the moon.

—Rendezvous without radar and navigational aids. The moon-ship will be fully instrumented with sophisticated electronic guidance and navigational gear for automatic steering, freeing the astronauts for other essential tasks.

The moon trip will require no excursions outside the spacecraft. In the course of achieving Gemini goals, American astronauts have cleaned a wealth of extra dividends. Secondary scientific experiments aboard all Gemini craft have refined knowledge about space and opened whole new fields of photography.

Space photography by the astronauts has given new insights into the earth's geologic structure, traced poorly defined earthquake faults, uncovered heretofore hidden mineral and other resources, revealed the character of the shallow ocean bottom, and charted weather patterns.

Gemini-10 pioneered in stellar photography, returning priceless photographs of "hot" (bright, young) stars radiating ultra violet light. Because such rays are absorbed by the earth's atmosphere, no earth-based camera could record the stars properly.

Highlights of America's manned Gemini flights follow:

Gemini-3 Virgil Grissom and

John Young make first U.S. two-man flight, a three-orbit trip on March 23, 1963.

Gemini-4 James McDivitt and Edward white perform first extensive maneuvering of a spacecraft, and White goes on first American spacewalk during June 3-7, 1965, flight.

Gemini-5 Gordon Cooper and Charles Conrad prove man's capacity for sustained functioning in space environment during eight-day flight August 21-29, 1965.

Gemini-7, Frank Borman and James Lovell make world's longest manned orbital flight, December 4-18, 1965.

Gemini-6 Walter Schirra and Thomas Stafford achieve world's first rendezvous (with Gemini-7) during December 15-16, 1965, flight.

Gemini-8 Neil Armstrong and David Scott achieve world's first docking in space during March 16, 1966, flight.

Gemini-9 Thomas Stafford and Eugene Cernan make three separate rendezvous with target satellite and Cernan sets world spacewalk record of two hours and eight minutes, during June 3-6, 1966, flight.

Gemini-10 John Young and Michael Collins achieve world's first dual rendezvous, meeting with two separate Agena targets, and Collins works in space on two separate occasions, during July 18-21, 1966, flight.

Gemini 10—Also saw the first use of an orbiting rocket to increase the capability of a manned spacecraft. The locked-on Agena-10 used the Agena 10 rocket to push higher into space than man has ever gone and to seek out a second Agena target.

Launch Crews Ready Gemini 11

CAPE KENNEDY, Florida, July 26, (AP).—Launch crews pushed ahead Saturday with preparations to launch Gemini 11 Sept. 9 while the Gemini 10 astronauts continued extensive de-briefing sessions with technical specialists.

The Gemini 10 pilots, Navy Commander John W. Young and Air Force Major Michael Collins, returned here Friday after a three-day flight, hailed by space agency officials as one of the most successful in the U.S. man-in-space programme.

As they arrived, an Air Force-Martin Company team was erecting a Titan 2 for Gemini 11 on launch pad 19.

PAPER NEEDED

Bakhtar News Agency needs 2,000 rolls paper for its telewriters, those who can prepare it should come at the Bakhtar News Agency. Bids should be made by Aug. 6, 1966.

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Afghan Advertising Agency needs a salesman. Interested persons should come to the Agency on the first floor of the Ministry of Information and Culture.



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Notice

All institutions, corporations, foreign and domestic merchants and others must submit their balances and tax returns before the end of Sumbala. Those failing to do so are subject to fines in accordance with the law.

CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:

At 2, 5, 7:30, 9:30 p.m.
English film with Farsi translation **THE LEGION'S LAST PATROL**

PARK CINEMA:

At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m.
Iranian film **THE ROAD TO DEATH**

WEATHER

Kabul	34c	19c
Kunduz	41	26
Mazari Sharif	43	31
Jalalabad	41	29
Salang (North)	16	7
Bamian	25	19

PHARMACIES OPEN TONIGHT

Ahmad Shahi Baba: Jadi Temore Shahi, Tel. 20507.
Barai: Jadi Shahee, Tel. 20523.
Afghan: First part of Jadi Nadir Pashtun, Tel. 22919.
Runa: Shah Mahmoud Ghazi Avenue, Tel. 20537.

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