

7-1-1967

## Kabul Times (July 1, 1967, vol. 6, no. 83)

Bakhtar News Agency

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes>

 Part of the [International and Area Studies Commons](#)

Please take our feedback survey at: [https://unomaha.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV\\_8cchtFmpDyGfBLE](https://unomaha.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_8cchtFmpDyGfBLE)

---

### Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (July 1, 1967, vol. 6, no. 83)" (1967). *Kabul Times*. 1536.  
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/1536>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Newspaper Archives at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kabul Times by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact [unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu](mailto:unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu).





# THE KABUL TIMES



VOL. VI, NO. 83

KABUL, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1967 (SARATAN 9, 1346 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 3

## DE GAULLE, KOSYGIN MEET IN PARIS TODAY USSR Premier Leaves Cuba After Talks With Castro

**HAVANA, July 1, (AP).—**Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin left Cuba Friday after talks with Prime Minister Fidel Castro and will stop over in Paris Saturday to confer with President Charles de Gaulle.

Castro gave Kosygin a big sendoff with bands, and a 21-gun salute. Thousands of Cubans lined the road to the airport. It will be Kosygin's second stop in Paris within two weeks. The Soviet leader stopped here June 16, en route to New York. Kosygin will have an opportunity to discuss with de Gaulle the Glassboro summit conference with President Lyndon Johnson and the Cuban talks with Premier Fidel Castro.

According to French government sources, the meeting between the two leaders indicates the importance the Soviet leader attaches to keeping close contact with the French government at the present time.

Diplomatic circles expect Kosygin to ask how the French government feels about including a revision of the 1937 Montreux convention on the Dardanelles in any new international agreement on freedom of passage in all straits leading to inland ports.

De Gaulle publicly accused Israel of firing the first shot in the war. He also repeatedly reminded Israel that France does not recognise any claim to UAR, Jordan and Syrian territories.

De Gaulle's new posture on the Mideast can only improve the already cordial atmosphere between him and his guest as they sit down at the Elysee Palace Saturday.

Whether de Gaulle or Kosygin will be able to push the Mideast impasse off dead centre with any new initiative was very doubtful. "Only a settlement freely agreed to can one day resolve all the problems which exist," said de Gaulle.

## King Hussein To Stop In Britain, France And Italy

**UNITED NATIONS, July 1, (AP).—**King Hussein of Jordan plans to see leaders of Britain, France and Italy en route home from the General Assembly, a member of his UN delegation said Thursday.

The King left New York by plane Friday for Amman by way of London, Paris and Rome, said Anton Naber, deputy head of the Jordanian delegation.

He was to see President Charles de Gaulle of France, Prime Ministers Harold Wilson of Britain and Aldo Moro of Italy.

With all the informant said, he intends to do what he did with President Johnson—present the Arab stand in favour of withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab territory.

King Hussein said Friday the door might be opened for a solution of the Arab-Israeli struggle if Israeli forces were pulled back from occupied Arab territory.

"I think the door is opened, and not closed, to finding ways and means by which a solution could be found—a just solution, a reasonable one," the 31-year-old ruler said in an interview.

But step number one, he said, would have to be taken by Israel, whose forces seized key segments of Arab land in a lightning war early last month.

"It is extremely difficult, impossible in fact, for us in Jordan and the Arab world to accept the idea of negotiated peace under the present conditions," he declared. "Israel should realise this if she really is interested in lasting peace."

He said that he is now "perfectly satisfied" that neither American nor British planes aided the Israeli air strikes against the Arabs.

## Podgorny Visits Damascus

**MOSCOW, July 1, (DPA).—**Nikolai Podgorny, President of the Presidium of the supreme Soviet of the USSR, arrived in Damascus Friday.

He pays a friendship visit to the Arab Republic of Syria at the invitation of President Noureddin Attassi.

No word was available from local officials on the purpose or length of Podgorny's visit.

## Royal Audience

**KABUL, July 1, (Bakhtar).—**His Majesty the King received following during the week ended June 29:

Minister Without Portfolio and Acting Prime Minister Abdullah Yaftali; Minister of National Defence General Khan Mohammad; Agriculture and Irrigation Minister Eng. Mir. Mohammad Akbar Reza; Helmand Governor and President of the Helmand Valley Authority Mohammad Hashim Safi; Jozjan Governor Mohammad Sharif; Samangan Governor Mohammad Hanif, former Afghan Ambassador in Tokyo Dr. Abdul Rahim; Dean of the College of Medicine and Pharmacy Dr. Abdul Wali Zaki; Dean of the College of Economics Dr. Abdul Wahid Sarabi; President of Inspection Department in the National Defence Ministry Gen. Abdul Karim Seraj; and Director of Foreign Relations Division in the Foreign Ministry Dr. Saadullah Ghauri. A number of elders from Jaji, Pakhtia, were also received by His Majesty. They launched at the royal table.

## Sunay, De Gaulle Call For Freely Agreed Accord

**PARIS, July 1, (AP).—**Turkey and France said Friday that occupation of Arab territory by Israel cannot be accepted and added that only a "settlement freely agreed to could one day solve all the problems" of the Middle East.

The position was taken in a communique ending the official visit to France of Turkish President Cevdet Sunay.

The portion of the communique dealing with the Middle East said: "The two governments have similar concerns regarding the situation in the Middle East. They deplore the aggravation that the war caused to the problems which existed between Israel and the Arab states."

"They consider that the occupation of territories which resulted from military operations created a situation of fact which cannot be accepted. Only a settlement freely agreed to could one day resolve all the problems which exist."

## Israeli Jerusalem Action A Challenge To United Nations

**MOSCOW, July 1, (Tass).—**The action of the Israeli parliament in adopting "laws" sanctioning annexation of Jerusalem "is nothing but a challenge to the United Nations General Assembly, which is now discussing the question of an immediate liquidation of Israel's aggression, and withdrawal of occupationist troops from the territories they seized," write Pravda's Cairo correspondents.

Israel's "laws" with regard to Jerusalem, their article stressed, is only a part of a plan to alienate Arab areas.

An AP report from Beirut said Israel's move to incorporate the Jordan sector of Jerusalem raised an indignant uproar from political leaders and commentators in all parts of the Arab world.

In Cairo, an emergency meeting of the Islamic Council called on Moslems throughout the world to wage a "jihad" (holy war) to liberate the holy city of Jerusalem.

Radio Cairo reported that the Council, the highest Moslem religious authority, met under the aegis of Al Azhar University, Sheikh Hassan Maamoun.

The Council also rejected all proposals calling for the internationalisation of Jerusalem.

In a radio address in Baghdad Wednesday, Iraq President Abdel Rahman Aref accused the Jews of "seeking to destroy Islam and the Arabs" and called on all the world's Moslems to join in the struggle to recover Jerusalem.

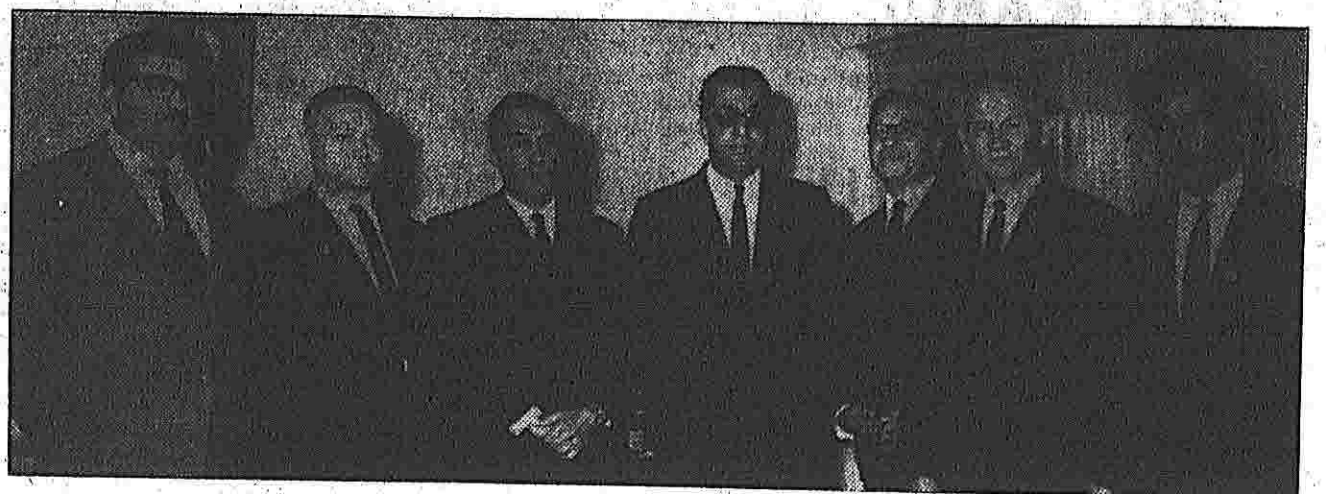
Virtually all Arab newspapers and radio stations prominently reported the United Nations speech of Jordan's King Hussein, declaring that Jordan will never accept the Israeli move.

Radio Damascus said "the Arabs will never allow Israel to replace international law by the code of the jungle" by annexing the old city.

Radio Algiers said all Arabs were determined to liberate Jerusalem.

Lebanon's President, Charles Helou, who hitherto has avoided public pronouncements on the Middle East crisis, was reported to have asked Pope Paul to use his influence to prevent the annexation of Jerusalem.

Lebanese Information Minister Michel Edde said in a press statement that "the cause of Jerusalem concerns Christian communities in all parts of the world, since the occupation of Jerusalem is a blow aimed at the core of the Christian religion." Traditionally pro-Western



His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, the high president of the Red Crescent Society, received the visiting Soviet Red Cross delegation Thursday morning. The delegation is here at the invitation of the Society. Dr. Abdul Samad Hamid (first left) secretary-general of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, and Soviet ambassador to the court of Kabul, K. I. Alexandrov, (third from right) were also present at the meeting.

## Jirgah Committees Hold Discussions

**KABUL, July 1, (Bakhtar).—**Information and Culture Minister Abdul Rauf Benawa Thursday appeared at Wolosi Jirgah's Committee on Budgetary and Financial Affairs and answered members' questions on the ministry's budget for 1967.

In the Committee on Home Affairs, problems of land settlement were discussed.

The Committee on Social Improvement continued its debate on the draft law on social insurance.

## 52 Escape Death As Thai Jet Airliner Crashes

**HONG KONG, July 1, (Reuter).—**A Thai international Caravelle jet airliner with 82 people on board crashed into Hong Kong Harbour yesterday killing at least six people. Twenty-four others were missing.

Fifty-two people were plucked from the sea alive by rescue teams. Within two hours of the crash six bodies had also been lifted from the water and the search was going on for the missing.

The passengers included six children and a baby. The children are all alive with scratches—and the baby was in hospital here last night.

The plane's crew of seven, including Danish Captain Viggo Thorsen, all escaped without serious injury except for a Japanese stewardess who broke a leg. Airlines officials said that apart from 40 American tourists other passengers were mostly Chinese.

The plane, which a government information service spokesman said was making an instrument landing approach, was on a flight from Tokyo to Hong Kong.

Steady rain was falling and dense clouds covered the city as the French-built jet made its approach.

Thai officials said they could not issue the names of passengers or give any details on the crash at this moment.

The fuselage of the airliner was still floating as rescue teams battled to haul out survivors.

Hong Kong airport was closed to enable rescue boats and helicopters to land the injured on the promontory runway.

## UN Assembly To Vote Next Week On Draft Resolutions

**UNITED NATIONS, July 1, (Combined News Services).—**The UN General Assembly will vote next week on five resolutions seeking withdrawal of Israeli troops from Arab territory.

A stalemate would throw the whole question back into the 15-nation Security Council which already has made an unsuccessful attempt to resolve the problems left by the six-day war between Israel and her Arab neighbours.

Fifty-eight delegations expressed their views on the situation in the two weeks of general debate.

Assembly President Abdul Rahman Fazlwan of Afghanistan set 1700 GMT Monday as a deadline for the submission of new proposals to the Assembly and suggested a deadline of 1900 GMT Tuesday for amendments to proposals.

As the Assembly concluded two weeks of general debate Friday afternoon, 18 Latin American countries submitted the newest resolution, setting no time limit for an Israeli withdrawal.

In addition, it calls on both the Arabs and Israelis to "put an end to their state of belligerence, to endeavor to establish a coexistence based on good neighbourliness and respect, in every case to the procedures of pacific settlement specified in the UN Charter."

It would also have the Security Council continue its consideration of the situation, and rely on a UN presence to guarantee freedom of passage through international waterways, obtain a settlement of the refugee problem and to guarantee territorial and political integrity of the Middle East countries.

It would toss over to the next regular session of the Assembly the question of putting Jerusalem under an international regime.

Meanwhile the nonaligned resolution proposed Wednesday by Yugoslavia, was changed to call for an immediate Israeli troop withdrawal, to positions they held before the June 5 outbreak of the war. The original draft specified withdrawal to the 1949 armistice lines.

It would have the Secretary-General ensure compliance with the resolution, and ask the aid of the UN Truce Supervisory Organisation

## Airliner Burned In Aden

**ADEN, July 1, (AP).—**An Aden Airlines Viscount blew up and burned on the ground at Aden airport yesterday.

The plane was blasted by a series of explosions only 100 yards from the main airport building.

Security forces sealed off the airport and ordered out all newsmen as a thick column of oil black smoke rose hundreds of feet in the air.

Arab staff working in hangers and airline office were interrogated.

As the four-engined airliner burned, the airlines last flight before it ends operations after 18 years was announced.

Less than two hours before the explosions, Aden relaxed from a "state of readiness" for the first time in 11 days. This is the highest degree of readiness among security forces.

Meanwhile, nationalists fired a rocket against an observation post Thursday night, wounding four of the 45 marine commandos who were stationed there.

The rocket was fired from an apartment block 400 yards distant. The four wounded soldiers were taken to a hospital where they were reported Saturday to be under observation.

## New US-Soviet Move For Non-proliferation

**WASHINGTON, July 1, (AP).—**The United States and the Soviet Union have "mutually suggested" that proposed wording for a nuclear nonproliferation treaty be presented at the Geneva disarmament conference, the State Department spokesman said Thursday.

Press Officer Robert J. McCloskey sought to distinguish, however, between the term "mutual suggestion" and the word "agreement."

He said "there is no agreement" yet between the two nuclear superpowers, who are co-chairmen of the 17-nation Geneva parley, to submit a joint draft treaty, although this is what the United States hopes will be done.

U.S. and Soviet diplomats have reached an understanding on wording of the proposed treaty, except for a clause on inspection procedures.

With submission of the draft at this stage, therefore, the idea is to offer the proposed treaty text minus an inspection proviso which could be negotiated later.

## Ky Lowers Sights To Vice Presidency

**SAIGON, July 1, (AP).—**Premier Nguyen Cao Ky said Friday he has stepped out of the Presidential race to prevent a serious split in the South Vietnamese armed forces.

A government source said Ky was making a sacrifice in deciding to run instead as the Vice Presidential candidate on a ticket headed by Chief of State Nguyen Van Thieu.

Until Friday Lt. Gen. Thieu and Ky, Commander of the Air Force, had been running on separate tickets, each competing for the 600,000 votes of the armed forces. Serious divisions had begun to be felt as both men pressed their campaigns.

In Washington, reports DPA, the news that Prime Minister Ky will be a candidate for Vice President and not President was received with surprise.

"The U.S. State Department declined to elaborate on the report from Vietnam and State Department spokesman Robert McCloskey said that the United States had neither supported nor opposed any candidate.

The United States was only interested to see the elections held fairly and honestly, he said.

## US Again Strikes Close To Haiphong; Second Soviet Ship Hit In Bombings

**SAIGON, July 1, (AP).—**American bombers struck again Friday close to Haiphong, the main port in North Vietnam where U.S. planes may have hit a Soviet ship the day before.

Navy bombers from the aircraft carrier Intrepid in the Tonkin Gulf struck at an oil storage area seven miles (11.2 km.) west-southwest of Haiphong, U.S. Military Headquarters announced.

Pilots reported destroying two storage buildings in the fuel depot and triggering a large storage facilities in the dock area of Haiphong Thursday, and the U.S. Defence Department conceded that they may have hit a Soviet ship moored nearby.

A State Department spokesman

said the U.S. government will investigate Soviet accusation that U.S. aircraft bombed the Soviet vessel Mikhail Frunze.

The Soviet Union has protested to the United States against the attack.

The Soviet Union said Mikhail Frunze was damaged, reports AP.

The Soviet protest note said that the U.S. had given assurances following an earlier attack on a Soviet ship, the Turkestan, that all efforts would be made to prevent similar incidents.

"The bombing of the Soviet ship Mikhail Frunze shows that these assurances by the American side were not carried out," the note said.

"The Soviet government with all seriousness warns that the respon-

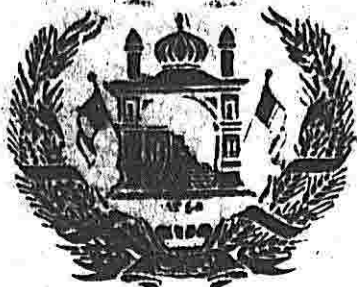
sibility for the dangerous piratical actions of the American Air Force will be upon the government of the United States of America, insists on effective guarantees that similar attacks will be put to an end, and demands strict punishment of 'the guilty.'"

According to the note, the ship was hit by a "marble bomb"—an antipersonnel bomb filled with metal pellets. The explosion hurls the pellets in all directions, causing widespread death and injury.

U.S. planes have reportedly used "marble bombs" to try to silence anti-aircraft guns by killing the gunners.

Meanwhile, in South Vietnam, ground fighting continued at a spot (Contd. on page 4)





# THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Fridays and Afghan public holidays by the Kabul Times Publishing Agency

## Fighting The Flies

In this issue of the Kabul Times we carry an article on flies. It describes how flies endanger men.

To make the city of Kabul a better place to live, we must give serious thought to the campaign against this health devil. The best time to do so is this current summer. Thousands of flies buzz around homes, shops, schools and even hospitals.

The Ministry of Public Health would do well to arrange for the observance of the day throughout Afghanistan. A wide publicity campaign should be arranged. Films and slides on the health hazards flies create should be shown to the school and university students. Methods to fight this pest should also be mentioned in such a campaign which should be carried on by Radio Afghanistan and the press.

The Kabul municipal administration might be asked to adopt measures in order to fight this pest. The municipality should prepare regulations for the shops and restaurants to observe. Most of the shops selling meat, dairy products and fruit as well as the cafes and restaurants in the city do not observe the simple and most elementary rules of public health. All they have to do is to arrange to screen the windows and doors. With regular twice weekly spraying of DDT, which they could do at night after their normal business hours are over, they could surely succeed in eliminating this health devil from their establishments.

It is necessary to form a corps of volunteers to go around the city and supervise the implementation of public health measures—especially that of killing flies. The municipality could perhaps ask the Public Health Institute to extend a helping hand by drafting regulations and implementing them.

If an antify week is declared there is no doubt that it would help make the city a cleaner place. The municipality could adopt certain slogans for that week—such as "To keep Kabul clean is your duty". The municipality could also arrange for big billboards and posters to be put up in prominent places.

There is no doubt that to get rid of all flies a longer period is required, but a special anti-fly week would be a good start.

## Food For Thought

When two hearts become one they

can pull down a mountain.

An Eastern Proverb

## Singapore's Future

The references made by Singapore's Prime Minister, Lee Kuan Yew, to his country's future the other day in London are interesting. Lee, now on an official visit to the United Kingdom, said in an interview that the future of Singapore will be decided within the next few weeks.

But he did not elaborate exactly what he meant by this statement. Political observers are keen to know in what way, Lee thinks Singapore will be deciding its future shortly.

Lee is known as a man of shifting ideas. He is a politician who works more by impulse and feeling than by careful thought and foresight. He stood firmly for his country's autonomy from Britain till it got it in 1959. Finding the administration of the world's fifth biggest port extremely difficult, he decided to join the Federation of Malaysia in 1963. But this did not last long. With mounting pressures at home, and with the political and military developments in the Southeast Asia region, he decided to withdraw from the federation. In a tense atmosphere, he declared before a gathering of international newsmen and photographers on August 9, 1965, the secession of Singapore from the Federation of Malaysia.

Since then Lee has on and off uttered contradictory statements about the future of Singapore. Sometimes he hints of rejoining the Federation of Malaysia, sometimes he talks of tolerating the pressures and going it alone. But, the recent statement seems to throw light on some new move which he is contemplating. What it will be is sure to be known in the weeks ahead, as he himself has indicated.

Apparently his visit to Britain is connected with a demand for British troops to remain in that island country. The policy of east of Suez, reflecting the British government's intention to withdraw from some of its bases east of Suez, including that of Singapore, has been worrying Lee. If indeed the British withdraw more than 50,000 soldiers, one of the main sources of income for Singapore will be lost. The 15,000 Singaporeans working in these bases will be jobless.

At a time that the Southeast Asian scene is already far from peaceful, Lee's decision could have some affect on developments in the area.

## An East European View Of Coexistence

By Prof. Imre Vajda  
University of Budapest  
Part II

In the course of its former history mankind has faced numerous catastrophes; the Ice Age, plague, starvation and earthquakes have all caused terrible havoc, a legend still preserves the memory of the Flood which must once have been a real experience, as was the escape from it; once there was a Noah and a Mount Ararat. Catastrophes caused by cosmic or other extrahuman forces could have destroyed the human race in the past, or the culture which it created during the span of a hundred thousand years.

Today man may destroy everything by the work of his own brain and hands, more thoroughly, more irremediably than the Ice Age, flood, earthquake or the plague. The nuclear holocaust will leave no legend behind; there will be no Noah or Mount Ararat, if mankind of today and tomorrow does not prevent the preventible.

Our form of coexistence has no freedom to yield to the licence of past epoch; it cannot afford to intersperse peaceful periods with wars, especially not in Europe. Here, in our space and in our time, the word war lost its plural. There are no wars possible any more, only the war. And the war must not come to us in the doom of its fateful singularity with nothing afterwards.

I could put the danger of a nuclear collapse in the foreground of coexistence but I did not paradoxically enough, because it seems to me that the crossing over to coexistence, to the land of a more sensible future, would be easier to achieve by accepting the notion that a synthesis should have to be found somehow, for the sake of us all, for the sake of Europe and for that of the world, even when Hiroshima's shadow would not be constantly with us. I will try and banish the alternative of the nuclear flood from the factors which make up the concept of coexistence.

In attempting the impossible I am driven by intellectual pride, in defence of my human dignity, although looking at it dispassionately I cannot deny that the perception of the ultimate risk has played an important role in the past and we shall hardly be able to bypass it in the future. All the same I succumbed to the temptation and I felt ashamed when, perhaps 10 years ago, I realised for the first time that it was this danger of total annihilation which made many people yearn for a future without wars—war in its nuclear form becoming impossible to envisage.

I felt ashamed for mankind that former attempts to make this idea widely accepted had failed, even though many noble men had devoted their lives to it. The deeper the feeling of shame and indignation now, when the irresponsible behaviour of the responsible is once again blatant, even more than ever.

Now let us turn our thoughts to the specific role of European coexistence. Why do we urge its importance? Not only because we are Europeans, because Europe is a place of historical tradition. Think of the responsibility of Europe! Controversies with some sort of ideological background and crusades were all with a single exception—generated in Europe and transplanted from here to other parts of the globe. The philosophy of Europe, its struggles for freedom and its revolutions, the fact that Europe had once a Renaissance and another European renaissance is overdue, demands that we should be in the van.

Yet we must not forget, even as pioneers that the way of coexistence we are constructing is for the whole world. Coexistence will not be safe, not even European coexistence, as long as it has not conquered the world.

I may be regarded as something of a dreamer, putting the stress on ideologies and not on relations between individual countries and groups of countries or on international institutions. But, truly, I am not a dreamer. I recognise quite clearly their role on a historical stage and I know that our specific tasks—provided we accept coexistence as the guiding light of our activity—will only be accomplished within the framework of our respective countries.

In the first place it is the international institutions which demand our attention. In recent years remarkable progress has been achieved in connections between Eastern and Western Europe. But I should like to warn against generalisations. The conduct of Western Europe has been far from uniform in this context, and Eastern Europe has not been much better. Those more interested in contesting the frontiers of the postwar world, after all the

sufferings of horror, those more interested in fanning the flames than stamping them out, have deprived themselves of the merit of this advance achieved not with their help, but against their will.

It is perhaps due to the lack of unity to conflicting state interests, or to temporary political combinations that the greatest successes have been bilateral, in the form of agreements between two countries, not on the level of the various integrated communities, nor on that of international political institutions, such as the UN agencies, which include all European member countries of the United Nations.

I suspect there will be little to say of any practical progress in coexistence in the field of relations between integrated communities, because no such relations exist, although their timelessness can hardly be questioned. To be sure, timelessness here is but a postulate, nothing else. I don't want to go into a critical appraisal of the integrations. But I cannot help saying that not a single serious step has been taken to reach an all-European understanding in questions of integration. I am not qualified to launch an appeal of this sort, but I would be happy if one of those more qualified, no matter on which side, would raise his voice in support of institutional contacts between the integrated blocs.

At present we are facing various tendencies in the range of Europe. Apart from the bilateral contacts favourable to coexistence, the most important being the accords signed between the Soviet Union with France, Britain, Italy and Austria, other talks are going on. The intention of the British government to join the Common Market has received worldwide publicity. Besides Britain, other members of EFTA appear to feel that they are in a waiting-room with a notice board on which the time of the train has not yet been announced, and not even sure their ticket is valid.

The partisans of coexistence may well wish a success to such an expansion of Western integration—provided it offers a step towards a further growth of all-European cooperation, and provided its architects constantly bear in mind the disaster implicit in erecting further institutional obstacle to this development.

(Contd. on page 4)

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Friday's *Istah* carried an editorial note condemning a popular approach by certain opportunistic elements who undermine their own consciences by indulging in insincere and hypocritical praise of people in their presence only to vilify them behind their backs.

In backward societies, it said, where progress and personal aggrandisement can be achieved through flattery or by creating discord among others, one comes across people who are schizophrenic, who have a double personality in their relations towards others. These people indulge in needless praise of your character, behaviour and other good qualities when they are in your presence but as soon as you turn your back these same people classify you as a villain—stupid, lazy and dishonest.

It is human nature, the editorial went on, to lend a listening ear to those who offer praise. Some of the opportunistic elements are also good psychologists. They know, through experience, how much praise, and at what times, pleases a certain person.

However, they forget that the element of time is against them and through experience those who fall victim to the alternating praise and vilification of the opportunistic elements get wise to the game and do not pay attention to them one way or another. This is especially true in cases where such elements and their victims are at the same official level and as such frequently meet.

The case is different as far as the higher authorities are concerned. The higher authorities do not mix too frequently with such elements and therefore are more susceptible to their intrigues. In any case, the editorial warned everyone to watch for such elements and refrain from falling for their ill designs, since everything they do or say is for their personal gain and benefit.

Thursday's *Anis* in an editorial welcomed the initiative taken, by some students of Isteqial High

School in donating blood to the blood bank. The blood bank, it said, is an indispensable part of the Public Health Ministry's activities for the promotion of medical services throughout the country. "The lives of many may be saved if the blood bank is well stocked and efficiently operated. The blood bank depends on the foresight and generosity of the general public for its efficiency and adequate supplies.

The editorial then went on to emphasise that it is safe to donate blood. Blood given to a bank is not blood lost, for the body quickly replenishes it, said the editorial. It

expressed the hope that the lead taken by Isteqial students would be followed by the general public in the capital and the provinces.

In another editorial, *Anis* welcomed the establishment of a textile mill in Balkh. Textiles still constitute a major import item in Afghanistan. The raw material used for this industry is locally available. Therefore the decision to launch a textile mill in Balkh is a good one. It should prove of great value to the lessening of imports, providing jobs for the people in the area and the strengthening of the nation's economy.



The chief investigator in District Attorney Jim Garrison's probe into the assassination of President Kennedy has resigned, according to press reports.

The investigator, William H. Gurvich, is the first of Garrison's staff to resign because of doubts over the arrest of businessman Clay L. Shaw, charged with conspiracy in the President's death.

Meanwhile, *The Los Angeles Times* quoted Gurvich as calling the district attorney irrational, accusing him of conducting an unethical investigation and violating Shaw's rights. He said some witnesses should be indicated for perjury.

The report also said that Gurvich will ask the grand jury to reconsider Shaw's indictment and halt the investigation. He is quoted as saying that he had never seen anything to indicate that Shaw was guilty or should have been arrested.

The Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS), conducting a four-part inquiry into the Warren Commission's report, said that Lee Harvey Oswald was the sole assassin of President Kennedy.

"There is not a single item of hard evidence for a second assassin—no wound that can be attributed

to him, no one who saw him—although he would have been firing in full view of a crowded plaza. No bullets! No cartridge cases! Nothing tangible!"

"If the demands for certainty that are made upon the commission were applied to its critics," CBS added, "the theory of a second assassin would vanish before it was spoken."

An article in Moscow's *Izvestia* said the United States was planning to absorb the Pacific islands it had looked after since World War II into a new American state.

The article said the Caroline, Mariana, Marshall and other islands placed under U.S. trusteeship after the war had been turned into a "strategic beachhead and nuclear base in the Pacific Ocean."

The islands' native population was in a difficult situation, the article said.

It went on: "The United States refused to grant independence to the islanders under the threadbare pretext about the inability of Micronesians to manage their own affairs."

"More than that, plans are being hatched to absorb Micronesia and join it to the United States as a new American state."

## Captain Haines' Mistake 130 Years Ago

By Lena Jeger

And what, Captain Haines, are you thinking today, in this high midsummer of man's disarray? If death is, according to Barbara Wootton's definition, an irreversible coma, we shall never know. But it would be mightily absorbing. For it was good Captain Haines, of the Indian Navy, who was sent, exactly 130 years ago, from Bombay to buy Aden from the Sheikh of Lahej.

This was not a casual shopping expedition, but a prearranged affair as part of the compensation due for the plunder of a British ship wrecked near Aden and for the grievous Arabian ill-treatment of the sailors and passengers. But when Captain Haines arrived to collect the purchase of the sheikh's son (by now a sultan) refused to sell. So, of course, in the prompt expeditionary manner of those times, sailors and soldiers were sent to capture the place and annex it to British India under the governor of Bombay.

Three hundred years before that the Portuguese had tried and failed to take it. The Turks succeeded, but they later withdrew for the Sultan of Saana. For the Romans, who conquered it about 25 B.C., it was "Arabia Felix". Will it ever be known to us as "Happy Aden"?

A shipwreck brought Aden into the British Empire. Can she be

liberated without other sorts of wreckage? For all the toils of Captain Haines and the conquerors of Aden, their job was sweet simplicity compared with today's daunting dilemmas. Colonies are like debts—easier to acquire than to discharge. But are not some aspects of our going making the future more darkly complicated than need be? The wisest thing George Brown said last week was that the government's proposals for Aden "may have to be reconsidered".

It seems as if the Aden officials at the Foreign Office had not had time to raise their heads from their desks long enough to find out that, while they studied the work of Gawain Bell and Ralph Hone, the whole of the Middle East had been set on fire. The most flammable faggot in the fire is Arab nationalism; this is a common denominator in the total area and, if the United Nations is to work for any lasting peace, then it must work for Arab progress and neighbourly conciliation throughout all the lands where Arabs live.

There are, of course, sharp divisions in the Arab world. The probing forces of limping progress confront archaic, feudal bigotries and careless human values. But do we here understand, any more than when we annex-

ed Aden to Bombay, whether there is a reality of underlying Islamic kinship, which is deeper than the feuding, and which will in the end defeat the traditional Foreign Office policy of divide and influence?

True, time is short. But did we really have to make this separatist announcement on the very day when the foreign secretary was flying to UN to join in talks about the Middle East? Government speakers emphasised that they want the UN to help in Aden. The plan had been sent to New York. But this suggests a fait accompli, without consultation. It is surely essential, in asking for UN help to implement a policy to involve UN in its creation? This is especially true in Aden, after the unhappy experiences of the UN mission there. The UN will never work if member states make up their unilateral minds and then ask other members to help in execution.

The Middle East needs less wood on the pyre.

Of all the unwelcome detritus of the last Conservative government, the Aden problem is perhaps the most unlovely and unwelcome. Perhaps it was a pity that Captain Haines was not shipwrecked himself on that immemorial cruise from Bombay to Aden.

(GEMINI-GUARDIAN)

## Israelis Torture Arab Soldiers

By Stewart Harris

The Egyptian authorities have taken foreign journalists to the two military hospitals in Cairo, showing them men said to have been injured by napalm and at least one man who said he had been tortured by Israeli troops. The first hospital was at Helmina, the second, where I went, was at Al Maadi.

Not everything was made clear, because of the language problem, and it was impossible to verify statements. However, I believe that the men were burned by napalm and I believe that some Arabs, in addition to those who had to suffer the Sinai desert, must have been ill-treated, perhaps tortured, by some Israelis.

We saw burned men from Sinai, brought back in Red Cross aircraft, and one man from the Ismailia area. Then we saw 22-year-old Corporal Souleim Abdel Rasoul Gadall, who had been

in a tank near Rafah, in the Gaza Strip. He had lost his left arm and been hit by nine bullets.

Some had been fired into him, he said, while he was being interrogated after his capture on the first day of the war. He had been held for 72 hours and had been hung upside down by his feet, he said—for how long, it was not clear.

When he asked for a drink they shot at him, he said. A bottle of water was rigged to drip onto his body but not into his mouth. He said the apparatus had been all ready to receive him.

We were then introduced to three doctors, who were also army officers. One of them, Dr. Kollay, said it was government policy not to give any figures of casualties in the hospital.

He estimated that more than 75 per cent of all the men in the

Maadi hospital were burn cases, but we had no means of checking this figure.

He said the burns were "definitely napalm" because he and his colleagues knew the result of such burns. Napalm remained for a long time on the skin and the wound penetrated deeply. It had been the liquid, not the powder, type; the same type as used by the United States in Vietnam.

He seemed to be both honest and sincere. He said that more than 50 per cent of those with extensive burns would die. He spoke of an officer, Lieutenant Motawi, who had already died. Three times, he said, this man had been captured, released and recaptured by the Israelis, each time being sent back 50 miles into the desert. His feet had been gangrenous.

(THE TIMES)

### ADVERTISING RATES

Display: Column inch, Af. 100  
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

S. KHALIL, Editor-in-Chief

Telephone: 24047

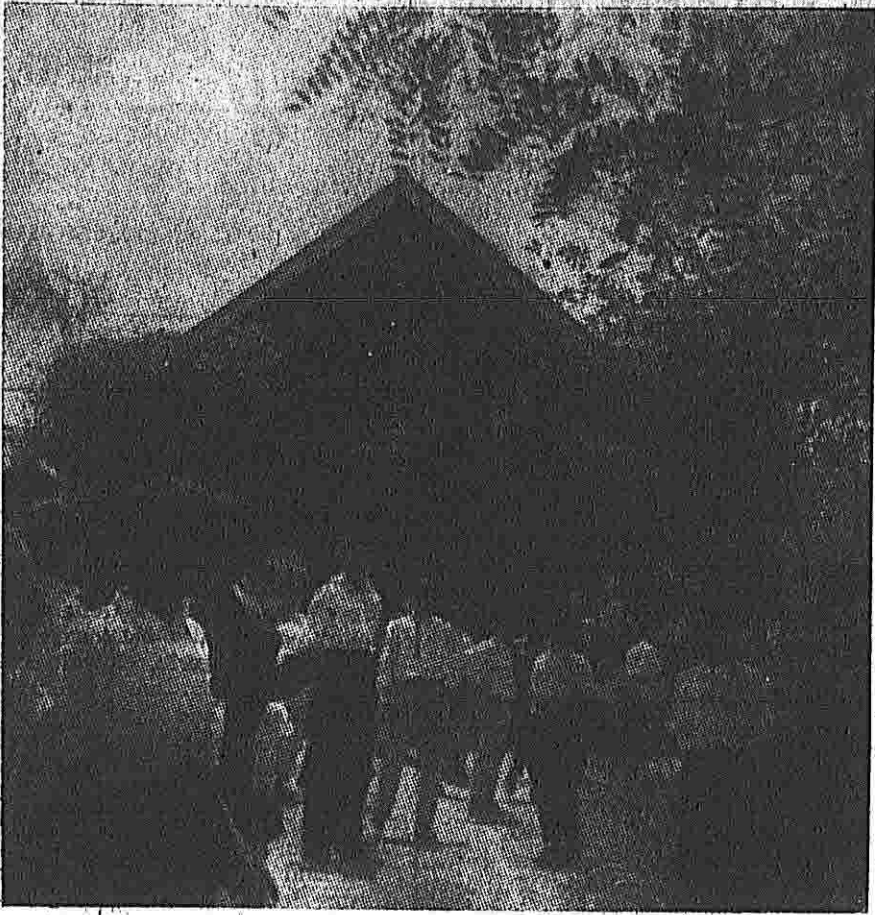
SHAFIE RAHEL, Editor

For other numbers first dial switchboard number 23043, 24028, 20026  
Circulation and Advertising:

Extension 59:

Editorial: Ex. 24, 58





The Bebe Mahroo primary boys school is being used as an experimental one by the staff of the Academy for Teacher Educators. Students familiar with the new methods of audio visual aids and other teaching materials which are made in the many departments of the Academy run with the assistance of the United Nations. Since last May the Academy has sent practice teachers to the school to teach different subjects.  
Photo by Jan Fidjeland

## NEWS FROM RADIO AFGHANISTAN

Every night at 10:15 p.m. Radio Afghanistan broadcasts "Music Around the World" on the medium wave 13-10 metre-band. You can hear the following programmes.

Saturday—Music, Music, Music.  
Sunday—Masterpieces of Romantic Music.  
Monday—Everblossoming Flower.  
Tuesday—Portrait of a Composer.  
Wednesday—Music from the World.  
Thursday—A World of Music.

Friday—Music from the Theatre.  
Every day from 8:30 to 9:00 p.m. an orchestra from Radio Afghanistan plays a medley of popular Afghan songs.

The following foreign service programmes of Radio Afghanistan beamed to Central Asia and Europe can also be heard in Afghanistan.

Language	Time (local)	Frequency (Kc/s)	Metre band
Pashto/Dari	1530-1600	15265/11770	19 and 25
English	1830-1930	15265/11770	19 and 25
	2230-2300	4775	60
German	2200-2230	4775	60
Russian	2130-2200	4775	60
Urdu	1730-1800	15290	16 and 25

## HOW TO TRAP THAT KILLER IN THE HOUSE

By Dr. M. Aziz Seraj, M.D.

The house-fly—*Musca domestica* to the scientist—may look harmless. But it is a killer—often even a mass killer. Its life span is short—about 30 days on the average. But in that period it can do great harm.

The fly is dangerous because of its deplorable feeding habits. It likes excreta, human or animal—indeed, excreta is its most common breeding ground—but it is not averse to food humans eat. So from one, it goes to the other, carrying the traces, becoming an agent of disease, particularly intestinal disease.

And the fly is a persistent and greedy feeder, drawn to food more by smell than sight. It likes its food moist and if it alights on dry food it makes it ingestible with its "vommit drop". And even while feeding it excretes.

Disgusting? But it should rouse more than disgust—fear. In this article an eminent doctor describes how this menace to public health can be brought under control.

As in all insect control procedures, the principles involved in the control of house-flies are based on the habits and characteristics which render them vulnerable.

The principal habits and characteristics of the house-fly which are to be considered in the formulation and execution of control procedures are:

- The tendency to breed freely in horse and other animal manure, human excreta, and fermenting vegetable wastes.
- The necessity for moisture, warmth and soluble food for the normal development of the larvae.
- The susceptibility of the larvae to temperatures from 110 to 115 F.
- The tendency of the mature larvae to migrate from the breeding material prior to pupation.
- The development of the pupa at or beyond the borders of the mass of breeding material.
- The ability of the larvae and the adult insect to crawl through loose manure or earth.
- The attraction of adult flies to food by odour.
- The tendency of flies to fly toward light.
- The tendency of flies to rest on vertical surfaces or hanging objects.

In the temperature zone, it is essential that control measures be inaugurated prior to or at the

beginning of the fly breeding season and continued consistently and unremittently until breeding is stopped by cold weather. In tropical or semitropical localities, where climatic conditions permit breeding throughout the year, control measures must be continuously applied.

Continuous application of measures which will prevent fly breeding are, as a rule, less expensive and much more effective than sporadic employment of control procedures after large numbers of flies have been produced.

Breeding can be controlled either by elimination of breeding material or establishment of conditions which prevent egg-laying or inhibit the development of the larvae. The essential features of control being breeding in human excreta, garbage and manure be in the disposal of these wastes.

Adult flies may be destroyed by the use of traps, fly paper, poison sprays and swatting, but these measures are seldom more than temporarily effective in reducing the total number of flies in a station or camp, unless they are employed in conjunction with breeding control.

In making fly traps, advantage is taken of the tendency of adult insects to fly toward light and their attraction to food by odour rather than by sight.

Traps vary in design and size, but all consist of two main parts, the bait chamber and the trap chamber. The bait chamber is the lower and darker part of the trap into which the flies are enticed by the odour of the bait.

The trap chamber is the upper and lighter part and is connected with the bait chamber by an aperture through which the flies crawl upward. After having fed on the bait. The tendency of the fly to fly or crawl toward light prevents it from passing back into the bait chamber and thus escaping from the trap.

The square fly trap is usually 12 to 18 inches square and 18 to 24 inches in height. The corner uprights and the connecting lateral strips are usually one inch thick and one and a half inches wide and are made of wood. The framework is covered with 14-to-the-inch mesh metal screening

The fox comes on stage and gives a short biography of her life. She is followed by the crow.

What is this scene? It is not a theatre or a puppet show on the street entertaining a large, cheerful audience. It is a serious class, watching the beginning of a Pashto lesson.

The class is an unusual one. Entering the 6-B class at Bebe Mahroo school, on way to the Kabul International Airport, one feels something unusual in the air. In this class, there are no rows of benches, with boys sitting one after the other in their usual way. Students sit scattered in groups.

The lesson does not start with the opening of textbooks and copybooks. Instead of toward the blackboard, all eyes look curiously at the box where the fox appears and tells her story.

Then comes the turn of the teacher to start explaining the lesson. He is Asadullah, a student of class 11 A, in the Academy for Teacher Educators, an organisation run with the assistance of the United Nations. Asadullah is practice teaching on June 28 in a Pashto class.

All material like the puppets, the wall charts and the flash cards have been prepared by the student and the teaching materials department of the Academy.

After explaining the story, two

By Our Own Reporter

students recapitulate the story by means of dramatisation in fluent Pashto with as vigorous gestures as those of the puppets. The students are learning Pashto as a second language by means of audio visual aids, an idea which is opposed by many in developing countries and not yet common in many developed nations.

After reading the story of the Fox and the Crow, one of Aesop's fables translated into Pashto and Dari, it is time for a vocabulary lesson. The students learn such words as fox, crow, suddenly, piece, loaf, beak, start and bootlicker finding them on the chart to become familiar with their use in sentences.

It is amazing that they learn so rapidly and each one willingly raises his hand to answer questions. This is followed by practice reading sentences from flash cards. Here the students have a little bit of difficulty.

Pir Mohammad, an instructor in the Pashto branch of the linguistic department, explains this is because the new words are unfamiliar to the students. They had never heard words like *napeca* (suddenly) which in Dari, their mother tongue, is *dafatan*.

After this directed group work is done. Every group leader gets up and the teacher pronounces sentences used in the story such as.

"I wish to hear your sweet voice, oh crow. Suddenly the fox saw the crow on the branch of the tree and the fox jumped in the air and ran away with the piece of meat."

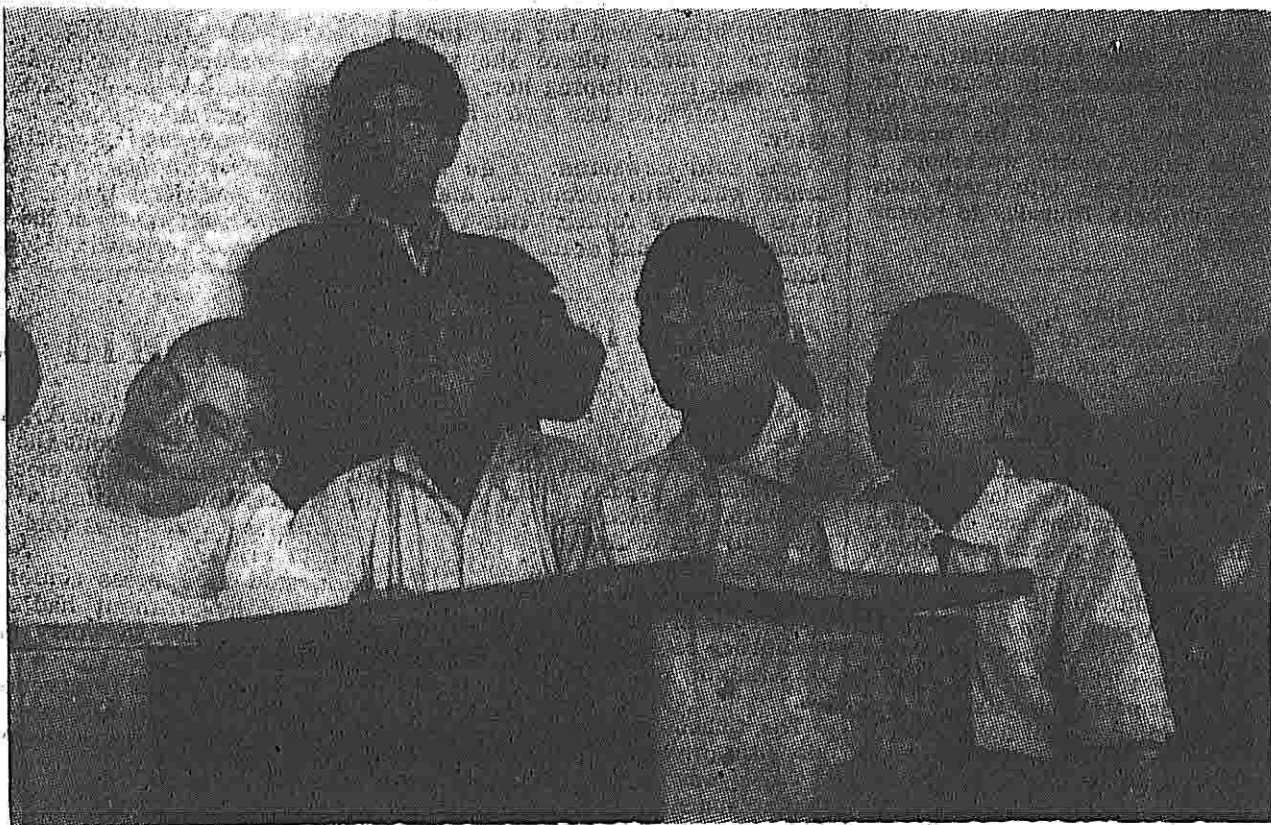
Each of these sentences is repeated by the group leader and then every individual group repeats the sentence in unison.

This directed group work gives every student the chance to repeat every sentence. Besides this the boys are allowed to discuss their difficulties and ask questions during the class session.

Some think it cheating but in fact it means the students learn more with less teaching.

In the Bebe Mahroo school the new methods of teaching by audio visual aids were introduced last year. It is the first time such methods have been used in Pashto classes on experimental basis. They have borne very fruitful results. It is probably the first school where students are able to understand and speak Pashto clearly and fluently.

It is only through such a basic and sound approach that high ideals can be achieved—not by beginning with literature and poetry as though building a castle on sand. As the Chinese proverb says, "If you are looking one year ahead, sow wheat, if ten years, plant a tree and if a hundred years then educate the people."



Students repeat sentences used in the story in unison after the group leader (not seen in the photo).  
Photo by Jan Fidjeland

chamber through which dead flies can be removed. It is covered with a tin flap fastened at the top with a single nail so that it can be swung aside.

A piece of wood about one inch thick is nailed to the bottom of the trap at each corner in order to raise it sufficiently to permit flies to reach the bait.

The square and round traps are more effective than the triangular trap, principally because in the first was the trap chamber from all sides. They are, however, more difficult to construct than the triangular trap. Exposure will cause the square and round traps to warp and become unserviceable much sooner than the triangular.

The box trap will catch as many flies as the square or round trap, largely because the wooden sides exclude light from trap chamber. The box trap is, however, more durable than any of the others and if packing boxes are available, it can be more quickly and cheaply constructed.

The efficiency of fly traps is increased if they are elevated above the ground on stands, or on boxes, benches or tables. The stand affords a smooth base for the trap and a place for flies to alight before entering the trap, and protects the bait from dirt.

Traps should be placed where flies congregate, that is, near breeding place, such as manure piles or latrines, or in the vicinity of kitchens, mess halls or dumps to which flies are attracted by smell.

Traps are more effective if large numbers are used and if they are placed in groups. The traps should be protected from the wind, as it will make it difficult for them to enter the trap. But in placing them to leeward of buildings or making windshields, care should be taken not to darken them.

Fly baits commonly employed consist, in general, of putrefactive material like spoiled raw meat or fish or fish heads or canned salmon or— or fermented material—usually a mixture of cereal, sugar or molasses, yeast, and water.

A formula for a cornmeal bait is as follows:

Cornmeal 8 oz (by volume); molasses 5 oz water 16 oz; yeast

## Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

Now that a fund has been opened in this country for helping the Arabs affected in the recent Middle East War as the result of Israeli aggression, many newspapers in the provinces are urging their readers to contribute.

Waranga, published in Gardez, the centre of Pakhtia province, in a recent editorial says that our Arab brethren were inflicted with heavy losses during recent fighting started by Israel. Many of them have become homeless. Family members have been killed and children have been left without any parental protection.

It is the duty of all human beings and especially the Moslem community to help them under such circumstances. The people of Afghanistan have always come to the assistance of people who have been affected through natural catastrophes or wars.

The fact that they continuously help the Red Crescent Society is a manifestation of this feeling. The killing and destruction by Israelis in the Arab homeland have caused great sorrow among our people and that is why the government took the initiative in opening a fund.

Parliament too joined the government in this respect and called for immediate assistance to our Arab brethren. The paper concludes: "We are sure that the people of Afghanistan in general and the people of Pakhtia in particular will do all they can in serving this human cause."

Touching upon Islamic principles, Badakhshan, published in Faizabad, the centre of the northeastern province of Badakhshan, says that a feeling of sympathy towards all mankind and the people of the Islamic community is a fundamental principle of Islam. All well-to-do Moslems are urged to donate a part of their wealth to the needy and those inflicted by some kind of catastrophe.

The people of Afghanistan who have deep religious sentiments have always come to the help of people in all parts of the world when they have been affected by some kind of catastrophe. They will do more so in the case of their Arab brethren who in addition to being the followers of the same sacred religion have been affected by naked aggression.

Ittefaqi Islam of Herat in one of its recent editorials on the Middle East crisis says that the war in that part of the world not only threatened the peace in that region but it was also a direct threat to world peace in general and that is why the entire world took such a grim and serious view of events taking place there.

Although as the result of the Security Council resolution a ceasefire has come into effect in the Middle East after obvious and premeditated aggression committed by the Israelis, unless there is a solution of the basis problems existing there, other such conflicts may very well flare up in that sensitive part of the world.

The fact is that the right of a great mass of humanity has been violated in the Middle East. A solution must be found for the problem. But surely this solution should be found in a way so that the legitimate rights of the Palestine Arabs are restored.

The paper then says that as far as a temporary solution of the problem is concerned, Israel should be punished for its aggression. This means that it should withdraw from the territory which it occupied as the result of its recent aggression. Only then a solution may be sought to the problem and this solution should be based on well recognised principles of justice.

Deitwa, published in Sheberghan, the centre of the northern province of Jozjan, says that as we move along the road of new development and construction the problem of maintaining the good order of things that are being constructed becomes a major one.

The paper says at times we are tempted to think that as soon as a project is completed the job is over and that we have no other obligations and responsibilities in maintaining that project.

But this should not be so. While officials concerned should make all possible arrangements for maintaining the projects once they are completed the government as a whole should make available financial resources for this purpose as well.

The paper cites as an example the many buildings constructed in the past ten years with a great deal of investment, yet it has become a difficult job to maintain some of them once they are completed.

Several newspapers have also commented on the appointment of Abdul Rauf Benawa as the Minister of Information and Culture. Among these Waranga points out the role played by the press and cultural institutions in the country at this important juncture of our national development.

It refers to the experience Benawa has had in the field of mass communications and writing. The paper hopes that under his leadership the press in the country, which is mostly operated by the government, will play a greater role in society.





# SECOND SOVIET SHIP HIT

(Continued from page 1)  
 radic pace and on a small scale.  
 The only action reported by the American Command was an all-day skirmish Friday near the Marine base at Con Thien.

B-52 bombers mounted two raids Saturday morning in the northeast corner of South Vietnam below the DMZ and in the central highlands, two areas where high-ranking U.S. officers predict another major offensive by the other side.

One flight of B-52's pounded suspected North Vietnamese bunkers, trenches, infiltration routes and storage areas northwest of Khe Sanh, an area the bombers have been hitting almost daily in recent weeks.

A second flight struck at suspected base camps, fortifications and supply caches in Kontum province in the central highlands, 32 miles (51.4 km.) northeast of Kontum city.

Thursday a battalion of 500 guerrillas faded into the jungles after a running two-day battle in which it battered a South Vietnamese Ranger battalion and evaded a searching force of more than 2,500 allied troops.

Associated Press correspondent George Esper reported from the battle area that U.S. officers believe the Viet Cong unit scattered after more than 21 hours of heavy fighting over two previous days.

The running battle 40 miles (64 km.) north of Saigon matched the pattern of hit-and-run skirmishes that have sent U.S. casualties up sharply in recent days.

The weekly casualty report released Thursday totalled 274 American dead and 1,258 wounded. The death toll was almost double that of the previous week.

Esper reported that South Vietnamese casualties were heavy in the fight, but no figures were available. The worst losses appeared to have been inflicted on the Ranger battalion shortly after it closed on the Viet Cong unit. Several helicopters were possibly downed in the Ranger landing, but details were lacking.

The operation was touched off Tuesday when the Rangers pushed into a jungle on the tip of a defector who claimed to be the personal bodyguard of the Viet Cong battalion commander.

The rangers and Viet Cong were locked in close jungle fighting for 10 hours Wednesday. After a brief night lull, the battle resumed for another 11 hours Thursday.

Air and artillery raked the Viet Cong repeatedly and Wednesday night high-altitude B-52's laid a saturation of 180,000 lbs. of bombs

over the Viet Cong lines.  
 The Viet Cong announced Friday they had established diplomatic relations with Cuba.

The announcement said Cuba designated Raul Valdes Vives as its Ambassador Extraordinary and plenipotentiary. The Viet Cong did not name their envoy.

North Vietnam, reports Reuter, has accused the United States of attacking Vinh Quang village in the northernmost part of the demilitarized zone with an "unprecedented amount of bombs and shells" in an attempt to wipe it out.

## Home News In Brief

**KANDAHAR, July 1, (Bakhtar).—**The three high schools in Kandahar city, Ahmad Shah Baba, Mirwais Neka, and Zarghouna Ana, have graduated 71 students this year. Kandahar Governor Dr. Mohammad Anas presented the graduation certificates yesterday.

**KUNDUZ, July 1, (Bakhtar).—**The Pohana Medal awarded by His Majesty the King to Matin Seljuki, director of the Information and Culture Department of Kunduz, has been presented to him by Kunduz Governor Faqir Nabi Alefi.

**FAIZABAD, July 1, (Bakhtar).—**The Faizabad public library has received a present of 500 books from the public libraries department of the Ministry of Information and Culture.

**KABUL, July 1, (Bakhtar).—**The Afghan ambassador in Prague, Dr. Sultan Ahmad, who came here two weeks ago to attend the opening of the Pule Charakhi workshops, a project completed with Czech assistance, left here Thursday to resume his post.

**KABUL, July 1, (Bakhtar).—**Deputy Minister of Agriculture Dr. Osman Rafiq has returned here from Rome, where he attended the FAO general assembly.

The 12-day meeting among other topics discussed agriculture education, relations of the organization with member nations and utilisation of international waters for fishing.

**KABUL, July 1, (Bakhtar).—**President of Ariana Afghan Airlines Gulbahar returned here from the United States Thursday.

He participated in a six-week seminar on international transport and visited some American aircraft firms.

On his way home he stopped in London for discussions on a proposal to secure flying rights for Ariana in Britain.

# "You, You, You," Actress Points To Assailant

**MANILA, July 1 (Reuter).—**Police Friday prepared criminal charges against four men who, they allege, kidnapped Philippines movie actress Maggie de la Riva last Monday and raped her.

Miss De La Riva after signing a complaint of assault against the men yesterday later pointed out a 21-year-old youth and three other who took turns at raping her.

The 25-year-old actress collapsed at police headquarters at Quezon city just outside Manila after the confrontation with the youth.

Detectives said he had earlier admitted he was one of the four who kidnapped the actress, but had denied rape.

However, at an identification parade, the pretty actress, crying and trembling with rage, shouted at him, "you, you, you were one of them."

Newsmen and television cameras recorded the incident during the police line-up.

Miss De La Riva was returning home early on Monday morning from a television filming engagement when, she said four men grabbed her as she was turning her car into her house at Quezon city.

They blindfolded her and took her to a motel where she said they took turns raping her.

They released her two hours later.

She told newsmen: "I do not know what will become of me. I have no more future. 'But I am doing this so that other girls may learn a lesson.'"

## Kosygin In Cuba

(Continued from page 1)  
 of one of Castro's pet agricultural projects. There was no official word on Thursday, but there were unconfirmed reports they visited Varadero, a beach resort 80 miles (129 km.) east of Havana.

He opened formal talks with Castro after he arrived Monday from New York, where he addressed the emergency session of the UN General Assembly on the Middle East crisis.

The Cuban government considers his visit private.

There was no indication in Cuban accounts of what was discussed or if progress was made to narrow differences between the two leaders on the proper Communist stance in Latin America.

# COEXISTENCE IN EUROPE

(Contd. from page 2)  
 ment which is now beginning to receive worldwide acceptance.

A little while ago I said that coexistence should not be understood as an ideological status-quo. It should not, and it cannot, as there is no power on earth, not even the most brutal, terrorist, organised form of force, which is capable of stopping the development of human thinking. The flowers will bloom, whether they are encouraged or forbidden.

Even until now, in the short span of coexistence, significant changes in ideas have displayed a tendency to converge. Coexistence is the quintessence of the democratic alternative, the alternative to everything which is not democratic, not humanist, not socialist; it is the answer and the challenge of the young, of the new world.

The very moment it crosses the threshold of its existence, European cooperation will face tasks extending beyond the borders of Europe. And once again I appeal to European responsibility. Just now, writing these lines, appalling news is crowding in from India: famine! Elsewhere, in a number of other countries, the constant and abject poverty of the people gives rise to one military takeover after another—the misery outside of Europe is enormous.

The developed industrial world Europe, America, should not confine their help to alleviating the distress of the moment; their political obligation, equally dictated by common sense, clearly extends to contributing to the ultimate liquidation of misery.

In our time this is no longer a utopian dream; it is a missed opportunity. We possess the means to realise it; the development of science has provided the world with the tools needed for this purpose. In a recent study I reckoned that a capital of approximately \$ 1,000 billion would have to be transferred in the next 20 to 40 years, unilaterally and without countervalue, from the industrially developed to the underdeveloped countries. This is not much less than the national income of the United States for two years. To demand a countervalue, paying off, or interest would fatally weaken the efficiency of the transfer. Certainly the task is difficult

# Kennedy Round Tariff Cut Agreement Signed In Geneva

**GENEVA, July, (Combined News Services).—**Developing nations expressed their dissatisfaction with the results of the Kennedy Round Friday.

About 20 developing countries out under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The agreements signed Friday comprise:

—The Geneva (1967) Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which covers most of the tariff and other concessions exchanged in the negotiations.

—An agreement relating primarily to chemicals, which provides for the elimination of the American selling price (ASP) system—basing tariffs on American prices, not cost, of chemicals.

—A memorandum of agreement on basic elements for a world grains arrangement.

—An agreement on implementation of a code of antidumping practices.

The negotiations were concluded in all essential respects in May at a series of high-level meetings in Geneva. Since that time, negotiators have been putting details of their concessions and understandings into the final conference documents.

It is estimated the agreements will apply to about \$ 40,000 million of world trade. In industry, the United States and other countries have agreed to cuts averaging about 35 per cent. In agriculture, the average cut is less.

Theodoros Hysen of the European Economic Community (EEC) read a message from Jean Rey, a member of the EEC commission.

Rey noted the initiative for the Kennedy Round was due to the efforts of President John F. Kennedy.

Representatives of 46 industrial nations and developing countries took part in the signing that concluded the Kennedy Round agreement to lower barriers to the trade of factory and farm products. The signing was the final act of the sixth round of trade negotiations carried

## World News In Brief

**ATHENS, July 1 (DPA).—**It is too early to speak about the date of future parliamentary elections in Greece, Interior Minister General Stiliakos Pattakos told journalists Friday.

He said at a press conference that the government had more serious problems to worry about than that.

The military had intervened to save Greece from the anomaly that had existed before the April 21 revolution and would not permit a return to this anomaly, he said.

**BONN, July 1 (AP).—**W. German Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger Friday postponed his talks

## Resolution Vote

(Continued from page 1)  
 Dwight J. Orter from Beirut.

Tueini, publisher of the Beirut newspaper An Nahar, said he also plans to discuss the U.S. State Department ban on travel of U.S. nationals to Lebanon.

According to DPA, West Germany Friday made concrete offers of aid to the UAR and Jordan.

West Germany is prepared to offer the UAR government favourable conditions for the mass purchase of insecticides to be used in cotton growing areas.

In addition, the West German government has offered a six-month deferment for due interests and repayments of aid to the UAR totalling \$ 50 million.

For Jordan, the West German ambassador has been instructed to offer "considerably increased" capital aid for the expansion of a railway route.

with U.S. President Johnson in Washington next week to deal with the first major crisis in his seven-month-old coalition government.

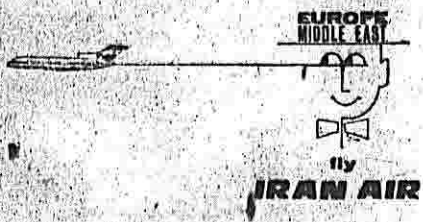
Most observers in Bonn expect him to weather the storm caused by disagreement among his ministers over how to balance the budget for next year.

**HONG KONG, July 1 (Reuter).—**China decided not to send her ambassador back to Rangoon in protest against the anti-Chinese violence in the Burmese capital, Radio Peking reported Friday morning.

The Chinese embassy in Rangoon is presently headed by Charge d' Affaires Hsiao Ming.

**QUEBEC CITY, July 1 (Reuter).—**President Zakir Husain of India arrived here Thursday for a one-day visit to the provincial capital of Quebec.

He flew in aboard a Canadian air force plane from Montreal, where India's national day at Expo 67 was celebrated on Wednesday. He began a five-day visit to the Canadian capital of Ottawa on Monday.



## Challenge To UN

(Continued from page 1)  
 ation in the Middle East and seek peaceful ways to find a solution to all problems, legal, political and humanitarian."

Speakers at Friday's General Assembly session also included representatives of Algeria, Kuwait, Pakistan, Greece, Burundi, Australia, Peru, Malaysia and Cyprus.

Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika identified the Arab-Israeli conflict with anti-imperialist struggles in Cuba, the Congo, the Dominican Republic and Vietnam.

He said the peacekeeping efforts of the Soviet Union and France had been nullified by the initiatives of the two great imperialist allies of Israel. He linked Zionism and Nazism with European efforts to dominate the third world.

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al-Jaber endorsed the Soviet draft resolution calling for Israeli withdrawal. The withdrawal must be immediate and unconditional, he said.

Pakistani Foreign Minister appealed to Moslems and Christians to unite in opposing Israel's annexation of Jerusalem.

Greek Ambassador Alexis Liatis announced Greece's support for the nonaligned resolution. He also disapproved of Israeli annexation of the old city of Jerusalem.

Burundi Ambassador Terence Nsanze said "there can be no doubt about who started the fighting and demanded condemnation of Israel."

Enrique Garcia Sayon, head of the Peruvian delegation, said the withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab territories is necessary, but not sufficient by itself to guarantee peace in the Middle East.



## SHAHPASAND

An unprecedented cut in the price of Shah Pasand vegetable oil.

Shah Pasand—the best vegetable oil available.

Shah Pasand—tasty, healthy, and dependable.

You can buy your Shah Pasand vegetable oil from all shops

## NOTICE

**THE INDIA ASSOCIATION KABUL**  
 Presents a cultural programme for the benefit of the Afghan Red Crescent Society.

## AT KABUL NENDARY THEATRE

July 8 and 9 from 6 to 8 p.m. For tickets contact the Indian embassy, telephone 22344.

Members: Af. 40

Non-members: Af. 80

Supervised by a Specialist  
 Lady Hair-Dresser



HAIR DRESSING SALON

ZARGHOUNA MAYDAN  
 SHAR-I-NAW-23346

## San Francisco

Whether West through Tehran or East through New Delhi Pan Am has the only direct flights to San Francisco and you will enjoy superb service, bilingual cabin-attendants, cuisine by Maxime's of Paris, and best reason of all for flying Pan Am, the good feeling that you've chosen the very best there is. For further information and reservations, ask your Pan Am travel agent or call us: Kabul Hotel, Tel. 24731.

World's most experienced airline



First on the Atlantic First on the Pacific First in Latin America First 'Round the World

## Weather Forecast

Skies throughout the country will be clear. The central regions and Kabul will have strong winds and dust storms in the afternoon. Yesterday N. Salang was the coldest area of the country with a low of 2C, 36 F.

The temperature in Kabul at 9 a.m. was 23 C, 73 F.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	30 C	13 C
	88 F	55 F
Moqur	31 C	17 C
	88 F	63 F
Khost	40 C	25 C
	104 F	77 F
Gardez	27 C	15 C
	80 F	59 F
Laghman	40 C	20 C
	104 F	68 F



## ARIANA CINEMA

At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m.  
 American colour film in Farsi  
**HERCULES, SAMSON**

## PARK CINEMA

At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.  
 American cinemascope colour film in Farsi  
**RIO CONCHOS**