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## Kabul Times (July 9, 1967, vol. 6, no. 89)

Bakhtar News Agency

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# THE KABUL TIMES



Vol. VI, No. 89

KABUL, SUNDAY, JULY 9, 1967 (SARATAN 17, 1346 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 3

## UAR, ISRAELI PLANES ENGAGE IN DOGFIGHTS BOTH CALL FOR COUNCIL MEETING

CAIRO, July 9, (Combined Wire Services).—Egyptians and Israelis fought jet battles and artillery duels along the Suez canal Saturday in the most serious breach of their cease-fire since the end of the Middle East war June 10.

Both sides called for an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council in New York which was summoned into emergency session at 6 p.m. (2200 GMT) Saturday to consider the charges.

The first fighting broke out at 9:25 a.m. Both sides reported all hostilities ended before nightfall.

Radio Cairo broadcast said Egyptian forces destroyed three tanks and 11 armoured cars.

The Egyptians charged the Israelis tried to make an armoured drive from the south to seize important canal installations at Port Fuad.

The air combat over the entrance of the canal is the first aerial engagement between the UAR and Israeli air forces in the Middle East conflict. In the six-day war of early June, Egyptian planes did not get off the ground.

A later UAR military communique said all but one Egyptian plane had returned to base after

aerial battles.

Cairo radio said the Egyptian government had advised the UN Security Council of the latest cease-fire violation and had requested an urgent session of the Security Council to discuss "the new aggression."

It appeared to be the most serious clash between Egyptian and Israeli forces since the UN sponsored truce was accepted by the two sides after the six-day Arab-Israeli war.

Israeli casualties in Suez Canal fighting Saturday numbered five killed and 31 wounded, an Israeli spokesman announced.

In nearly nine hours of intermittent fighting there was heavy exchange of artillery and mortar fire.

No more clashes were reported since the dogfight between Egyptian Migs and Israeli Mirages at 1900 hours.

Tanks were used by both the UAR and Israelis in the exchange of fire in the Kantara region. The Israelis said they knocked out two Egyptian tanks, while one of their own was damaged. Egyptians turned their heavy coastal artillery at Port Fuad 180 degrees to pound the Israelis at Ras el Ays.

For the past few days Egypt has been mounting constant air patrols during the daylight hours. At least two Migs in close formation can be seen and heard screaming low over Cairo rooftops almost throughout the day.

The U.S. government was reportedly concerned over the latest Israeli-Arab skirmishes at the Suez canal, though not enough details were as yet available to give a clear picture of the border clashes.

The repeated ceasefire violations this week only endorsed the necessity of fast moves towards a stable peace settlement in the Middle East, U.S. government officials said.

American hopes are concentrated on possible behind-the-scenes talks in the UN Security Council, which is in meeting.



Arab victims of Israeli napalm bombings during the week of June 5.

## French Premier Leaves Moscow After 5-Day Visit

MOSCOW, July 9, (DPA).—French Premier Georges Pompidou left here by air for home yesterday after a five-day official visit to the Soviet Union and talks with Soviet leaders showing that Paris and Moscow have similar views on "some of the most important problems now facing the world."

According to a communique quoted by Tass news agency both sides regretted the failure of the United Nations General Assembly to adopt a call for withdrawal of Israel's forces from occupied Arab territories.

Pompidou and his Soviet hosts proceeded from the view that territorial gains as results of hostilities can not be regarded as fait accompli, the communique said.

The French Premier who was accompanied by Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville, had several meetings with his Soviet counterpart Alexei Kosygin and President Nikolai Podgorny and was received by Soviet Communist Leader Leonid Brezhnev earlier yesterday.

The communique said their talks on natural relations showed that considerable progress has been made in many fields, and, what is important in view of the worsened international situation, in the political field.

"The Soviet Union and France point out with satisfaction that they have similar positions on some of the most important problems now facing the world," the communique noted.

Therefore both countries planned to continue consultations on questions of mutual interest and would set up contacts on all levels, it added.

Both governments had agreed that the Vietnam war could be

## Security Council Discusses Renewed Fighting In Mideast

UNITED NATIONS, July 9, (Combined News Services).—The Security Council met at 6 p.m. Saturday (2:30 a.m. Sunday AST) to discuss the renewed outbreak of fighting in the Suez Canal area.

Ethiopian Ambassador Endalkachew Makonnen, Council president for July, said he had received telephone notices at 11 a.m. from UAR Ambassador Mohammad Awad El Kony and at about noon from Israeli Ambassador Gideon Rafael that their governments had instructed them to ask for "emergency" and "urgent" council meetings.

In a letter submitted to the Council, El Kony warned that unless the Security Council took necessary measures "we will be faced with

the situation where the prestige of the Security Council and of the United Nations as a whole will be jeopardized."

He said that Israeli armed forces Saturday morning launched an attack against UAR forces south of Port Fouad on the eastern bank of the Suez Canal.

El Kony later told the Council session that the latest events proved that "Israel is determined to escalate the military actions in the Middle East." He said Israel was encouraged by "certain Western powers."

UN Secretary-General U Thant said in a statement that it was a matter of great regret to him that he was not in a position to provide members of the Council with reports of the new outbreak of fighting based on observations and investigations by UN observers.

He pointed out that the resolutions relating to the ceasefire between Israel and Syria provided for UN observation but those relating to the ceasefire between Israel and the UAR did not.

In accordance with previous decisions, representatives of the UAR, Israel, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Tunisia, Libya and Pakistan were asked to sit near the Council table so as to take part in the debate without a vote.

The last Security Council meeting on the Middle East was held on June 14.

Efforts at the UN are continuing to reach a compromise resolution in the General Assembly on withdrawal of Israeli troops from Arab territory. U Thant met Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko for the second time in 24 hours Saturday afternoon.

## Wolesi Jirgah Committees Discuss Ministry Budgets

KABUL, July 9, (Bakhtar).—The various committees of the Wolesi Jirgah met yesterday. Some petitions were considered by the Committee on Interior Affairs.

The answers of the Ministries of Public Works and Communications to the questions of the deputies submitted earlier, were considered by the Committee on Public Works Affairs.

The Committee on Cultural Affairs discussed proposals to amend article six of the education law.

Minister of Mines and Industries Engineer Abdul Samad Salim and Minister of Commerce Dr. Nour Ali attended the Committee on Financial and Budgetary Affairs and answered questions on their ministries' budget for the current year.

The Committee on Social Improvement approved the draft law on curbing superstitions and bad customs and presented it to the house for consideration.

The hydroelectric power stations and the production of the Aho Shoe factory were discussed by the Committee on Mines and Industries.

The Committee on Legislative and Legal Affairs considered the land survey draft law.

The cultural agreement between Afghanistan and the People's Republic of Poland was approved by the Committee on Cultural Affairs.

The general session of the Meshrano Jirgah yesterday approved the 1346 budget of the Ministry of Public Works. Earlier studied by the Budgetary and Financial Affairs Committee of the house.

The session also approved the views of its Financial and Budgetary Committee on the 1346 Kabul University budget.

The budget of the Ministry of Education was also approved with due consideration to the views of the Financial and Budgetary Committee.

The session also decided to forward a proposal on the need to handle the water shortage problem in Badghis province to the Interior and Municipalities Committee of the house.

Documents related to the budgets of the above mentioned ministries and departments were read by Senator Mohammad Hashim Wasokht.

The session was presided over by Senator Abdul Hadi Dawl, the president of the Meshrano Jirgah, and attended by 46 senators.

## NASA To Launch 5 Vapour Cloud Experiments

WASHINGTON, July 9, (AP).—The National Aeronautics and Space Administration plans to launch five vapour cloud experiments from Wallops Island, Virginia, in a dusk-to-dawn series of rocket firings starting Monday evening.

The agency said Saturday the huge, pastel coloured clouds should be easily visible for hundreds of miles; along the Atlantic seaboard if weather conditions are favourable.

If the sky is overcast, however, the experiments will be postponed from day to day until the weather has cleared.

The primary purpose of the experiments is to measure wind velocities and directions at various altitudes in the upper atmosphere, at heights of 50 to 125 miles (80-201 kms).

The launchings in the current series are timed to provide scientists with information on the changes in wind conditions which may occur between sunset and sunrise, with particular emphasis on the wind profile in the period following midnight, NASA said.

The huge clouds, formed by wind dispersion of the vapour, will take on a glowing reddish orange colour.

The three intermediate launches, at 1 a.m. (0500 gmt) 3:30 a.m. (0730 GMT) and 4:15 a.m. (0815 GMT) will release trimethyl aluminium to form bluish white clouds.

Ground-based cameras within a 100-mile (160 kms) radius of Wallops will provide continuous photographic coverage of the drifting clouds.

## Boumedienne In Cairo For Talks

CAIRO, July 9, (AP).—Algerian President Houari Boumedienne will arrive in Cairo today and will be welcomed by UAR President Gamal Abdel Nasser, the UAR's Middle East News Agency reports.

The agency said Boumedienne's visit was official and that he would receive a popular welcome when he arrives at Cairo's International Airport.

Meanwhile, there was no formal statement after the Jordanian council of ministers, over which the king presided, Hussein returned to his capital Friday after being away for two weeks.

Reuter reports King Hussein II of Morocco declared last night that "neither the Soviet Union nor the United States nor any other powers" had betrayed the Arabs in the war with Israel.

In a radio broadcast to the nation on the eve of his 38th birthday, the king said none of the big powers had betrayed the Arabs "because none of them ever promised to fight on their side."

The king said all the big powers "recognise Israel as a state and there was therefore no cause for surprise. The Arabs knew what to expect."

## Arab Shippers Oppose Saudi Arabian Move

CAIRO, July 9, (AP).—The Cairo based Arab Shipping Workers Union yesterday urged King Faisal of Saudi Arabia to reconsider his decision to resume oil shipments to the United States and Britain, the UAR's Middle East News Agency reported.

"You would never accept Arab oil being used as a weapon (by western imperialists) to stab your Arab brothers," the Union said in a message to the king of the oil-rich country.

The message warned that Saudi workers "would never bow to such an unjust decision, which could enable the enemy to massacre our brothers."

Saudi Arabia announced Friday it was resuming oil shipments to the United States and Britain that had been halted since the Arab-Israeli war last month. The two western powers had been accused of "collusion" with Israel against the Arab nations.

## Brown Blames Mideast War On Arms Shipments

PORTSMOUTH, England, July 9, (AP).—British Foreign Secretary George Brown proposed yesterday a three-point plan to solve the Middle East crisis, led by limitations on future arms shipments to the area.

Along with arms limits, he said the international community should make a massive cooperative effort to develop the area and solve the refugee problem, and UN Secretary-General U Thant should send a personal representative to the area to consider all its urgent problems.

Brown, addressing a Labour Party rally, blamed the war on "quite cynical" arms shipment to both sides over recent years. He said the great powers should stop acting cynically in an area so explosive and dangerous.

He called on the UN to keep world peace and said he regretted U Thant's withdrawal of UN troops from Gaza and the Sinai desert before the war started.

## Jet Fighters Highlight Soviet Air Show

MOSCOW, July 9, (AP).—The Soviet Union began Saturday its first air show of jet fighters—but keeping the newest planes under green canvas some distance from spectators.

Military attaches of many non-communist nations snapped photographs of Soviet warplanes that they had never seen closeup before.

There were three canvas-wrapped planes parked 250 yards (228 meters) from the display area. A sentry with bayonet affixed to his rifle patrolled near them.

The covered planes, and other previously undisclosed Soviet warplanes, could appear Sunday in a supersonic flypast that will conclude the air show.

Saturday's display of parked planes included World War II fighters, jet bombers, massive cargo-carrying helicopters and Soviet commercial planes.

The new Soviet four-jet passenger was regarded by qualified observers

here as an important development. The American swing-wing plane, which is expected to enter combat service in Vietnam within the next year's time, is regarded abroad as the best type of supersonic combat plane for the 1970's.

It combines stability at slow speeds with wings outstretched and high speeds with wings in dart position.

Izvestia's weekend edition claimed that supersonic single-jet Soviet swing-wing plane, whose identification name was not given, was the first in the world. If true, this would mean it has been flying for several years.

Izvestia also claimed it is the lightest, without mentioning who might have a heavier one.

A major problem in developing the F-111 has been that its weight, especially in some specialised models like the U.S. Navy one, has

(Contd. on page 4)

## Federal Forces Claim Major Advance In Eastern Nigeria

LAGOS, July 9, (Reuter).—Nigerian Federal forces last night claimed they were advancing towards Enugu, the seat of the breakaway eastern region.

Reports reaching here through diplomatic sources said federal forces had surrounded the strategic cities of Nsukka only 40 miles (65 km.) north of Enugu, and Ogoja, about 90 miles (145 km.) west of the eastern capital.

Nsukka is a university town a few miles southwest of Obolo, and Ogoja is west of Obodo. Both Obolo and Obodo were captured in the first thrust of the three-day-old civil war.

A military spokesman there said the northern-led Federal army had captured 500 eastern army recruits and an arsenal of weapons in a training camp near the eastern region's northern frontier between Obolo and Obodo.

The spokesman said the Federal

troops' primary objective is the capture of the eastern leader, British-educated Lt. Col. Odumegwu Ojukwu.

The secessionist Radio Biafra, broadcasting from Enugu, was silent last night on how its army was faring.

Yesterday it claimed to have repulsed a Federal attack led by white mercenaries.

A federal army spokesman in Lagos strongly denied that any mercenaries were fighting for Major-General Yakubu Gowon's forces.

The Nigerian Air Force has commandeered six civilian DC-3 airliners to back the Federal onslaught—officially described here as a police action to end the rebellion.

(Contd. on page 4)



## THE KABUL TIMES

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### THE CIVIL WAR IN NIGERIA

The outbreak of civil war in Nigeria, with hostilities between the central government in Lagos and the Eastern region which calls itself the state of Biafra, is a serious threat not only to the country itself but also to the continent of Africa, where the example of one nation is often followed by others.

Nigeria, the biggest African country with more than 55 million people, has been a nation which for a long time after her inception in 1960, when she was freed from British rule, was looked upon as a symbol of political and military stability. The parliamentary form of government practised by Nigeria was a good example for the other African countries which have been getting their independence since the beginning of 1960. Because of its political and military stability the country was able to charter a course for development and utilise its national wealth in such a way as to improve conditions in various parts of the country.

Unfortunately, for the past 18 months the country has been under the threat of national disintegration. Immediately after the assassination of Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, tribal jealousies increased. Then came another coup and the killing of General Ironsi. Later the Ibos of the Eastern region who had settled in the North were subjected to mass extermination and persecution by the Hausa tribe which is in the majority. As a result of this, thousands of Ibos migrated to their own region. It was under these distressing conditions that tension continued to grow, reaching its climax last May 30 with the establishment of the new state of Biafra.

In every federation there are bound to be some jealousies and rivalries. The richer regions often quarrel with the central government over the distribution of national wealth; the component units fight over boundaries, and sometimes quarrels begin over the interference of the central government in affairs of state governments which according to the federal constitution are under "state list." These disputes invariably are referred to the supreme court, which, under the federal constitution, is expected to safeguard the rights of both the states and the central government. It is only through judicial review and judicial interpretation of the clauses of the constitution that controversial matters can be settled. The decision of the supreme court is final. Its word is respected and its authority acknowledged.

ed to safeguard the rights of both the states and the central government. It is only through judicial review and judicial interpretation of the clauses of the constitution that controversial matters can be settled. The decision of the supreme court is final. Its word is respected and its authority acknowledged.

But in Nigeria matters have taken a different course. Neither the central government nor the Eastern government has referred their differences to the supreme court of the country. The Lagos government referred the matter early last year to a conference held between the tribal leaders at a place outside Nigeria—in Ghana. The military governor of the Eastern region did not attend.

The immediate need now is to stop the civil war. Already some losses, both in terms of money and men, have been incurred. The danger is that the present war may extend to other areas. Already there are reports of the Midwestern region taking sides with the Eastern region. The imminent danger is that the Eastern region may play the role of Katanga province during the Congo crisis. There are some similarities between the two. Katanga is rich; so is the Eastern state of Nigeria; Katanga had Tshombe; the Eastern region has Colonel Ojukwu; Katanga had independent outlets to a neighbouring country, so has the Eastern region. Some mineral companies had an interest in Katanga; some oil firms have an interest in the Eastern region.

But the Katanga situation should not be repeated here. The United Nations has neither the energy nor the forceful backing of all of its members to take the same measures it took in 1960 in the Congo.

It is the duty of the Organisation of African Unity to take steps to stop the war immediately and ensure that the East yields to the central government. The Eastern region cannot continue with its secessionist activities and not expect action from the central government. We also hope that the four African leaders now attending a summit in Nairobi will take decisive action to help the Lagos government to silence the rebellion.

### Food For Thought

An iron rail will not penetrate

stone.

An Eastern Proverb

### Swaziland's Step Toward Independence

The machinery of the new constitution of Swaziland has begun to work. The constitution became legal on April 25, following elections which overwhelmingly put into power the Imbokodvo National Movement. On the same day, the Nguenyama (Paramount Chief) was installed as King, and the cabinet and Parliament are now administering the country, with a view to making full independence possible before the end of 1969.

Swaziland's position is a difficult one. It is an inland country surrounded by the hostile political forces of South Africa and Portuguese Mozambique; for that reason independence would not have been possible but for the fact that it has been administered as a British protectorate since 1903. The capital of the tiny state—its area is only 6,700 sq. miles—is Mbabane. For reasons of convenience, the South African rand is used as the national currency.

The new constitution now in force provides for full internal self-government for Swaziland. Elections held throughout the country provided 24 members of the House of Assembly—all Swazis—from eight three-member constituencies. Since then the King has appointed the remaining six members of the House of Assembly—five Europeans and one Swazi—and the House has elected a Speaker and six members of the Senate; the other half of the Senate has been appointed by the King.

The cabinet is made up of six Swazis and one European, and is headed by Prime Minister

Prince Makhosini Dlamini, leader of the Imbokodvo. The powers of legislation will be exercised by laws being passed through both the House and the Senate, but the latter may only delay and not block legislation.

The protected state, Britain's last possession in Africa apart from Rhodesia, will maintain links with London through a commissioner, who will be responsible for external affairs, defence and internal security, although the constitution allows for him to delegate his power as independence nears.

The new constitution has not been entirely free of criticism; the main opposition party, the Ngwane National Congress (NNLC) led by Dr. Ambrose Zwane, has not unreasonably felt that with gaining votes from 20 per cent of the electorate, it should be represented in a small degree in the House. The NNLC has in view of this made strong protests that single member constituencies would present a more representative Parliament.

But Swaziland is not likely to be unsettled by this constitutional criticism. The country has a relatively high economic potential, likely to be reflected in continuing improvement of average wage levels. For such a small country—there are only 300,000 inhabitants, 8,000 of whom are whites—the country is rich in economic resources.

The fact that Europeans control some of the country's land and virtually all industry, has led to concern in the past

that racial tensions may build up. These fears have now been overcome by the fact that Africans hold all the elected seats in the House and the Senate.

Indeed, foreign investors have been very shrewd in maintaining their position and at the same time, have already made a notable contribution to the economic stability of the country.

For instance, the new Heinrich's brewery has given 25 per cent of its equity to be "held trust for the Swazi National," with the right to buy up to 50 per cent of the shares as well as representation on the board. Similarly, the Swaziland Meat Corporation has presented to the Livestock Producers Trust, which is largely African, a large block of shares.

Swaziland's economy is enjoying a minor boom. In 1965, the last year for which complete statistics are available, agroforestry export topped R20 million and mineral production jumped by 84 per cent to R10.3 million.

Analysts are certain that this trend has also been maintained during the past two years.

Under the new constitution, all minerals and mineral oils will be vested in the King in trust for the Swazi nation, subject to subsisting rights. This means that profits from the rich Swaziland mineral deposits will be ploughed back into the Swazi economy. There is every reason to hope that the country will be in a viable economic position by the time it reaches independence in two years.

(LIONS FEATURES)

### Analysis Of The Earth's Composition

Ever since man began to study the stars in the sky, religious interpretations explaining the creation of the world have been matched by scientific or pseudo-scientific guesses as to how the universe might have come into being. A new approach was taken to this problem by a recent UNESCO-sponsored conference of the International Association of Geochemists and Cosmochemists, which took place in Paris.

The theme of the conference was "the origin and distribution of the elements," which led the world's leading scientists on to wide-ranging debates on the chemistry of the earth and the universe, a subject which the ancients thought they had concluded centuries ago.

The scientists of the classical world considered the elements as being merely four in number, earth, water, fire and air. But within 1760 and 1860, scientists established that all material substances were made up of a far greater number of elements, each of which could be isolated and analysed, and which always remain true to, and identical with themselves.

On the basis of this principle, the Russian chemist Mendeleev worked out some hundred years ago a system of classifying the 60 elements known in his day. In his famous tables, he arranged the elements in groups according to the particular chemical properties. But in this classification, the chemist found

gaps where chemicals should have existed, but which were at that time unknown.

By the late 1930's, 92 elements were known, ranging from hydrogen to uranium, but there were still three gaps in the list—numbers 43, 61 and 87. Also something else had been discovered; that the last eight elements listed were unstable, decomposing themselves spontaneously, and transforming themselves into other known elements. For some elements the transformation period is extremely long—uranium needs 4½ billion years—and for others short—polonium transmutes in a matter of seconds. This self-transformation is known as "radioactivity," and is thought to explain the absence of the missing elements, because these in time past may have completely disintegrated.

The proof of this theory is that atomic science has made it possible to create artificially the three missing elements through a process of nuclear reactions. The "missing links" have been found; No. 43 was given the name "technetium," No. 61, "promethium," and No. 87 was named "francium."

By 1967 the list of known elements had grown to 103, but it was discovered that only 89 of these exist in natural conditions.

This analysis of the earth's composition has given rise to a new science—nuclear geochemistry—which was the main subject studied at the recent

Paris conference. By collecting data on the frequency of the elements in the earth's crust, in meteorites and, by spectral analysis, in the sun's atmosphere and the stars, nuclear geochemistry has established "a table of abundance." This table indicates the distribution of the elements and also their isotopes, that is to say their alter-egos which have identical chemical properties, but differ from them in atomic weight and nuclear characteristics.

The radioactive isotopes, having a very long life span, are the clocks whose secondhand marks the rhythm of millions of years. Through them, scientists have calculated the earth's age at approximately five thousand million years.

Data on the frequency of the elements have shown that about half the volume of the earth consists of oxygen, a little more than a quarter is silicon, 8 per cent aluminium, 4 per cent nitrogen remaining 10 per cent equally shared among the other elements.

It is this study of the distribution of the elements which provided the first clues as to their origin; for clearly they must have been born somehow, somewhere. It may well be that further study will enable scientists to say with certainty what has caused the formation of the elements which make up the universe, but that day seems a long way off yet.

(LIONS FEATURES)

### HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Ans* in an editorial commented on the latest developments in the Congo. Kinshasa. The editorial, entitled *Aggression Again*, said while the ill-consequences of the latest Israeli aggression against the Arabs remain unremedied and while supporters of Zionism try to make sure that the aggressor will be able to reap the reward of its aggression, another armed aggression has been perpetrated in the central African country of Congo.

Peace was disrupted once again in that war torn country when mercenaries descended upon two cities of the Congo. Some believe, said the editorial, that the aggression took place because of the arrest of the former secessionist Congolese Prime Minister Moïse Tshombe in Algeria and the possibility of his being given a death sentence.

Ever since the day his plane was hijacked and brought to Algeria, Tshombe's supporters have been trying to release him by applying political pressure. They also organised the dispatch of armed troops to the Congo to create disturbance.

Although the mercenary troops failed to achieve the aim of their masters in the Congo, the country is disturbed. Attempts are being made to create chaos in some other cities of the Congo as well, the editorial went on.

The basic issue is, said the editorial, that if the colonial countries continue to undermine directly or indirectly the territorial integrity of small countries and close their eyes to international law and social justice, there will be no hope for peace in the world.

Small and developing countries will then draw the conclusion that the United Nations is nothing but a toy in the hands of colonialists.

Now that the matter has been referred to the Security Council, that body is expected to warn countries responsible for the latest intrigue in

### World Press

The New York Times is to publish an experimental edition of an afternoon newspaper next week. It will have about 40 pages and will be privately circulated within the newspaper office only.

It is expected the newspaper will be printed Wednesday or Thursday. The experimental paper will be "lighter in content and brighter in appearance" than the regular morning paper.

There has been speculation that *The New York Times*, and possibly *The Daily News*, would enter the afternoon field since the death of *The World Journal Tribune*. *The New York Post* now is the city's only afternoon newspaper.

Cairo's *Al-Ahram* reported that Maj.-Gen. Abdel Kader Hassan has been appointed Commander of the UAR Forces in Yemen. He succeeds General Tawat Hassan.

The announcement coincided with the departure from Cairo Thursday of Yemeni Vice Premier Abdullah Gozailan, who is also Deputy Supreme Commander of Yemen's Republican Army.

The chief editor of *Al-Ahram*, Mohamed Hasif Heykal, advocated in an editorial an Arab summit meeting in order to prepare the Arab states for the many difficult tasks they soon will have to face.

An article in the Soviet weekly journal *Za Rubezhom* (Abroad) said that Arab states "have managed

circle among themselves", so that no great power can undermine them. Otherwise they will always be open to aggression by the colonial powers drawing on the discord between the small nations for their own benefits.

over a very short period to replace their losses to a considerable degree, thanks to the Soviet Union." The article, by Vladimir Yordansky, said that "energetic work to strengthen the military capacity of the national armed forces" was being carried out in Arab capitals, and the Arabs would never again allow themselves to be caught unawares.

Beirut's *Al Hayat* reported that Kuwaiti depositors have begun heavy withdrawals of funds from the British Bank of the Middle East in the Persian Gulf emirate.

It said the Bank of England had made available to the British Bank 30 million pounds sterling to meet withdrawals.

The removal of Kuwaiti funds at the bank was attributed to resentment at British support for Israel.

It said the bank's manager had met Kuwaiti Premier Sheikh Jaber el Ahmed recently.

The paper said the British Bank had withdrawn its deposits at the Kuwaiti Monetary Council to meet demands by depositors.

Hamburg's pro-Social Democrat *Frankfurter Rundschau* described the recent UN General Assembly session as a new defeat for the Soviet Union.

The *Christian Science Monitor* described the European oil situation as "confused and delicate."

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## THE LIFE THAT LATE HELED

A new and intimate view of Cole Porter, as it has never been seen before, is painted in an official biography.

Like all official biographies, this one suffers from a loss of objectivity. Then this is offset by the wealth of detail which would not be available to unofficial biographers.

"I had only one encounter with Porter, who was not fond of interviews. While MGM was filming 'Kiss me Kate,' he consented to talk a bit about his life and work. He seemed sardonic and rueful—this was after the series of operations on his legs, and the intimacy with pain seemed to have stolen his gaiety.

"Can Can" had recently opened on Broadway, and Porter was still smarting over the reviews.

"The critics said the score was not up to my usual standard," he said. "They have been saying that since 'Can-Can' produced such great proof how wrong critics can be, since 'Can-can' produced such great songs as 'c'est magnifique,' 'Allez-vous-en,' 'I Love Paris' and 'It's All Right With Me.'"

Even when Porter wrote his greatest score—"Kiss me Kate," a dazzling procession of hits—he did not win universal acclaim. Most of the reviews were raves, but Harold Clurman in the Saturday Review of Literature declared these were not Porter's best songs "by a long shot."

Although he was wealthy through his own family and his wife's fortune, Porter learned the capacity for hard work. His output was prolific.

and a listing of his shows and songs occupies a 40-page appendix in "The Life that Late he Led." They range from "the Song of the Birds," written in 1901 when he was 10, to a television special called "Aladdin" in 1958, five years before his death.

Always the Porter work had a high degree of polish and proficiency. That was no accident. He would write four or five versions of a song before it would please the producer. But once he created something that pleased himself, he could be obstinate.

For "Gay Divorce" he wrote the music to a love song for Fred Astaire but couldn't lick the lyrics. The inspiration came on a weekend in the country when his hostess, Mrs. Vincent Astor, complained the "drip, drip, drip" of the raindrops was driving her crazy.

Just as in songwriter moves, Porter seized the idea for the opening lines of "Night and Day." When the song was finished, Astaire feared he couldn't sing it, and others in the show felt it would be discarded. Even after Porter won out and the show opened, musicians scorned "Night and Day for its length and called it a "Tapeworm Song."

It became Porter's greatest number and title for his highly fictionalised film biography starring Carv grant in 1940. "Night and Day" was also a hit number for Frank Sinatra, who was once rebuked by Porter for his habit of altering song lyrics.

In the late 1940s the composer fired off a telegram to Sinatra asking why he sang the Porter songs if he didn't like the way they were written.

## \$ 100 M. Spent On Filming War And Peace

NEW YORK.—The Soviet production of Leo Tolstoy's "War and Peace," said to be the most expensive motion picture of all time and certainly one of the longest, is expected to be ready for American viewing by the end of the year.

Acquisition of distribution rights for most of the western world was announced on June 26 by Walter Reade Junior of the Walter Reade Organisation and John J. Kapstein, managing director of the Satra Corporation.

The movie, five years in the making, cost an estimated 100 million dollars.

Kapstein, whose organisation is engaged in cultural and consumer exchanges with the USSR, said the motion picture represents "a total effort by the cultural and economic forces of the Soviet Union." For the battle scenes, for instance, four infantry divisions in 1529 cavalry divisions and 25,000 horses were assigned to the production for 18 months.

Reade declined to discuss his financial arrangement with the Soviet Union, except to say that he has guaranteed a minimum figure against a percentage of the gross.

He predicted the movie would be "the largest grossing non-English language film ever shown in the United States."

He said the production would be treated as "a major commercial motion picture, and not as an art film."

The first three segments have been seen in France, Germany and Japan. The fourth segment was only recently completed.

The film was directed by Sergi Bondarchuk and stars Ludmila Savelyeva as Natasha, Vyacheslav Tikhonov as Andre Bondarchuk as Pierre and Irina Scottseva as Helene.

## Metal Working In Early Afghanistan

By A. H. Habibi

Craftsmen skilled in working bronze, silver and copper during the time of the Khorasani Saljuks came to be considered as artists and their work was highly valued.

The styles of Herat, Seistan and Merv, the centres of metal working, spread to several other countries.

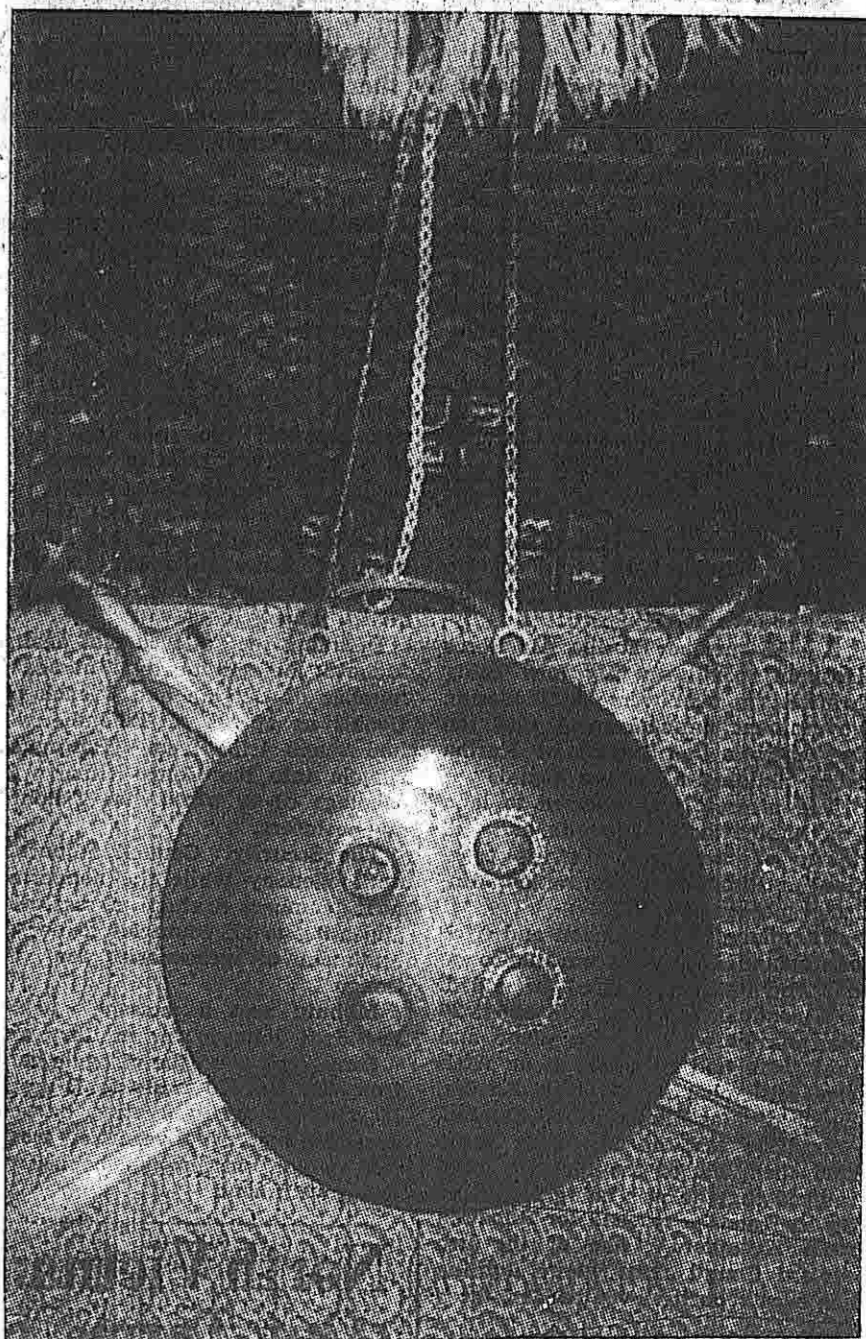
As in the time before the Saljuks, metal working was done either in bronze, silver or copper cast into molds. Final touches of inlaid design were then given to the finished objects.

The Hermitage museum in the Soviet Union, has a pen holder made of silver and copper, adorned with pieces of silver having leaves and branches. The pen holder dates back to 1148 a.d. and comes from Khorasan.

One of the most important relics of Herat, is undoubtedly, a bucket with a handle also in the Hermitage museum. Its inscription reveals it was made in 1163 a.d. by Mohammad bin Abu Hadier, caster and Ahmad, engraver (both from Herat) for a merchant of the city of Zenjan in Iran.

The bucket is made of copper and silver with five rows of ornate designs. One depicts a wedding scene in the court of a king and another, a hunting trip. There are also Kufic and Naskh inscriptions. The top part of the Naskh lines resemble a man's head. Battles, dancing and performing musicians are other designs which indicate that Herat had a distinctive school of bronze and silver work.

Another example is a jug from Herat. Its design is divided into 12 parts representing the Zodiac. The neck of this jug also has Kufic and Naskh inscriptions which resemble a human head and like other Herati work can be attributed to the Khorasan period.



The sword is not for show, it is tempered for the blow, the blow to smite the foe.

Another silver and copper jug, preserved in the Tiflis museum, made by Mahmoud bin Mohammad Herati has a typical Khorasani motif of 12 towers.

Another example of Herati art is an ink pot now in the Freer Gallery of Washington. The ink pot was made by Shahi in 1210 a.d. for Majdul Muzafar, the prime minister of Khorasan and Merv. This ink pot is in the form of a human head so typical of Khorasan. In the same pattern a tavern has also been made now preserved in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

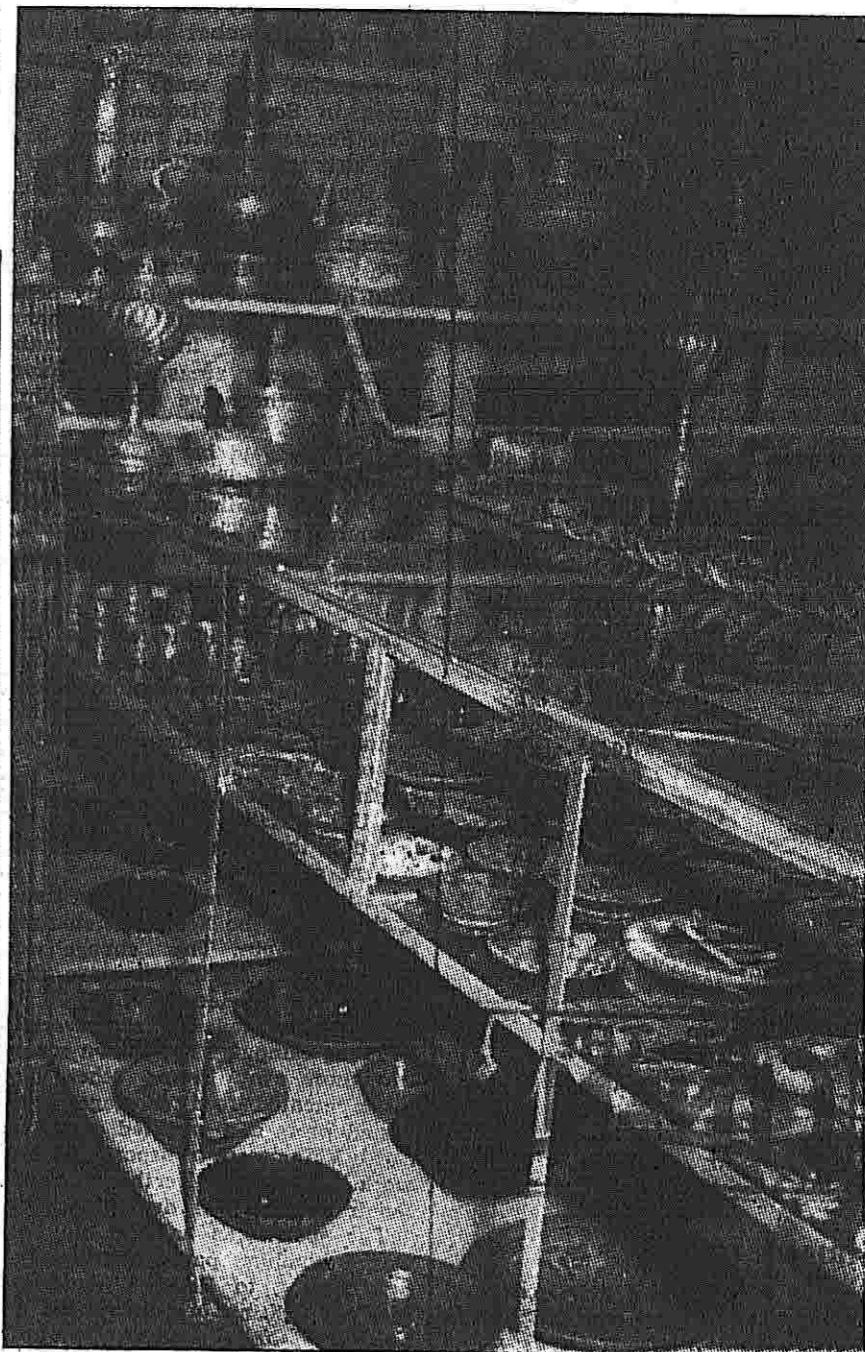
During the Saljuki era, the craft of weaving reached its peak with the introduction of Chinese designs into local arts and the adoption of Islamic motifs instead of Sassanid ones.

Herat was among the places most famous for the art of weaving prior to the Mongol invasion. Herat and Nishapur, the capital of Khorasan, were relatively undamaged by the Mongols. In one of the museums of Vienna, a number of silk cloths from the Mongol period are extant with designs of birds on satin. One is inscribed with Naskh letters which spell out the name of Sultan Abu Saad and the date 1316-1335.

Cities of Khorasan, like Herat and Samarkand, in the period of the Temurids were famous centres of weaving whose products were worn by kings and upper classes. The woven cloth was also used for curtains and for bed sheets. Temurid designs mainly depict birds and flowers in gold and silver thread resembling closely Chinese motifs which had been seen and described by many travellers.

The Temurid and Chinese political and economic ties resulted in a strong influence of Chinese fine art on Khorasan. When a Herati delegation visited China in 1322 a.d. Ghiasuddin, a Herati artist studied Chinese designs and used it in his own work upon his return. After this formerly adopted Sassanid and Islamic styles were no longer used.

Just as in the Temurid period Herat was famous for its fine arts so was it well-known in the Safavid period for woven materials, and patterns of the school of Behzad were used both in Khorasan and Persia. Many works of Mohammad, Mohammad-di and Reza Abasi, students of the school of Behzad, are still extant.



## Henry Moore's Wartime Sketches Shown In FRG

Since Henry Moore's wartime sketches, the tunnels of London's tube, belong as much to the mythical topography of human affairs as Goya's bull-fighting scenes, Joyce's Dublin or Picasso's Guernica. In two sketch books and on a hundred or more scattered single pages Moore's pencil stabbed the dark and fearful life of the air-raid shelter, civilised man's refuge from himself, and captured its message for posterity.

Stuttgart is now in the happy position of being able to arrange an exhibition of almost the entire series of Moore's air-raid shelter sketches. For reproduction purposes—Marlborough and Rembrandt-Verlag are cooperating in bringing out an edition of high-quality heliographic facsimiles—the 95-page sketch-book was broken up, which makes it possible to be hung in chronological order. Great care was taken with the arrangement. To mark the importance of the occasion the Staatsgalerie cleared its upper rooms, where light conditions are best, for the display.

Moore describes the genesis of the shelter sketches in an informative and poignant commentary which will be published for the first time in the facsimile edition—slightly marred by dubious lithographs—and which sheds new light on the legend of Moore as a commissioned recorder of wartime scenes. Unfortunately, only excerpts from this important document are being published.

It is clear that Moore was at first most reluctant to join the committee of war artists headed by Sir Kenneth Clark, who incidentally owns the other sketch-book. Instead, Moore wanted to prepare for a job in the armaments industry.

A chance experience made him change his mind. During a massive air raid on London he happened to be trapped with thousands of others in the tube. He wrote: "Never before had I seen so many reclining figures. Even the openings out of which the trains came seemed to remind me of the holes in my sculptures. I was struck by the impressions of tiny intimacies. Children fast asleep while not far away trains thundered past. People, obviously strangers to each other, formed small intimate groups. They were cut off from what was happening of it all. There was tension in the air. They resembled a chorus in a Greek play describing acts of violence we have not witnessed."

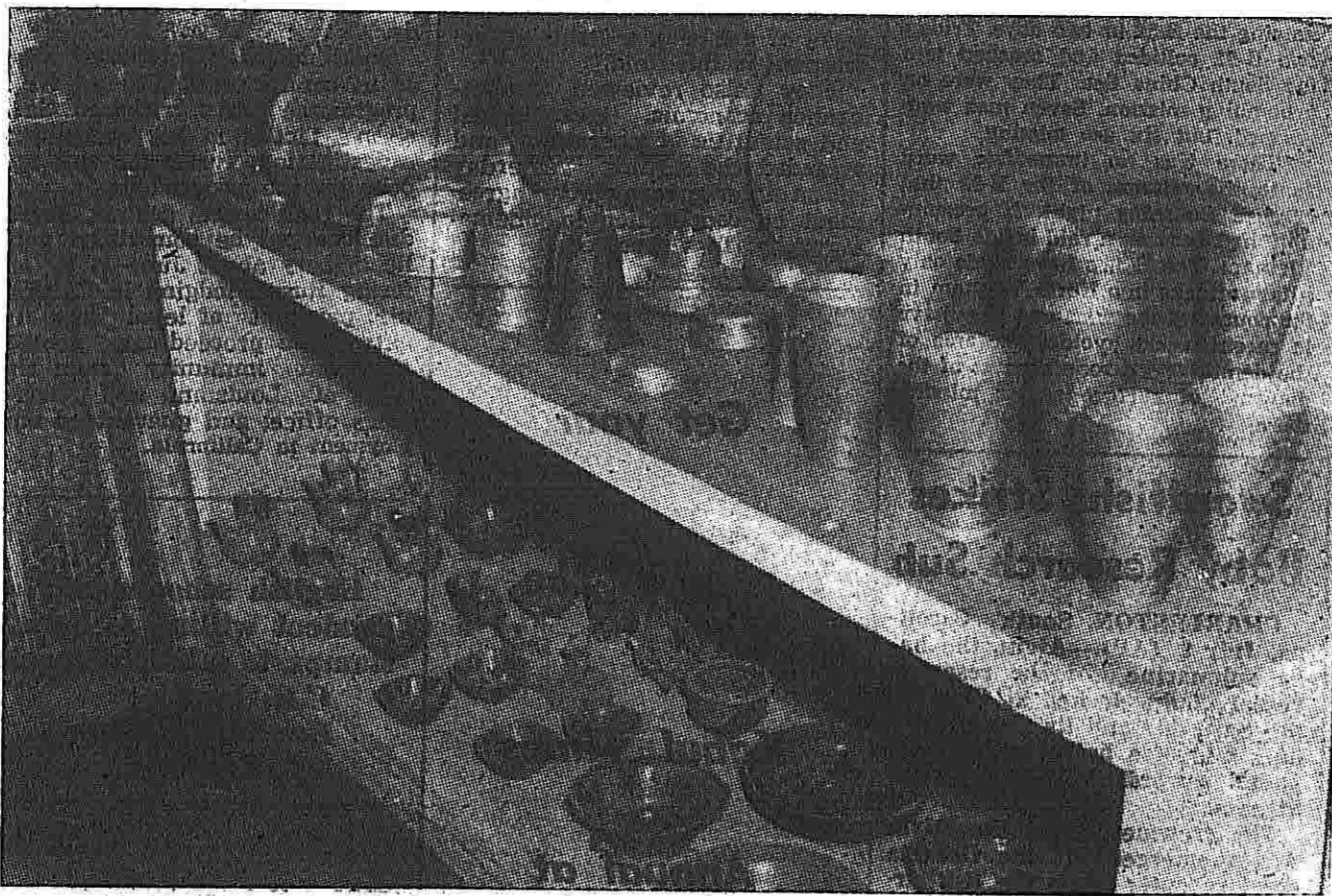
Moore captured these impressions in a children's tear-off note-book. It says much for his tact that never once did he sketch while in the tunnel. "It would have been as if someone were to make sketches in the hold of a slave-ship," he wrote.

In secluded corners, on starways, he jotted down impressions and ideas for future sketches. Brief notes such as: "Heads in perspective from below relaxed, innocent; women and children with bundles; children keeping shop in a shelter; sleeping figures (sleeping between their legs and feet); nightmare dream of Tilbury..."

The war shattered the homely, comforting connotations of "shelter" and gave them a macabre twist. The word came to be associated with the gloom of underground railway tunnels which served as air-raid shelters.

Moore was captivated by his first impression of two rows of people sinking into the seemingly fathomless depths of the tunnel. Behind the tunnel's white curving ribs are heard the muffled cries of those lost in an exhausting sleep meant to banish fear.

Since Edvard Munch, no emotional experience has been recorded in such compelling and plastic detail. Men, women and children sleep or grimly persevering on benches in every possible posture and configuration; figures of a monstrous, spectral reality.



Metal cups, jugs, bells, plates, bowls vases, lamps, hubble-bubbles, jewelry, glazed pottery in all shapes and sizes, samovars all highly decorated are found in the shops of antiquities sellers of Kabul. The ancient art of early Khorasani Herat, Nishapur, Merv and

Samarkand has spread throughout Afghanistan and as far south as Peshawar.

Even shoes worked with silver and gold thread are among the vestiges of Khorasani craft found in the shops of Share Nau.

## African Leaders Condemn Mercenaries' Congo Raid

NAIROBI, July 9, (Tass).—

A joint communique issued by the Presidents of Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, and Uganda yesterday condemned "imperialist aggression" against the Congo. "This is an outrageous violation of the republic's sovereignty," it said.

The four presidents, who ended their meeting yesterday, pledged full support to President Mobutu of the Congo in his struggle for the independence of his country and decided to give the Congo assistance in this critical period.

A Reuters report from Salisbury, said Rhodesian Air Force doctors yesterday treated 12 wounded foreign mercenaries and some Africans who arrived from the Congo in a hijacked plane.

They are being treated at the new Arum base five miles (8 km) outside Salisbury, where they were flown by the Rhodesian Air Force.

A staff member at the Air Force Hospital would not say how badly injured the men were. A Rhodesian government announcement said the mercenaries had landed at Kariba after radioing a distress signal.

The aircraft was allowed to land "on humanitarian grounds and in terms of recognised distress practice," a Rhodesian Information Ministry spokesman said.

The plane had European and African wounded aboard from the Congo and had been impounded, he added.

Unconfirmed reports said about 20 mercenaries were on the plane and that some had been left at an African settlement near Lake Kariba, which divides Rhodesia and Zambia.

In Kinshasa, the Congolese Radio said the pilot of the aircraft had radioed that he was being forced by the mercenaries to head for Rhodesia from Kisangani, one of the two eastern Congo cities where fighting has been reported over the last three days.

The radio said the Congo government would complain to Britain at the "foreign pirates" being given asylum in Rhodesia, which it still regards as a British colony.

The stolen plane was used recently to take about 20 foreign jour-

### Air Show

(Contd. from page 1)

gone over the original design plan-

The press preview of Sunday's fly-past gave little information on either the swing-wing or Vertical Takeoff (VTO) planes.

It said the VTO planes, rise straight up to 40 or 50 meters, then begin regular flight. In regular flight they "cannot be distinguished from the usual speedy aircraft," the article said without claiming that Soviet VTO planes are superlative.

The Soviet swing-wing plane also termed a variable geometry plane because it changes shape in flight—was disclosed just three days after France backed out of plans for a British-French swing-wing plane.

Saturday's show of parked older planes included planes which were the first line of Soviet fighter defense early in the 1960's MIG 21s have since been supplied to a number of Soviet friends, including North Vietnam, and the SU-7 is reported to be likely to show up in North Vietnam soon.

Izvestia last night published two photographs of a swing-wing fighter. In one, its wings were out at a 5-degree angle for cruising and landing and in the second picture they were folded back, dartlike, for high speed flight.

The aircraft was needle-nosed and had two jet intakes on its sides, directly in front of the wings. A short vertical stabiliser protruded from the underside of the tail.

### Weather Forecast

Skies throughout the country will be mainly clear. Yesterday Farah was the warmest area of the country with a high of 48C, 118F. N. Salang was the coldest region with a low of 7C, 44F. The temperature in Kabul at 9:30 a.m. was 28C, 82F.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	32C	12C
	89F	53F
Kandahar	44C	22C
	111F	72F
Herat	40C	28C
	104F	82F
Jalalabad	44C	33C
	111F	91F
Gardez	29C	16C
	84F	61F
Ghazni	32C	16C
	89F	61F



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### PARK CINEMA

At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m.  
AMERICAN FILM BEACH HEAD

## Federal Forces

(Contd. from page 1)

Both sides have claimed advances and infliction of heavy losses on the other. No casualty figures have been released.

According to Federal sources, most of the fighting has been with small arms in rainy weather over hilly terrain.

"We are travelling on our flat feet," said a Nigerian military spokesman.

The spokesman said intelligence reports indicated Biafran troops are concentrated around Nsukka, the key point to the main road to Enugu, 40 miles to the South.

Reports also indicated troops were situated to the east in the Ogoja sector which borders the Cameroons.

The Federal military spokesman said Nigerian troops were encountering resistance from rebel forces.

"The aim of our attack is to get Ojukwu... if we can get him today, that's it," he declared.

In New York, Aggrey Koji, special representative of the Republic of Biafra in New York, said today that killing and bloodshed will not solve the problems of Nigeria and Biafra.

They would only help to make permanent the open wounds that have existed so long among the national groups of the former Nigerian Federation, Koji said in a statement to reporters.

"By invading the Republic of Biafra, General Gowon of Nigeria demonstrates to the world the emptiness of his leadership and his inability to negotiate peaceful solutions to the problems of Nigeria and Biafra through intelligent, humane statesmanship."

## North Vietnam; Viet Cong Set Out Terms For Peace Talks

LONDON, July 9, (Reuters).—North Vietnamese and Viet Cong envoys in Stockholm yesterday reiterated that Hanoi and the Viet Cong were ready for peace talks with the United States, provided U.S. bombing of North Vietnam was unconditionally halted first, Lord Brockway said.

Lord Brockway, chairman of the British Council for Peace in Vietnam, said that the envoys' statement made at a "peace in Vietnam" conference in the Swedish capital, was being passed on to President Johnson and British Prime Minister Harold Wilson. Lord Brockway flew in here from Stockholm last night.

He told Reuters he did not want to "exaggerate the statement," but regarded it as important, and thought it was the first time Hanoi and the National Liberation Front, the Viet Cong wing of the Viet Cong—had set out their terms so concisely and concretely.

The two envoys, Nguyen Minh of North Vietnam and Dinh Ba Thi, representing the NLF, had set out three conditions for peace talks:

1. Unconditional cessation of bombing of North Vietnam by U.S. forces.

2. Recognition of direct representatives from the NLF at the negotiations.

3. The peace settlement should embody the terms of the 1954 Geneva agreements on Indo-China.

Lord Brockway said there seemed no basic alteration in Hanoi's stand, "but this is a definite statement which I don't think would have been made unless they were looking toward a possible solution."

Defence Secretary Robert S. McNamara set out Sunday on a tour of American combat units in the field as part of his current survey to determine how many more are needed in South Vietnam.

The Pentagon chief, making his night visit to South Vietnam, undertook the on-the-spot field inspection after two days of briefings and conferences in Saigon with top U.S. military and civilian officials.

The question of how quickly new forces would be brought to Vietnam also was discussed. In two of South Vietnam's corps areas, U.S. senior officers feel there are too few American troops.

McNamara said he was concerned a source said. This apparently was borne by the United States, an official source said. This apparently was aimed at the South Vietnamese government.

The spokesman indicated that the possible mining of Haiphong harbour and numerous other possible future moves were discussed generally. He declined to say whether an invasion of North Vietnam was discussed.

Admiral Ulysses S. Grant Sharp, the U.S. Pacific Commander, reported on the air war. He is reported to have said:

"It is my judgment that the trend of the war in the North has changed in our favour. The change was gradual until April, but since that time it has accelerated."

Sharp reported the controversial bombing campaign has drawn enemy manpower away from other vital tasks, created food shortages, congested ports and whittled away the North Vietnamese transportation network. He said the North's ability to repair damage was dwindling.

The spokesman said at no time was a bombing pause mentioned.

According to Reuters "American Marines fighting just below the demilitarised zone yesterday claimed they killed 505 North Vietnamese troops while losing only three men themselves."



Wheat mowing time is the peak employment season for koochis and gypsies as farmers all over Afghanistan bid for their services. In and around Kabul the harvest is very good this year and reapers' shares are expected to be handsome.

## Afghan Week In Review:

### Concern Over Middle East Crisis Continues

Middle East affairs continued to be the most important news of the week in Afghanistan. The attention of the nation was focused at the United Nations General Assembly, where Afghanistan and 14 other nations had drafted a resolution demanding the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the territories they had occupied to be followed by the solution of other Middle East problems.

Afghanistan's Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal was in New York and had an active role in seeking to find a solution to the Middle East impasse. The resolution had made the minimum demands for restoring peace and ensuring justice in the Middle East. Yet the world body—committed to maintain peace and justice through-

out the world—failed to adopt this resolution with the required two-third majority.

It was indeed sad for the majority of the world's population whose governments had voted for the resolution to see that a group of nations opposed the idea of restoring justice in the Middle East. For the resolution had called only for the liquidation of naked and planned aggression first and then for the solution of other problems existing in the Middle East.

Maiwandwal returned from New York Sunday. He told journalists at the airport that he once again assured the Arab leaders who had come to New York to take part in the United Nations General Assembly's emergency debate on Israeli aggression that the Afghan people and government will continue to support the cause of the Arab nations.

At home donations were again offered last week by the people throughout the country to help their Arab brethren.

Official census figures for Kabul city were released last week. According to the census conducted two years ago, Kabul has 435,203 persons, of whom 243,582 are men and 191,621 women.

The government is planning a nationwide census and preparations for it are already underway.

It was also announced that the government of the United States has agreed to extend a loan of \$12 million to build the Kajaki power project in Western Afghanistan. The Kajaki dam, built on the Helmand River, is one of the biggest in the country and the power expected to be produced from the project could change the life of the people of Western Afghanistan considerably. Right now a small power plant exists on the Arghandab dam. But the Kajaki plant will be able to produce more than 100,000 kw. and feed many industrial centres in Helmand and other provinces.

Only recently another power project was inaugurated on the Kabul River in Eastern Afghanistan by His Majesty the King—the Naghloo power project.

There was news of a tragedy during the week. It was reported that 14 people died in an accident in Kapisa province in Northern Afghanistan. They were swept away by the swift waters of the Panjshir River when a ferry cable snapped. Only one body was recovered.

## Garrison Subpoenas Investigator Who Quit His Staff

NE WORLEANS, July 9, (AP)

—District Attorney Jim Garrison subpoenaed one of his former chief investigators and a convict Friday to appear before the Orleans Parish grand jury for questioning in the Kennedy assassination plot probe.

William Gurvich, who defected from the district attorney's office will appear before the grand jury next Wednesday.

John (the Baptist) Candler, serving time in Pomarish prison for burglary, was ordered to appear with Gurvich.

Gurvich quit Garrison's staff after visiting Senator Robert F. Kennedy in New York City. He returned to New Orleans saying there was no basis for Garrison's probe.

Candler, in a recent television special by National Broadcasting Company, said he was asked by a member of Garrison's staff to break into the French quarter house of Clay L. Shaw.

Meanwhile, Walter Sheridan, an investigator for the National Broadcasting Co. (NBC), Friday was charged with public bribery of a prime witness in District Attorney Jim Garrison's presidential assassination conspiracy case.

Garrison charged Sheridan with public bribery of witness Perry Raymond Russo, 25, a Baton Rouge insurance man.

Russo is the main witness in Garrison's case charging Clay L. Shaw of New Orleans conspired in 1963 to kill President Kennedy.

Sheridan had contacted Russo in connection with an NBC programme that criticised Garrison's tactics in his conspiracy investigation. Russo did not appear on the programme.

The four counts against Sheridan charged he committed public bribery about June 11 by offering Russo: lodging in California; payment of legal fees in extradition proceedings; protection and immunity from the state of Louisiana and Garrison's office; and guaranteed employment in California.

## Indians Raise Funds For Red Crescent

KABUL, July 9, (Bakhtar).—A cultural show was presented by the India Association here last night in Kabul Nendari to raise funds for the Afghan Red Crescent Society.

HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, HRH Princess Belquis, members of the cabinet and some officials attended. There were songs, dances and a short play.

## Moscow Talks

(Contd. from page 1)

ended only through cessation of the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam and return to basic points of the Geneva agreements' Tass said.

On Europe, the two sides voted that normalisation followed by a gradual development of relations "among all European states" were the prime aim of both governments.

Paris and Moscow would continue their study of the question of an "all-European conference" to discuss the problems of European security and establishing continent-wide cooperation.

Turning to the proposed nuclear non-proliferation treaty, both sides "considering the top priority of nuclear problems not only with regard to nuclear proliferation but also a ban on the manufacture of nuclear weapons and destruction of the existing stockpiles" agreed that the nuclear powers should discuss ways of ensuring a "true disarmament in this field."

They also reviewed Soviet-French economic, technological and scientific cooperation and attended the signing yesterday of an inter-government agreement on cooperation in cinematography, Tass reported.

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## Swordfish Strikes

### Baby Research Sub

CHARLESTON, South Carolina, July 9, (AP).—Alvin, the baby submarine of the research vessel Lulu, docked at Charleston Saturday and its three crewmen told of a battle with a 200-pound swordfish in the Gulf Stream.

The crewmen said the Alvin was submerged off the Georgia coast recently when the fish struck it. The fish left only a scratch on the pressure hull, but pierced the outer separator and became stuck to the ship.

The Alvin surfaced with the fish attached and was taken aboard the Lulu where the deep-sea dueller was disarmed.

The sword was kept as a trophy. The fish was served to the 28-man crew of the Lulu.



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