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Bakhtar News Agency

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THE KABUL TIMES



VOL. VI, NO. 100

KABUL, MONDAY, JULY 24, 1967 (ASAD 1, 1346 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 3

NASSER CALLS FOR ARAB FRONT TO FACE ISRAEL

Political Settlement Possible But Never An Imposed Peace

CAIRO, July 24, (AP).—President Gamal Abdel Nasser, breaking a six-week public silence, called Sunday for "an Arab front to face Israel." He did not rule out a political settlement in the Middle East, but declared the UAR would never accept an "imposed peace."

Nasser said: "There is no shortcut to victory; it is a hard, difficult road. We will not accept an imposed peace as this would mean submission. I am confident we will achieve our objectives."

He added: "The only road is to safeguard the rights of the people of Palestine. Despite the setback we shall not give up our rights in Palestine. We shall never lose confidence in our abilities."

The United Nations, he said, was unable to settle the Middle East situation.

Brazilian Troops Pillaged By Israelis In Gaza

RECIFE, Brazil, July 24 (AP).—Brazilian troops returning from Gaza said Sunday they were fired upon and pillaged by Israeli troops during the Arab-Israeli war.

Officers and enlisted men said Israelis took cameras, tape recorders, and other personal property from members of the seventh company stationed two kilometers from Rafah in the Gaza strip.

Brazilian units which had been attached to the United Nations Emergency Force arrived here Sunday aboard the Brazilian navy transport Soares Dutra.

The soldiers declined to identify themselves saying they had been forbidden to give interviews.

They said, however, they had come under heavy Israeli machine-gun fire the first day of the conflict.

The soldiers said they did not know if Corporal Carlos Alberto Ilha was killed during the first hours of the war.

The Brazilians also said they were under heavy fire the second day and were unable to rejoin the main body of their forces in Rafah until the third day.

They said the Israelis also took away some of their equipment and ammunition.

De Gaulle Arrives In Quebec

QUEBEC, July 24, (Reuter).—President De Gaulle landed in the heart of French-speaking Canada yesterday and was soon mingling with crowds, shaking hands—and even leading a full-throated rendition of the French national anthem "La Marseillaise."

Earlier, welcoming crowds had booed and whistled when the Canadian military band played Canada's royal anthem "God save the Queen."

Quebec separatists, demonstrating for independence from English-speaking Ottawa, carried placards reading "Free Quebec."

The President shouted to French Canadians gathered in the tiny square outside Quebec city hall "all France at this moment watches you, hears you and loves you."

Quebec officials, anxious for President De Gaulle to receive a triumphal welcome, had predicted crowds topping 250,000.

There were many at the quayside when he stepped from the French cruiser Colbert to a 21-gun salute, and the total who saw him was estimated at about 30,000.

Puerto Ricans Vote To Retain Present Status

SAN JULAN, Puerto Rico, July 24, (Reuter).—Puerto Ricans voted decisively for their Caribbean island to remain a commonwealth associated with the United States, according to early returns from yesterday's political status plebiscite.

The returns showed that the present status of internal self-government in association with the U.S., effective since 1952, was retaining its traditional 60 per cent share of the vote.

U.S. statehood got 39 per cent and independence less than 1 per cent.

HM Greets Nasser On UAR Day

KABUL, July 24, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King has sent a congratulatory telegram to President Nasser of the United Arab Republic on the occasion of that country's national day.

The press here carried articles and pictures yesterday of the UAR leaders. Editorials and articles carried yesterday once more condemned Israel's aggression against the Arabs and reiterated that the first step to end the crisis was the vacation of aggression and settlement of the Palestinian refugee problem.

Israel Offers Captured Soviet Arms To US, UK

LONDON, July 24, (DPA).—Israel has offered the United States and Britain modern Soviet arms captured on the Middle East battlefields last month in exchange for U.S. and British armaments, the London newspaper The Observer claimed yesterday.

France, Israel's main weapons supplier in the past has clamped an embargo on deliveries to Israel which President Charles de Gaulle condemned for starting the Arab-Israeli war.

Israel was interested in American supersonic jet fighter-bombers and the new British Chieftain tank which boasts a twelve millimetre cannon, the paper said.

It would however also settle for the older British Centurion tank, of which several hundred will become available during the current re-equipment of Britain's Rhine army in West Germany with the Chieftain type.

USSR Assures Arabs Continued Help Till Aggression Is Vacated

MOSCOW, July 24, (Tass).—The Soviet government as before is ready to cooperate with all peace-loving states to achieve a constructive solution of the question of liquidation of consequences of Israel's aggression, says a statement published here in connection with the break in the work of the emergency session of the United Nations General Assembly.

"The Soviet Union together with other socialist states will continue rendering Arab states political support in their just struggle for their legitimate rights, will continue giving them assistance in restoration and development of economy and strengthening of defences," the statement of the Soviet government says.

"There will be no peace in the Middle East as long as the troops of the aggressor are staying in Arab territories, as long as Israel with reckless impudence makes territorial and other claims to the neighbouring Arab countries. Armed provocations staged by Israel in the zone of the Suez Canal show that war might break out again any day," the statement says.

A great and responsible task is now entrusted to the Security Council to which the General Assembly turned over the materials of its special emergency session.

The special emergency session of the United Nations General Assembly was "a major stage in the struggle by the peace-loving states for the earliest elimination of the consequences of the Israeli aggression." By adopting a resolution demanding Israel's renunciation of

steps to annex the Arab part of Jerusalem, the General Assembly "clearly went on record against any recognition whatever of the results of the Israeli aggression."

The Soviet government stated that "the political intrigues of Israel and those states, which are supporting her, their attempts to decline responsibility for the aggression and even to obtain from the United Nations encouragement to retain the occupied Arab lands, only still further exposed their genuine predatory schemes."

The Soviet government's statement says that the General Assembly "was not able to adopt an effective decision on the elimination of the consequences of the Israeli aggression, on the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from seized territories, because of the stand of the United States, some of its allies and also those states that submitted to pressure from the United States, its blackmail, resorted to at the crucial moment with rude impudence."

The states, which by their position today prevented a solution of this problem, "will assume a grave responsibility before all peoples, unless they revise their line."

Publishing Institute Plans To Sell More And Cheaper Books

By Our Own Reporter
The Book Publishing Institute plans to provide the reading public with at least one pocket book a week costing between Af. 3 and 5, according to its president, Abdul Haq Walah.

The Institute, under the Ministry of Information and Culture, was formed last year.

In its first year the Institute published an average of over one book a month. Walah says there is scope for publishing and selling more books.

He plans to make some suggestions to the executive board to achieve the Institute's goal of encouraging the public to read more.

Walah wants to provide more incentives to writers. At present the author or translator has to be content with seeing his name on the cover and a few free copies. Walah wants to pay the authors or compilers of all works published by the Institute. He also wants to offer special awards for the best books

News Agency Moves From Joy Sheer

By Our Own Reporter

KABUL, July 24.—The Bakhtar News Agency has moved from its old premises in Joy Sheer to the Ministry of Information and Culture building in Mohammad Jan Khan Watt.

The agency now occupies the ground floor of the building. It was formerly used by the Youth Club, which has now moved to the Joy Sheer building of the Bakhtar News Agency.

The new location will facilitate the work of the Bakhtar News Agency, A. H. Mubarez, its president, believes.

The building in Joy Sheer was located between two mountains and this hampered radio reception. The Ministry building is 30 m. high and the 18 m. antennas fixed on top of it should ensure much better reception for the agency's teleprinters, Mubarez said.

Detroit Race Riot Out Of Control

DETROIT, July 24, (Reuter).—Racial rioting swept northwest Detroit last night and Michigan Governor George Romney said the outbreak was out of control as thousands of Negroes looted shops hurled stones and tossed firebombs.

Six hundred national guardsmen, 600 local police and 200 state troopers were rushed into the area.

More than 1,000 additional national guardsmen stood by in nearby districts ready to move in.

As night fell, the rioting crowds grew. By then nearly 100 arrests had been made and at least a dozen injured.

Smoke billowed from wrecked shops and fire-bombed buildings.

Only a short time before, Mayor Jerome Cavanagh had described the situation as "critical, but not out of control."

But the orgy of looting, stoning and fire-setting spread.

The mayor clamped a 9 p.m. curfew on the city, fifth largest in the nation and the scene of a violent race riot in 1943 which left 36 dead.

The violence swirled over a three-mile (4.8 km) length of Grand River avenue, a main thoroughfare. Other incidents flared in areas a mile or more away.

of poetry, drama, fiction, etc. published by the Institute.

"You can't try to popularise books when there are no books to publish," Walah says.

Other proposals to be put before the board concern the prices and distribution of books.

The rates have been slightly high, he feels. This was because only a small number of books were printed. "As we print books in larger numbers we will be able to sell them much cheaper," says Walah. "The price which we have in mind for pocket books is between af. 3 and 5."

Recently there was a fall in the Institute's sales as the Kabul municipal corporation asked it to remove 27 roadside wooden sheds selling books and periodicals. Substitute outlets have to be found in Kabul and new ones are to be opened in the provinces.

All departments of information and culture in the provinces are being asked to cooperate with the Institute in selling its books.

"Our experience in one the provinces, Kunduz, shows that this major measure will produce results," says Walah.

The Institute is now searching for an agent for Tehran. Books published in Afghanistan, especially those dealing with the history and culture of Ariana and other parts of this region, have many buyers.

"If we make these books readily available to the Iranian public sales there will increase," says Walah.

Trevelyan To Meet UN Aden Mission

LONDON, July 24, (DPA).—Sir Humphrey Trevelyan, the British high commissioner in Aden, arrived in London yesterday for consultations on his way to New York where he is to talk with the United Nations three-man mission on South Arabia.

The three-nation mission he is to meet comprises Venezuela (chairman), Afghanistan and Mali.

The high commissioner said in his arrival statement yesterday: "I should like to repeat that I am also ready to talk to representatives of any South Arabian party, FLOSY, the NLF or any other, with a view to moving towards the formation of a broadly based representative government which will carry the country through independence."

Britain has promised the federation independence on or about January 9 next.

US Infantrymen Locked In Battle Near Cambodian Border

SAIGON, July 24, (Reuter).—United States infantrymen were yesterday locked in battle with alleged North Vietnamese troops in the central highlands of South Vietnam near the Cambodian border, an American spokesman said.

He said a multi-company force from the American 4th infantry division engaged an estimated North Vietnamese company shortly before noon yesterday about eight miles from the Cambodian border in Pleiku province.

The outnumbered North Vietnamese fought with machine guns, anti-tank type rockets and small arms, while the infantry-

men were supported by artillery gunship and air strikes.

First reports list 16 of the over 200-strong North Vietnamese force killed, the spokesman said. There has been no word of American casualties.

Yesterday's battle was just four miles from the scene of a massive battle 11 days ago when a multi-company 4th division force clashed with a North Vietnamese battalion in monsoon-drenched jungle.

The fighting in the jungle slopes claimed 110 North Vietnamese lives while 35 American were killed and 31 wounded.

In light ground fighting Saturday, an American army company reported capturing 15 Viet Cong in a battle in dense elephant grass 30 miles west of Saigon.

TAYLOR LEAVES FOR SAIGON

WASHINGTON, July 24, (Reuter).—General Maxwell Taylor, former U.S. ambassador to Saigon, left here yesterday for talks with America's Vietnam allies about the progress of the war.

He was accompanied by Clark Clifford, chairman of the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.

The two men, who conferred earlier yesterday with President Johnson about their trip, are expected to discuss the question of increased allied troop contributions.

Second Quake Rips Through Shattered Adapazari

ADAPAZARI, Turkey, July 24, (Reuter).—A second earthquake ripped through this shattered city early yesterday, with hundreds already feared dead in Saturday's widespread tremors.

The quake, just 22 minutes after midnight, brought down buildings and walls damaged Saturday.

There were no immediate reports of further casualties.

Saturday's shocks rumbled across one third of Turkey. Unofficial sources said 10,000 houses were damaged. Yawning cracks appeared, criss-crossing the ground, as people ran screaming from their homes.

Istanbul itself was hit. Much of its ancient Byzantine walls, built 1,500 years ago, crumbled in showers of dust and rubble. At least one office building collapsed.

"The earthquake was felt in 21 provinces, one third of the country," reported Meteorology Director Umrhan Colosun, and his department added that tremors were expected to

last 10 days.

But the centre of Saturday's quake was Adapazari, this city of 40,000 about 150 miles (240 km) east of Istanbul. A third of it was unofficially reported damaged.

Here, rescuers were digging desperately for trapped victims when the new quake struck. The buildings already cracked by Saturday's shocks toppled and fell.

Hospitals in Adapazari were reported overflowing with injured. Some were being treated in hospital gardens.

After Saturday's quake, first reports put the death toll in this city alone at 28 with 90 seriously injured, but it was feared to be much higher.

"The city looked as if it had been bombed. Screams of trapped and injured people came from everywhere," said a photographer, Kadir Unal.

He was working in his laboratory when the building began

shaking.

"I grabbed the office boy by the scruff of the neck, like a cat, and we got outside a minute before the place collapsed."

Shopkeeper Huseyin Kaleli said he saw two children, a boy and a girl, killed while filling buckets at a water fountain. "The fountain wall fell right on top of them."

In Ankara, an Interior Ministry spokesman said five people were killed in villages near Bolu, some 60 miles (100 km) east of the quake centre on the main highway from Istanbul to the Turkish capital.

At the market town of Inegol some 80 miles (130 km) southeast of Adapazari on the Bursa-Ankara road—the tremor toppled four mosque minarets. One man was killed and seven injured in the town.

Heavy damage was reported in the towns of Hendek and Duzce about 15 miles (25 km) and 40 miles (65 km) east of Adapazari in the Bolu direction.

There were no immediate reports of casualties from these towns and officials said they had no word of the fate of many small villages in the region.

Communications in the area are poor off the main road. Many links are thought to have been severed by the tremors.

A railway station at Arifiye, between Adapazari and Izmit 24 miles (37 km) to the west, collapsed and the track was damaged.

At the small town of Izmit, south-west of Izmit, nearly half the houses were damaged and a five-year-old girl and an elderly woman were killed.

Izmit, a settlement since 1,000 b.c. was formerly known as Nicaea and was the site of the first Christian ecumenical council which drew up the Nicene creed.

At the height of the Ottoman empire it became an important artistic centre, producing the tiles and

(Contd. on page 4)



THE KABUL TIMES

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OECD's Role Highly Important

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, which is directly responsible for the rapid industrial growth of the developing countries of Asia and Africa, in a report has said that the developing countries are not receiving satisfactory aid.

The report, coming from a specialised agency of the United Nations, is interesting and worth taking notice of. The developing nations of Africa and Asia are in the grip of great social and economic upheavals. To meet the great cost of the development projects they have planned, they must get loans and credits taking into consideration their national income, rise in prices and other financial and monetary disturbances which they may be expected to experience in the course of their national construction efforts.

There are other ways of providing help to the developing nations. These may be termed "indirect ways." Import of more goods and material from the developing countries by the industrially developed nations is certain to boost the national income of the backward countries providing them with more funds to finance projects. A scientific report of the United Nations shows that the developing nations of Asia need annually 9 per cent rise of their industrial output if they are to meet the goal of self-sufficiency in 20 years.

The developing nations are eager to see that in addition to the loans they may receive, some private capital also flows into their areas for investment. The capital investment flow between the industrially developed countries has reached saturation point. It is time to divert some of this capital to the developing nations which offer promising markets and plenty of raw material.

Food For Thought

Ask me no questions and I will tell you no fibs.

—Will Durant

The OECD, which has been formed with the express purpose of speeding the rate of industrial and economic growth in the developing nations and has been asked by the General Assembly not to indulge in "talking much," should suggest some imaginative ways to augment the flow of capital for investment in the developing nations.

Tshombe's Extradition

The decision of the Algerian supreme court to extradite Tshombe and hand him over to the Congolese government was inevitable.

It should be remembered that Tshombe was not on trial in the Algerian court. It was only called on to decide on the Congo government's application for extradition.

What made the case rather difficult was the lack of a prior extradition agreement between the Congo and Algeria. Matters were also complicated by the lack of full diplomatic ties between the two nations. However, if two nations agree on the extradition of any of their subjects there is no hindrance to extradition taking place. Legally, mutual consent is the basis for any action of extradition even though an earlier agreement may not exist.

The charges of the Congo government against Tshombe are clear. He played a major role in the murder of Patrice Lumumba, he misappropriated the funds of Union Minière in Katanga, he led secessionist activities in the country, he employed mercenaries against his own people, he banned elections and closed the National Assembly when he was prime minister of the Congo.

A Congo court had found him guilty of treason. The Algerian court could not but take note of this and treat him as a criminal whose extradition was sought by a friendly country.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Heywad* carried an editorial dealing with the unsatisfactory way taxis operate in the city and its suburbs. It said that almost any brand and size of car can serve as a taxi. It is difficult to distinguish between private cars and taxis. In other countries, the editorial said, taxis are specially made to serve their purpose. They have a separate luggage compartment. They are also specially painted so that they are easy to recognise.

In Kabul taking a taxi is especially difficult at night since there is no way of telling whether an oncoming vehicle is a private car or a taxi. In this connection the editorial suggested that the traffic department should make it obligatory on all taxi drivers to install special lights.

Some of the taxis are so old and decrepit that it is not safe to ride in them. Often it happens that one takes a taxi in order to get somewhere in a hurry and finds the journey is delayed by hours because the vehicle has broken down. The editorial suggested that every taxi should go through a roadworthiness check.

The traffic authorities should also make stricter rules for issuing taxi licences. First of all these should be much more expensive than ordinary licences and secondly they should also make sure that the taxi driver has no criminal record. No taxi in Kabul has a device to indicate the correct fare. The result is that taxi drivers charge any amount they fancy. The traffic authorities should make it compulsory for all taxis to carry fare meters, said the editorial.

Yesterday's *Anis* carried an editorial on American wheat. The paper stressed two points in connection with the loan contract signed here last week by Finance Minister Abdul Karim Hakimi and American Ambassador Robert Neumann. First of all, it said, the purchase of foreign wheat will certainly lead to greater price stability in the market and secondly the loan has been made available under easy terms.

The money obtained from the sale of wheat will go to finance some of the projects envisaged under the Third Five Year Plan.

The editorial regretted that the government has to be the major investor in industrial projects. The private sector should make use of the favourable conditions created for investment in industries.

Izvestia blamed Saturday night the United States for the failure of the UN General Assembly to order an Israeli withdrawal from Arab territory.

The *Izvestia* account said nothing about Soviet-American cooperation on a last-ditch compromise attempt which failed to get Arab support. *Izvestia* noted that the Soviets had called the session to push for a withdrawal resolution which they failed to get.

"The Assembly has not fulfilled its important task," the newspaper said.

It put blame for this on the United States, which it said used "all kinds of political pressure" to defeat the withdrawal bid.

The Algerian government strongly hinted Saturday that the supreme court decision to grant the Congolese government request for the extradition of former Congo Premier Moise Tshombe will not automatically lead to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

An editorial in the weekly *African Revolution* official organ of the ruling Algerian FLN (National Liberation Front), implied that ratification of the court decision by President Houari Boumedienne is a mere formality.

"For every Algerian, Tshombe is synonymous with an assassin, crook, plunderer and bandit," the editorial said, "for every Algerian Tshombe is the murderer of Patrice Lumumba (the martyred left-wing Congo leader assassinated in 1961). For every Algerian Tshombe is an imperialist lackey."

The article added: "International solidarity obliges all nations to provide in their internal legislation and extradition procedure to prevent crooks from acting with impunity once they have crossed a frontier."

But the editorial went on to voice strong Arab suspicions of the current Congolese government of General Joseph Mobutu.

The *People's Daily* warns the British imperialist bandits that they cannot escape severe punishment by the Chinese people for their frenzied provocations in Hong Kong. The following are the excerpts from an article by the *People's Daily*:

After flagrantly kidnapping Hsueh Ding, correspondent of the Hsinhua news agency branch office in Hong Kong, the British authorities in Hong Kong on July 19th illegally sentenced him to two years imprisonment. On the 20th they illegally brought to trial Chen Fengying and Chen Teh-mu, correspondents of the same news agency branch office together with five other patriotic correspondents in Hong Kong. This is another incident in the fascist persecution by the British imperialist bandits in Hong Kong.

The Soviet communist party newspaper *Pravda* said Arab countries might decide at the coming Khartoum foreign ministers' conference to recognise East Germany.

Another editorial in yesterday's *Anis* was devoted to the UAR's national day. Emphasising the bonds of friendship and brotherhood between Afghanistan and the UAR, the editorial referred to the full support given by the people and government of Afghanistan to the Arab nation's stand against Israel's aggression.

World Press

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Can The UN Open Suez To Shipping?

The stationing of United Nations observers along the Egyptian-Israeli ceasefire line, as approved by the UN Security Council, was expected to establish some semblance of order along the Suez canal banks. But there was still a question if and when the strategic waterway would be reopened to world shipping.

UN observers could patrol the waterway itself to police the ceasefire but overflights by warplanes were another matter, more difficult to control. And the UN had no way of patrolling Mediterranean sea lanes, which remained open to possible new offshore clashes between Egyptian and Israeli patrol craft.

UN observers along the 100-mile canal route envisioned for the Suez patrol could not possibly maintain a tight surveillance all along the length of the waterway.

Opening the canal again to ocean traffic appeared even more of a problem than stabilising the ceasefire line and elimination of shooting incidents.

UN sources indicated that the canal was blocked in three separate places. Two sunken Egyptian ships were reported blocking the northern entrance, just south of Port Said. Another small Egyptian ship was said to be blocking the southern entrance near Suez.

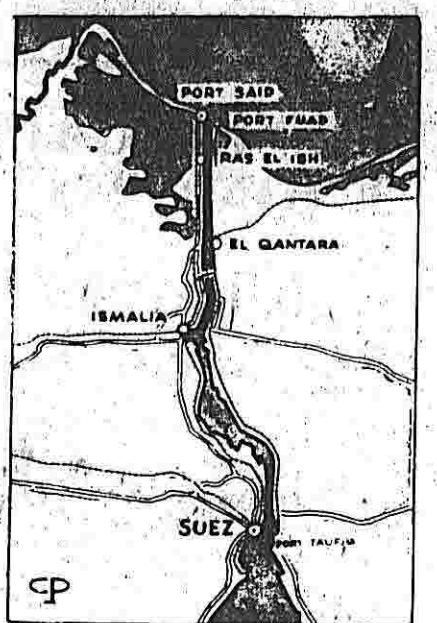
Two sunken barges loaded with cement were reported blocking the canal midway along its length, just south of Ismailia, where the canal broadens out into the Great Bitter Lake.

Fourteen foreign cargo ships were said to be trapped in the Great Bitter Lake by the outbreak of hostilities last June 5. Northbound and southbound convoys normally pass one another in this lake when the canal is in operation. The canal itself is wide enough only for one-way passage.

About 15 per cent of the world's ocean trade uses the canal, as a short cut between the

Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean. Thirty per cent of Europe's oil comes through the canal. One-fourth of Britain's total foreign trade normally passes through it.

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New Zealand's 6 O'Clock Swill Problem

By Ian Templeton

New Zealanders are to choose in a referendum later this year between their notorious 6 o'clock swill and a more civilised style of drinking liquor. Strangely, there is no certainty that New Zealanders will opt for reform.

Key advisers to the government believe most New Zealanders are against change. The government has therefore refused, despite much pressure, to legislate itself for abolition of 6 p.m. closing.

The Labour Party, too, in its last election manifesto, committed itself to a referendum because it feared the political backlash.

Both parties spoke of the 1949 precedent when 76 per cent of those who voted in a referendum were against the change.

But the government is finding again, as its predecessor did in 1949, that a referendum has as many headaches as a vatful of beer. What should be the options on the ballot paper? How should the questions be framed?

Curiously, most cabinet ministers and backbenchers are personally in favour of reform.

Minister of Justice Ralph Hanan worked hard to convince his party that reform legislation should be introduced without a referendum. But fear of the "women's vote," allied with those of prohibitionists, swung the balance against Hanan.

For a country that used to pride itself on its advanced social legislation, the liquor laws are an aberration that sits uneasily on the conscience of modern New Zealanders.

The achievement of temperance groups can be traced in what has happened to the hours for the sale of liquor. In 1842 they had been fixed at 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. on weekdays, and 1 p.m. to 7 p.m. on Sundays. An extension to midnight could be granted on weekdays.

Sunday opening has been prohibited since 1881, with an ex-

ception in favour of bona fide travellers being removed in 1904. The midnight extension was altered to 11 p.m. in 1893 and abolished in 1910.

Six p.m. closing which was introduced as a war measure in 1917 was made permanent in 1918 (when the temperance movement came within an ace of securing total prohibition). Present hours of sale to the public are from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Paradoxically, the appalling conditions of the five-to-six swill have strengthened the opponents of reform.

Ask any property-conscious, home-loving New Zealander whether he would want a pub next to his home and his answer almost certainly would be: "Not bloody likely."

The 6 o'clock swill, Kiwi style, has developed its own distinctive characteristics in the 50 years since it started.

Consumption of beer in New Zealand averages an annual 22 gallons a head—and because most women do not drink it, and the population under 21 is supposedly forbidden by law from drinking, able-bodied males average about 80 gallons a year.

Since the great bulk of this beer is poured away between 5 and 6 p.m., everything has had to be streamlined to speed its absorption.

Beer arrives from the brewery in giant steel tankers that in other countries would be mistaken for petrol or oil carriers.

The public bars, in the more modern type of hotel, are vast arenas, except for long elliptical counters down the centre.

Along the counter or bar are attached half a dozen plastic hoses connected with the tank in the cellar, each hose terminating with a pressure tap through which one of a half dozen barman frantically squirt a clear amber-coloured liquid with an alcoholic content of 6 per cent proof, and the remnants of effervescence.

Inside the unbroken ellipse of the bar, the barman have

a certain amount of space for movement. The customers, on the outer side, are not so fortunate.

They are backed into the area between bar and walls at about one person per square foot.

Standing shoulders to shoulder, elbowing past one another, reaching over one another's heads, and spilling brimful glasses over one another's clothes, they sink glass after glass of the watery beer.

Their natural thirst is intensified by their vertical position; the anxiety thirst is induced by the certain knowledge that the moment the clock strikes six a harsh jangling of bells or a siren will signal the abrupt cessation of the flow of beer, and they will all be unceremoniously turned out into the street.

New Zealanders themselves talk about the "five-to-six swill." Magistrates have likened the performance to "pigs at a trough."

A recent commentator suggested, only just satirically, that the logical development of the present bar would be "a huge beer bower with numerous coin-in-the-slot nipples on the end of plastic hoses."

Most hotels are either owned by breweries, financed by them or "tied" in some other way. The law restricts the number of licences (there are about 1,100 in force).

The liquor industry has been accused by some social commentators of having a vested interest in the 6 p.m. closing. In the five-to-six swill it gets maximum consumption for minimum investment.

No one is satisfied with the present law, or with the way it is administered. But no two New Zealanders agree on what should be done to reform them.

The government is currently being criticised for the questions it proposes to place on the referendum. The choice between 6 p.m. closing and 10 p.m. closing is for many people too narrow. They feel there should be provisions for local variation of hours.

(GEMINI)

ASPAC-A Name Without Organisation

By Felix Abisheganaden

ASPAC, one of the newest sets of international initials; has the past year been a name without an organisation.

At the meeting recently ended in Bangkok, steps were taken to give meaning to ASPAC—the Asian and Pacific Council—so that it will eventually serve the purpose for which it was formed—the solution of Asian problems by Asians.

But it is clear that the Bangkok parley ended with its aims scarcely better defined than at the inaugural meeting in Seoul a year ago.

All of ASPAC's founders were present at Bangkok: Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand and South Vietnam.

A joint communiqué after the talks announced the establishment of a technicians' pool—a sort of labour exchange of professional and skilled workers—with headquarters in Australia and a cultural and social centre to be set up in Seoul.

By common agreement no limit was set on the range of discussion. Military and political questions received attention along with economic, social and cultural ones.

There was a great degree of identity in views of the partici-

pating countries on many subjects. But it became apparent quickly that they differed widely over the purposes for which ASPAC could usefully be made an instrument.

The conference ended with members reaffirming faith in the common cause of peace, freedom and prosperity, and expressing determination on points such as the preservation of national integrity and independence against threats of any kind, acceleration of regional economic and material growth in the spirit of equal partnership, and the maintenance of closer and beneficial cooperation with other nations and organisations pursuing similar objectives.

There was also unanimous agreement that ASPAC should not be an exclusive body directed against any state or group of states. Rather ASPAC should encourage consultations and promote cooperation among states in the Asian and Pacific region.

Thai Premier Thanom Kittikachorn told the conference that it was the dawn of a new era of regional cooperation in Asia.

Japanese Foreign Minister Tado Miki wanted it made clear that the sole object of ASPAC should be a strengthening of co-

operative relationships among nations of the region on a broader basis.

Australia's Foreign Minister Paul Hasluck stressed that ASPAC should be "outward looking" and open its doors to more members. New Zealand's spokesman, John Rae, said his country looked forward to expanding contacts with "our Asian partners."

Malaysia's chief delegate, Education Minister Khir Johari, spoke of the urgent need for leaders of "free" Asia and the Pacific region to meet often and renew personal contacts. He called for "meaningful cooperation" in economic and cultural fields. Two decisions taken at Bangkok—to set up a technicians' pool and cultural and social centre—are hardly calculated to fire the imagination.

The question is whether the enthusiasm for ASPAC can be sustained now that its terms of reference appear so drastically narrowed.

Attracting new members promises to be a tough business.

ASPAC is an association of nations with the greatest religious, political, racial and historical differences in the world. Until it clarifies its objectives it is unlikely to get far.

(GEMINI)

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Twelfth Nursing Class Graduates

Princess Maryam presented certificates to eleven graduate nurses of the Women's Hospital Wednesday afternoon. This was the 12th group of nurses to graduate from the Hospital.

Addressing the graduates and guests who included Princess Maryam, Princess Khatol, Education Minister Mohammad Osman Anwari, Kabul University Dean Toulalal Etamadi, Miss Rabia Sherzad, assistant principle of the nursing school, congratulated the new nurses on successfully completing their work and told them they were extremely fortunate to be able to begin their nursing careers.

She said that nursing was a noble profession and urged the nurses to work selflessly and with dedica-

By A Staff Writer
tion." When both men and women work together to help the sick," she said, "the results will be better than ever before."



Dr. Abdul Wali Zaki, President of the Faculty of Medicine of Kabul University, then expressed his appreciation to the nursing graduates for their efforts and urged them to continue these efforts for the welfare of their patients as the most important aspect of the nursing profession.

Miss Farida, one of Wednesday's graduates, on behalf of all her colleagues thanked all the guests for attending the graduation ceremonies. "The purpose of these ceremonies," she said, "is to let you know how important we feel the nursing profession is."

After the presentation of the certificates and the speeches the doctors and nurses watched a concert which included a play and medley of songs.

The Women's Hospital, for the occasion was colourfully decorated from the gate to the auditorium. All the nurses wearing their white uniforms. Looked happy and joyful.

Designer Closes Fashion Gap

Leading Rome designer Valentino put men into white mink wind-cheaters and outfits in the same patterned silk as the dresses of the girls they were escorting at his fashion show in Rome last week.

He got laughs when, to prove the fashion gap between the sexes is practically closed, he showed "his" and "hers" outfits of identical narrow pastel coloured trousers and shirts, topped by short fur wind-cheaters in breitschwarz seal sable and white mink.

In his women's collection Valentino has fallen for the pullover line with a profusion of Vor polo necks while for evening wear he favoured long floppy crystal-embroidered net over slim slinky pants in pastel colours.

Valentino's programme said the collection was intended to counter-act "the madness and bad taste which dominates the world of present fashions."

The only shock was a couple of elegantly draped crepe sheaths split in front showing two football striped stockings.

Coal Miners' Wives Strike In Japan

Sixty six starved but happy housewives of coal miners ended a six-day protest demonstration Thursday and emerged from an 1,800 meter deep coal pit.

The women had staged a protest hunger strike to press for better relief measures for husbands and relatives suffering from carbon monoxide poisoning caused by an explosion that ripped through one of the Omuta collieries in November 1963.

The Omuta mines, one of Japan's major coal mining districts, are located 900 kilometers southwest of Tokyo.

The 145-hour sit-in came to an end when a mine labour union official went down the shaft and urged the female demonstrators to present their grievances to the upper house of parliament.

Seventy housewives began their sit-in last Friday. But four women were ordered out of the pit Wednesday when doctors found them unable to endure their ordeal.

The measures they were demanding ensures victims complete treatment at state expense, compensation and employment until the age of 55.

Madam My Madam NO COMPETITION

By Nokta Cheen

"But honey, who said there is not competition between husband and wife?" my wife asked me with a sweeter than lovely voice. "Of course we are competing—in conjugal love, in rendering services to our home, and in everything where concerted action is possible," she continued with a stern voice.

"But don't you think that our actions fall into separate categories?" I asked my sweetheart in a casual practical manner.

"Yes, of course," she answered. "But even there, if you think properly the scope for competition exists," she said looking at me for another question.

Instead, I asked for a glass of cold water to quench my thirst.

The conversation, which was of a new type, was signalling some trouble for me. I knew my wife well enough.

She would calculate her steps well, draw up her strategy to attain a new objective, and then act accordingly.

What did she mean by competition, I asked myself, as I left for the office next morning. Competition is a manifestation of jealousy. But jealousy, could not exist between her and I.

Nor was there any way to get tough to win the competition.

Then, what did she mean by this term? Was it a casual chat?

No, I assured myself. She was firm in her talk, stern in voice, and she sounded logical—at least according to her own standard of thinking and rationalising.

"Could we have a competition as to who can run the most?" I asked my wife in the evening sarcastically. "Not really. The result is clear," she said. "But we could compete

in who does the most of the housework," she continued.

I got it! That was the basis of all the talk of competition.

"That is one area I am in no position to accept a challenge," I told her.

"I work the whole day and I don't think I have any energy left to shoulder more responsibilities."

I put this rather bluntly which she did not like.

"What is this competition business," I asked myself "After all I am a man, I shall not shrug responsibilities. I shall prove myself a worthy partner to my wife. I shall bring a new spirit into the family so that our friends looking at us will be inspired and will praise our togetherness and cooperation," I sermoned to myself.

Later I had a cup of tea to break the monotony of my thoughts.

The competition in arranging the house, organising the routine affairs including washing dishes, looking after the baby, preparing milk for the baby, purchasing daily necessities began with a vengeance.

In due course, not only did I become my own servant, doing all my own chores from polishing shoes to ironing suits, to washing clothes.

The jobs performed for the baby were the toughest. I have already learned them. I know how to prepare milk for the child, how to give the baby a bath, and even how to keep him talking till he, and sometimes, I, go to bed.

But, in one of the fields I can not afford to compete any more is the nightmare duty of getting up from my sweet dreams to wake up the mother to feed the baby.

Here I feel the competition has become one sided.

STRONG ARMS OF THE KOOCHI WOMEN

By A Staff Writer

Koochi wives are always strong arms for their husbands. In winter they have to pack up their tents and belongings, load the camels with the bundles and children and lead the caravan down to the warmer places.

Whenever they reach a new town the wives search out a camping site, unload the camels, unpack their property and set up the tents and home.

Two weeks ago harvest time started in Kabul. When the grain is ripe the lot of the Koochi wife becomes harder than ever. For besides having to look after her family, wash and make their clothes, milk the cows and sheep, the women have to go out into the fields to reap and gather the wheat.

Because Koochis usually don't own their own land, they have to rent land to make any money. Thus from the time they reap, grind the flour, and sell the flour to shopkeepers the Koochi woman works considerably harder than her husband.

In autumn when the wheat season is through, the Koochi wife moves everything back to the warmer regions of the country such as Nangarhar, Kandahar and Paktia. Some even travel as far as Pakistan. The Koochi wife is thus the mainstay and breadwinner of the family.

In the afternoons when they get a few moments to relax the women of the caravan usually sit together giggling and laughing while they knit socks from the wool of their sheep. When they have a large quantity of wool available, they usually knit a rug to cover the floor of their tents.

Linda Bird Meets Queen

Lynda Bird Johnson met the Queen of England Thursday but hardly anyone noticed.

The reason was that the U.S. president's 23-year-old daughter was only one of 8,000 guests who swarmed over Buckingham Palace's gardens at the last of Queen Elizabeth II's three annual invitation-only garden parties.

Miss Johnson came with American Ambassador David Bruce and Mrs. Bruce, her hosts on a three-week private visit to London.

Her American secret service guard stood discreetly outside the royal pavilion, looking very British in his cut-away morning coat and ascot top.

Slipping to the rear of the pavilion reserved for top guests, she chatted briefly with the Queen and sipped a cup of tea.

Press on Women

What Makes A Good Marriage

By A Staff Writer

Which Marriage is Good is the title of an article on the women's page of Thursday's *Islah*. It is obvious, says the author, Mrs. Maimouna Hussein, that the characteristics and traditions of marriage vary from country to country and even within a country every province and village has its own tradition in marriage.

There are families who believe in and favour marriage between close relatives and make efforts to see that their daughters or sons marry with cousins and nephews or other kin.

This kind of marriage, says the writer, is not desirable because should this type of marriage be repeated over a few generations the result will be felt in future generations physical and mental deficiencies.

Moreover, since the number of boys and girls are not equal in a family some of girls will remain spinsters because there will be no close relative whom she can wed.

Another unfortunate state of affairs in tradition among people, says the author, is compulsory marriage which still prevails among most of the families in the country. This compulsory marriage takes place in two different ways.

A certain age is fixed for the marriage of a girl and boy and as soon as they reach that age they are married without due consideration given to other aspects of the life of the couple involved.

In other way a young girl is forced to wed and old man contrary to her wishes.

These two types of marriage do not fulfill the true meaning of marriage which should be based on mutual consent of the boy and girl and on the similar tastes and ways of thinking.

There are parents who want their daughters to marry a wealthy boy so that their daughters can enjoy a comfortable life. This doesn't always happen asserts Mrs. Hussein. The only thing which can make a couple happy and prosperous is mutual love and similarity of views between the husband and wife, adds the writer.

There are also parents who want their daughters to marry in lavish ceremonies. For instance, they want to arrange a big wedding ceremony with three or four hundred guests with some other extravaganzas.

This habit, says the writer, is nothing but a big loss on the part of the boy. This also affects the future of the bride life, because her husband will have to make up the financial losses which went to the lavish wedding by depriving his bride of certain comfort.

In the most cases a boy has to borrow money so that he can meet the demands of his father and mother-in-law. In this way the parents

the wedding parties and other expenses, but their daughters suffer because she will be the one to witness her husband's labours to repay the borrowed money.

The writer advises the parents to give up the old traditions of marriage and make wedding as simple and as inexpensive as possible so that there might not be any fear of financial burdens on the part of their prospective sons-in-law.

Mrs. Hussein also advises young girls to see that they are not deceived by the superficial appearance of boys and that they should themselves decide whether they can have a good life with the boy whom their parents chose for them to marry. In the same page instructions are given to women in hair fashion. In a write up the four general shapes of faces are described and for each type of face a different kind of hair style is suggested. Two samples coiffures are also illustrated.

Some instructions is also given on how women can keep their complexion fresh and beautiful. Two different kinds of facial masks are suggested for women whose complexion are dry. In both mask yoke, milk, lemon and a little of palm oil is advised.

Friday's *Islah* on its women's page editorially discusses the importance of mother's role in a society and in raising her children. After giving a lengthy account of how a mother can play vital role in society, the editorial urges that all sorts of facilities should be provided so that mothers may properly care for their children.

Fruit Compote

- 1 cup sugar
- 4 cups water
- 2 tart apples
- 2 peaches
- 3 plums
- 1 cup strawberries
- 2 tbsp. lemon juice
- 2-3 sticks cinamon

Put 1 cup of sugar in a pot. Add water and let cook until it comes to a boil. Wash, pare, quarter, core and slice apples and peaches in 1/4 inch slices. Wash and clean the plums and strawberries.

Place fruit in the prepared syrup. Add lemon juice and spices. Let simmer on a medium flame for about ten minutes or until done. Then store in refrigerator.

Serve cold or if desired top with sweet cream. The fruits in this compote may vary. You can use any combination of fruits, such as cherries, apricots, pears, etc.

Who's Who: Mrs Mahbouba

By Our Own Reporter

This weeks woman in the newslaw is Mrs. Mahbouba, assistant at the Faculty of Law.

A graduate of Malalai High School Mrs. Mahbouba studied at the Faculty of Law and was among the first women to graduate from the Faculty. Her interest in law, she says, began almost as soon as she was able to read and write. During her four years at the faculty she concentrated on international relations.

She believes that all international relations should be firmly based on



Mrs. Mahbouba

Since science and technology are bringing the countries of the world closer together, it is becoming increasingly important she feels, that world community should live by the rule of law. The world must be subject to the same legal principles and codes that are found within individual nations.

She told this reporter that the study of law is as important, if not more, than the study of science. Science can make life more comfortable she says, but only international law can permit people to enjoy the fruits of scientific research in peace and security. The rights of nations should be guaranteed just as the rights of individuals are.

Mrs. Mahbouba married after she graduated from the Faculty. A mother of two boys, she takes great interest in caring for her children and husband and wishes to give her sons as good an education as possible.

"Women should play as central a role in public affairs as they do in the family, therefore, I am happy and proud to be able to combine my work in the Faculty with my responsibilities to my family," she said.

Mrs. Mahbouba graduated top in her class. She spends most of her spare time reading in law and international relations and likes to relax with sewing and painting.

BAD WEEK FOR LARGE INDIAN FAMILIES

New restrictions on maternity leave will not become effective until next April so as not to penalise This has been a bad week for Indians who like large families.

First, Family Planning Minister Tripathi Chandrasekhar said he is going ahead with plans for proposed legislation requiring compulsory sterilisation of all men with at least three children.

He also said he wants to give a transistor radio instead of the present cash incentive of 40 rupee (five dollars 20 cents) to every person who undergoes sterilisation under the present voluntary programme.

Then on Saturday, a Home Ministry spokesman said the central government, on the recommendation of the Family Planning Ministry, would abolish the customary six weeks maternity leave for its women employees who already have at least three children. leave but at their own expense such as using their regular vacation leave," he said.

Government employees receive one month's vacation a year although they are allowed to accumulate up to six months leave.



Liza Taraki of Kabul finds that while her studies at Shaker high school in Colonie, New York, are absorbing, she can still manage time for making friends, and editing the school newspaper. She is shown here on the right confer-ring with other student editors.

Sudan Drafts Resolution For Next Month's Arab Summit

CAIRO, July 24, (DPA).—Sudan yesterday released a draft resolution for the summit conference of Arab states which is expected to open in Khartoum on August 10. Arab foreign ministers are to consider the draft on August 3.

The resolution sets out the following aims for Arab leaders:—Clear the air of inter-Arab discord.

UNITED FRONT

(Contd. from page 1)

"The Soviet Union laboured to strengthen our armed forces," Nasser said.

Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorny "came here and said that the Soviet Union stands on our side. I told him we don't want the Red Army to fight alongside us.

"We can fight, I told him we have men who want to die for their country."

Nasser also said that he reminded Podgorny of USSR's losses against Hitler.

Nasser said, "India, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and all the socialist states, China and Vietnam stood on our side; Spain and Greece also. We have friends, though some abandoned us.

"Each one will be treated according to his attitude toward us."

Nasser said there was need for a summit conference of all Arab leaders.

"All Arab rulers must follow the demands of their masses which invariably call for a struggle," the President declared.

Nasser said he had been criticised by Saudi Arabia because he had not attacked Israel first. "But what did King Faisal do in rebuttal? Nothing."

Nasser said, "We will not react to Saudi Arabia's attacks on us and we shall not seek to change any Arab country's social system."

He said he accepted the proposal by the Sudanese prime minister for a summit conference. "There must be an Arab front to face Israel. We demand that each must contribute as much as he can, but neither below nor above what is possible."

Second Quake

(Contd. from page 1)

pottery that decorate mosques throughout Turkey, but it was destroyed by a series of earthquakes and the fighting in 1922 and was never completely rebuilt.

In Istanbul, families put up tents in city parks to avoid sleeping in buildings.

Queues formed at hospitals, answering urgent appeals for blood donations. Troops were shuttled off to stricken areas.

President Cevdet Sunay cut short his holiday on the Black Sea and he and Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel flew to the devastated districts which may also be seen by Pope Paul when he visits Turkey Wednesday.

A Foreign Office spokesman here said the Pope's trip was still on, and in the Vatican observers said he might visit badly hit areas.

Turkey lives in constant fear of earthquakes. More than 40,000 lives have been lost in tremors this century. Last August, a series of major quakes devastated towns in Eastern Turkey, killing 2,242 people.

Weather Forecast

Skies in the central and northern regions of the country will be partly cloudy. Yesterday the warmest region of the country was Bost with a high of 46 C, 115 F.

The coldest area was North Salang with low of 9 C, 48 F. The speed of wind was 20 knots (25 m.p.h.).

The temperature in Kabul at 9:30 a.m. was 28 C, 82 F.

Yesterday's temperatures:	
Kabul	35 C 15 C
	95 F 59 F
Kandahar	44 C 26 C
	111 F 79 F
Herat	33 C 24 C
	91 F 75 F
Jalalabad	44 C 29 C
	111 F 84 F
Gardez	33 C 17 C
	91 F 63 F
Ghazni	36 C 25 C
	97 F 77 F



ARIANA CINEMA

At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.
American Cinemascope Colour Film in Farsi **THE SON OF CAPTAIN BLOOD**
PARK CINEMA
At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m.
Iranian Film **THE MAN FROM ASPAHAN**

Boumedienne OK's Court's Decision On Tshombe

ALGIERS, July 24, (AP).—Former Congolese Premier Moise Tshombe remained in a heavily-guarded local jail Sunday while the Algerian government decided just how and when to send him back to his homeland.

An informed official source said President Houari Boumedienne has personally approved an Algerian supreme court ruling Friday in favour of a Congolese government request for Tshombe's extradition.

Tshombe, who is under death sentence in Congo for high treason, has been in Algeria since June 30 when his rented private plane was hijacked in mid-flight and forced to land here.

But there are indications that Boumedienne is in no hurry to get him out of the country. The Algerian leader reportedly is carefully considering three major factors before deciding on the timing of Tshombe's extradition.

The Arab world is still suspicious of the Congolese government of General Joseph Mobutu. An official government newspaper here has pointed out that Mobutu has a number of Israeli political and military advisers.

Savage Israeli Attacks Have Ruined Hospitals, Homes

ISMAILIA, July 24, (Reuter).—An old French friar pointed at the rubble covering his church courtyard here and said: "I hope I shall never again hear that terrible whistle of destruction."

He told reporters that for two hours eight days ago Israeli guns pounded the city from the east bank of the Suez Canal.

Part of the annex of the St. Francis de Sales church, run by Roman Catholic Franciscan friars, is now rubble.

Father Justin Tourville said that fortunately there were only three people in the church at the time and no one was hurt. The UAR claims that 106 people died and 194 wounded in the Israeli bombardment on July 14 and 15 during fierce air and land clashes along the canal.

Ismailia, had a population of 175,000 before last month's war.

Now more than half the population have gone. Lorries filled with furniture are a familiar sight on roads leading out of the town.

Most shops and houses are boarded up. A few food vendors squat sadly in the nearby, deserted squares, selling pears and melons to soldiers.

Nearly every window of Ismailia's 200-bed government hospital is shattered.

Doctor Adib Yassa said: "It was a mess. They kept bringing in wounded as the shells were falling. But we could do nothing."

"The operating theatre had been bombed, the blood bank ruined, and there was no water. We just kept giving out morphine."

Another smaller hospital, which was a student clinic—had shell holes in the roof. But most of its patients were evacuated before the shelling.

Worst hit was the poor quarter near the government hospital when many others were holed and riddled with sharpnel.

Workmen were plastering up the sharpnel-pocked facade of the railway station where at least six shells landed on a passenger train and

E. GERMANY PROMISES \$100 M. TO UAR

CAIRO, July 24, (AP).—East Germany will lend the UAR a total \$100.8 million for industrial development, it was announced here Sunday by Cairo government.

The news followed Saturday's departure from Cairo of Dr. Gerhard Weiss, deputy premier of the "German Democratic Republic" who carried intensive talks with Egyptian government officials on industrial and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Canal Question

(Continued from page 2)

Canal traffic in recent years has averaged 55 ships a day—more than 20,000 in a year.

This is the second major stoppage in canal history. The last one, for five months, followed the 1956 war. The UN helped clear it then. Some say the canal could be reopened now with a month of hard work.

The canal is a sea level waterway, with no locks. The major maintenance job normally is constant dredging of sand blown in from the desert on both sides.

The three main towns are all on the Egyptian-controlled west bank. They are Port Said, Suez and Ismailia, the latter being headquarters for canal operations. Towns on the Israeli-held east bank are small, although there is an oil producing operation near Port Taufiq, now in Israeli hands.

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)

British MP's See Israelis Bully Refugees

AMMAN, July 24, (AP).—Four British members of Parliament who crossed the Jordan River ceasefire line Sunday said they were "particularly distressed" at the number of Jordanian families separated by the war and unable to communicate with each other.

I. Gilmour and Dennis Walters, both Conservatives, and Colin Jackson and Robert Maclellan, both Labour, are on a fact finding tour.

They visited the Allenby Bridge over which tens of thousands of refugees have fled in the past six weeks.

They said that traffic across the ceasefire line was one way. They saw refugees moving eastward laden with household goods but nobody being allowed to cross to the west bank.

They said even simple contact between members of divided families across the ceasefire line was prohibited.

They accused Israeli guards of "behaving arrogantly" and bullying Arab refugees.

India Concerned Over Goods Resale

NEW DELHI, July 24, (Reuter).—The Indian government is considering action to stop East European countries from reselling Indian goods to the West for foreign exchange, the Press Trust of India reported yesterday.

The agency said the government had learnt that some East European countries had diverted goods bought in India for rupee payments to West European countries to earn foreign exchange.

India was particularly concerned, as with her chronic foreign exchange difficulties she could have sold these goods directly to West Europe herself.

Trade with East Europe under which India buys raw material and machinery for rupees has developed in recent years as imports from West Europe have become restricted for lack of foreign exchange.

Hong Kong Border Police Post Attacked By Youths

HONG KONG, July 24, (Reuter).—Youths from the Chinese side of the border Sunday bombarded police post with stones and bottles.

A police spokesman said the youths broke windows in the police post, situated at Man Kam town near one of the crossing points into China.

Nobody was hurt, the spokesman said.

The police reported youths throwing stones and bottles across the border yesterday.

HOME BRIEFS

KABUL, July 24, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal was received by His Majesty the King at 10:30 yesterday morning in Gulshana Palace.

KABUL, July 24, (Bakhtar).—The Polish ambassador in Kabul Jan Petrus, said in an interview with a Radio Afghanistan reporter that Poland was happy over Afghanistan's rapid progress under the wise guidance of His Majesty the King. He added that Afghan-Polish relations were friendly and based on mutual respect.

KABUL, July 24, (Bakhtar).—Thirteen Star and Industry medals issued by His Majesty the King for Afghan and Czech engineers and technicians who worked on the Pule Charkhi workshops project were presented to them by Dost Mohammad Fazl, president of the workshops, yesterday.

ZARANJ, July 24, (Bakhtar).—Wheat growers of Khashrod have expressed satisfaction with the government's decision to buy their surplus wheat at fair prices.

Farmers in Chakhansur, a major wheat growing area, said they would sell as much wheat as possible to the government.

KABUL, July 24, (Bakhtar).—One hundred books and 110 other works have been nominated for the annual awards for authors, poets, translators and artists.

The awards are: the Pire Roshan award for writing; the Sayed Jamaluddin award for translations, the Khushal Khan award for poetry and the Rahman Baba award for works of art.

DIFFICULTIES FACED TO CARRY THE CROSS

ISTANBUL, July 24, (Reuter).—Lebanese Edmond Khayat has arrived here carrying an 80-pound cross, to present a pro-Arab plan for peace in the Middle East to Pope Paul.

He said he would try to deliver the 13-point plan on Tuesday when the Pope visits the Orthodox Patriarch Athenagoras.

Khayat, who is in his sixties, said he quit his job as a film distributor in North Africa to bear his "Cross of Humanity" after seeing too many people fighting each other.

World News In Brief

BRIEBANE, July 24, (Reuter).—Dozens of naked or near-naked teenagers fled screaming into Mangrove near here early yesterday when police raided a wild drinking orgy.

Police said about 80 teenagers were gathered around a log fire on a narrow strip of land on the outskirts of the city when they arrived—tipped off by people complaining about the noise.

Fifteen youths and three girls were charged with being drunk and disorderly and will appear in court here today.

NEW DELHI, July 24, (Reuter).—The Indian government has decided to postpone the introduction of commercial advertising on the state-owned All India Radio, it was announced yesterday.

Advertising, due to start on August 15, will now begin on November 10.

The postponement was announced after a meeting between Information and Broadcasting Minister K.K. Shah and representatives of newspaper publishers who have expressed anxiety that radio advertising will cut newspaper revenues.

HONG KONG, July 24, (Reuter).—An explosion erupted last night inside a police station in the western district, one of the trouble spots during the recent mob violence.

The blast was set off by a home-made bomb wrapped in a paper, according to a government spokesman.

It is believed someone had thrown the bomb into the rear of the station.

There were no casualties.

Hoveida Leaves Leningrad For Crimea Coast

MOSCOW, July 24, (AP).—Premier Amir Abbas Hoveida of Iran left Leningrad by plane Sunday for Simferopol and several days of vacation on the southern coast of the Crimea.

While in Leningrad the Prime Minister visited Petrodvorets, the town famous for its fountains, lying on the shore of the Gulf of Finland. The Premier and the members of his party went there by hydrofoil.

The ensemble, built in the first half of the 18th century, includes a splendid "grand cascade" of 140 fountains, palaces and an old park. During World War II the Nazis carried away from there 30,000 works of art and destroyed the museums.

The restoration of the town started after the war has not yet been completed.

In the Leningrad opera and ballet house, Premier Hoveida saw the performances of the ballets Giselle and Carnival.

In the morning, Hoveida went sightseeing in Leningrad. He visited the Smolny Institute which served as the headquarters of the armed uprising in the days of the October revolution of 1917, visited Lenin's room which had been turned into a museum.

During his visit to the Hermitage he showed a particular interest in the section of Iranian art—Sassanian silver of the third-seventh centuries, bronze and pottery.

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INTERNATIONAL CLUB TUESDAY July 25th—12 to 2 p.m.

MEN'S LUNCHEON GUEST Speaker:—Mr. Glenn Craig (Robert Nathan Associates) and a fascinating topic.

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Black Power Parley In US Calls For Separate Identity

NEWARK, New Jersey, July 24, (AP).—Black power conference delegates, rejecting the word "Negro," adopted resolutions Sunday calling for a study of possibly splitting the United States into two nations—one white, one black and supporting paramilitary training for all Negro youth.

"Black people do not wish to be absorbed into the white community," one delegate told the cheering crowd at the final session of the national black power meeting. "Our interests are in conflict. Our physical, cultural and moral standards are not those of white society," he said.

Nearly 1,000 Negro delegates wound up the unusual four-day conference by approving resolutions with a distinct, strong anti-white, anti-Christian and antidraft tone. Delegates said they were starting "the black revolution."

After brief debate, Christianity was labeled "a white religion that had taken the diamonds and minerals of the world in exchange for the bible—a bad deal."

Said one resolution: "Every black church and all religious institutions that do not join the black revolution shall be boycotted, ostracised, criticised, publicised and rejected by the black community."

Both Sides Fight For Complete Control Of Nsukka

LAGOS, July 24, (Reuter).—Federal and secessionist troops were still battling for complete control of the key Nsukka sector north of the breakaway capital of Enugu over the weekend.

But amid reports of scattered fighting and military gains claimed by both sides, there were few signs of any quick rout of the six and a half week old Biafran regime.

A federal military spokesman here claimed that Nsukka, a university town 41 miles (66 km) north of Enugu, was firmly in federal hands.

Colonel Odumegwu Ojukwu, Biafra's 33-year-old leader, had claimed in mid-week that Enugu was back in his hands. And last night Enugu radio reported that Eastern forces were coming out "scattered small units of Nigerian invaders (federal troops)" in the northern sector of Nsukka.

At his briefing last night, the federal spokesman said federal troops controlled the rolling Savannah land stretching from Nsukka to Biafra's northern border.

Major General Yakubu Gowon, 32-year-old Sandhurst trained federal leader, launched his "police action" against Biafra along two fronts of a 100-mile (161 km) border area on July 6, just over a month after the eastern region proclaimed itself independent on May 30.



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