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Bakhtar News Agency

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THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER DELIGHT



PASHTU, KUSHAN PERIOD STUDIES CENTRED HERE Academy, Historical Society Chosen As Liaison Institutes

KABUL, May 13, (Bakhtar).—At the preparatory conference on organising studies on Central Asia it was decided that the Afghan Historical Society should serve as a liaison among all organisations conducting studies in archeology especially on the Kushanid period.

It was also resolved at the meeting that the Pashtu Academy in Kabul be recognised as centre for studies on the Pashtu language and literature.

This was reported by Information and Culture Minister Mohammad Osman Sidky on his return to Kabul after participating in the Paris meetings.

Sidky, who headed the Afghan delegation to the UNESCO-sponsored conference, said his delegation's proposal that Gandhara art be recognised as a main feature of Kushanid civilisation was approved. The Afghan delegation likewise brought to the attention of the participants the importance of the Samanid and Ghaznavid periods.

Topics discussed at the five-day Paris conference included the archeology of Central Asia, history of the Kushanid empire, art and literature of the Central Asian people, Gandhara and Timurid art and the role of Central Asians in development of scientific studies.

Sidky said the Afghan Historical Society will work together with the Soviet Academy of Science's Asia Institute, the Institute of Archeology of Iran, Peshawar University and the Indian Archeological Institute on Kushanid period studies.

Mission Leaves For Chakhansoor

KABUL, May 13, (Bakhtar).—In accordance with instructions from High President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, a Red Crescent mission with ample supplies for distribution to flood victims in Chakhansoor province left Kabul Thursday for that area.

Measures to prevent further damage by the swollen Parah Rud, Helmand and Khash Rud are being taken under orders from His Majesty the King.

Family Planning, Raising Output, Urged By HHH

CHICAGO, May 13.—U.S. Vice President Humphrey Thursday emphasised the U.S. conviction that it is imperative that food-short nations increase food production.

"If we are really to get to the problem, the developing countries will have to look seriously to family planning," the Vice President said. "They will also have to produce more of their own food."

"That is why," he continued, "in our new Food for Freedom Programme, we are stressing—yes, insisting on—self help. This means that governments in these countries must give a much higher priority to agriculture than they have in the past."

Humphrey delivered a message from U.S. President Lyndon Johnson in which the chief executive said "the present food crisis is without parallel in the history of mankind."

"International cooperation backed by self-help is imperative," the President's message said. "We in America can provide only a small margin of the human and material resources needed for food development."

"The major effort—the will—the leadership—the labour—and indeed even most of the resources—must come from the low-income countries themselves."

The Vice President told delegates at the International Agriculture-Business (Agribusiness) conference in Chicago that the food production problem must be resolved within a decade, when "there will be no inexhaustible resources of food grains for the hungry of the world."

"On the demand side, we must recognise that, by 1980, there will probably be more than another billion people in the world-most of them in food-short countries."

Royal Audience

KABUL, May 13, (Bakhtar).—During the week ending May 11 the following were received in audience by His Majesty the King:

President of the Meshrano Jirgah, Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi; Afghan Ambassador-designate to Tokyo, Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi; President of the Inspection Department in the Defence Ministry, Major General Abdul Karim Seraj; President of the Operations Department in the Defence Ministry, Major General Abdul Rauf Rasoul; adviser to the Foreign Ministry, Mohammad Mousa Shafiq; Deputy Minister of Justice, Dr. Mohammad Walid Hoqqi; Governor of Kunduz Faqir Nabi Alefi; Governor of Bamian Nasratullah Malikyar; Governor of Takhar, Mohammad Karim Feroz; Governor of Zabul, Abdul Malik; President of Research for the Supreme Judicial Council, Dr. Abdul Rahim Ziaee; member of the Supreme Judicial Council, Mohammad Anwar Wahidi, and Mir of Gazargha Mohammad Tahir.

During the week His Majesty also received a number of elders and dignitaries from Takhar province and had lunch with them.

The French author Joseph Kessel was also received by His Majesty last Wednesday in Gulkhana palace.

US, USSR Destroyers Collide Twice In Two Days In Japan Sea

WASHINGTON, May 13, (Reuter).—The United States protested again to the Soviet Union Thursday over a second collision in two days between the American destroyer Walker and a Soviet destroyer in the Sea of Japan.

There were no casualties and only slight damage was reported from Thursday's collision, the Pentagon reported.

The State Department spokesman, Robert McCloskey, described the incidents as serious, but added: "We have no evidence that the incidents reflected any deliberate intention to worsen U.S.-Soviet relations or that they are in any way related to the situation in Vietnam."

The spokesman said the United States still wanted assurances that Soviet warships would stop intruding into formations of American warships engaged in anti-submarine warfare exercises in the Sea of Japan.

"We believe, indeed we hope, that the Soviets are also concerned about such incidents and that they will pay due heed to our protests," he said.

"We must assume they take them seriously and see the possible dangers in such incidents."

The State Department charged that Soviet destroyers were deliberately harassing a task force holding joint anti-submarine warfare manoeuvres with ships of Japan's self-defence sea forces.

Asked why the American task force was operating as close as 200 miles (320 km) to the Soviet naval base at Vladivostok, McCloskey said the ships had no intention of penetrating territorial waters, but were manoeuvring on the high seas in international waters.

Radio Moscow blamed American vessels for the collisions and denounced "provocative manoeuvres" by the United States in the Sea of Japan.

The U.S. Defence Department said that the Walker was brushed by the Soviet destroyer off Hokaido Island, Japan. The Pentagon said the incident "occurred when the Soviet destroyer turned into the

UN Committee May Continue Peacekeeping Discussions

UNITED NATIONS, May 13, (Reuter).—Usually reliable sources said the United States had agreed with the Soviet Union that discussions on UN peacekeeping operations should continue in a special committee which would report to the next regular assembly, opening in September.

These sources said an announcement to this effect would be made on Monday.

The 33-nation committee also would renew an appeal to all member states to make voluntary contributions to overcome the UN's financial difficulties.

There has been speculation that the USSR and France may announce their long-awaited voluntary donations during the special session of the Assembly, which is expected to end about May 24.

Meanwhile, a resolution calling on countries to speedily implement international declarations against racial discrimination was approved yesterday by the social committee of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

The resolution won unanimous approval from the 27-member committee except for abstentions by Britain and the United States.

They objected because the resolution mentioned "South Afri-

ca, Rhodesia and Southwest Africa as examples where human rights "were being grossly violated."

The U.S. delegate, Mrs. Kirsten Paulos, said the resolution was aimed at all countries, including the U.S. where racial discrimination existed. Citing South Africa and Rhodesia, she said, detracted attention from other nations with racial problems.

The African and the Latin American groups in the United Nations General Assembly have reached agreement on a joint draft resolution, defining the future UN course over Southwest Africa.

The new draft, which reconciles the radical African view with the more moderate Latin American draft proposals, is expected to be tabled either today or on Monday.

Observers gave the joint draft resolution a good chance to win a two-thirds majority in the Assembly.

Britain provides by far the greatest amount of all foreign investment in South Africa, according to a study published by the Apartheid (racial segregation) Department of the UN secretariat.

The total value of British investments in South Africa as at the end of 1962 was \$895 million and this did not include oil, banking and insurance undertakings, the study said.

South Africa was said to account for seven per cent of all British foreign investments and held fourth place in London's investments abroad.

In the private sector the figures for foreign investments in South Africa were said to be 63.6 per cent British, 13.2 per cent U.S., 6.2 per cent French and 3.7 per cent Swiss.

Members Of Royal Family Attend Turkish Show

KABUL, May 13, (Bakhtar).—Their Royal Highnesses Prince Ahmad Shah, Princess Khatoon, Prince Nader, Princess Laluma, Princess Maryam, Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, Sardar Abdul Wali, and Sardar Mohammad Aziz Naim Thursday evening watched a show given by the visiting Turkish artists, acrobats, and singers who have been giving guest performances here for three weeks.

At the invitation of Deputy Culture and Information Minister Mohammad Najm Arya, the President of the Wolesi Jirgah Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Meshrano Jirgah Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi, some cabinet members, and high-ranking civil and military officials also watched the show Thursday evening.

Pakistan's Pirzada Returns From USSR

MOSCOW, May 13, (Reuter).—Pakistani Foreign Minister Sharifuddin Pirzada left here for home yesterday after talks with Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin and Foreign Minister Gromyko.

The minister spent five days in the Soviet Union, visited Leningrad, and also paid a protocol call on President Nikolai Podgorny.

A joint communique issued at the end of his visit says Pakistan and the Soviet Union will cooperate in actions for peace.

The communique also pledges support for efforts of other nations against aggression and for the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

GARDEZ, May 13, (Bakhtar).—A sizable area of cultivated land, 20 flour mills and seven karezhas have been destroyed by floods in Zormat and Zamkhani woleswalis in Pakthia.

Clashes Between Hong Kong Police, Unions Continue

HONG KONG, (BBC and Reuter), May 13.—Forty people were injured, including 13 policemen here in the clashes between members of the trade union and the police, a BBC broadcast monitored this morning in Kabul said.

The clashes are still continuing, it added.

More than 300 arrests have been made, but the government has not yet succeeded in bringing the situation under control. One teenager died of serious head injuries in the clashes. The curfew continued in parts of Kowloon late last night and early this morning.

This was the first fatality in the 'two-day violence and is likely to provide ammunition for charges of police brutality.

The Hong Kong federation of trade unions last night called on the government "to make an apology and a confession."

The demand was made after a special meeting. The government was also asked to:

—Put an immediate stop to the "sanguinary suppression" of workers at the Hong Kong artificial flower works.

—Release all the people arrested.

—Punish those responsible for the arrests.

The federation also decided to set up several "action committees" to support the workers.

The general chambers of commerce in an official statement described police actions to suppress the disturbances as "fascist tyranny."

However, support for the government came from the Reform Club, a political party here. It said violence must be abated.

The Reform Club said it had pointed out two years ago that the trade unions in Hong Kong were not trade unions in the true sense but supported mainly outside and conflicting interests not connected with Hong Kong workers.

Once there is a return to normalcy the government should review the trade union organisation and endeavour to make all of them truly representative of workers, it added.

All schools will remain closed today. As Monday is a public holiday, the schools will only re-open next Tuesday.

Meanwhile, the British-owned Green Island Cement Company, which is also involved in a dispute with leftist workers, announced that it would be paying out severance pay as from today.

Earlier this month, the company closed its Kowloon plant rather than submit to workers' demands which included an apology from the management, the dismissal of two expatriate engineers alleged to have assaulted some workers and payment of compensation.

8.9 Million Credit For Kenya

WASHINGTON, May 13, (DPA).—The International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of The World Bank, has approved two credit arrangements totalling the equivalent of \$8.9 million to Kenya.

One of them, for \$3.6 million, will help finance an agricultural credit programme which will enable about 8,000 smallholders on some 80,000 acres of land in selected areas of Kenya to increase their production of crops and animals and earn a substantial cash income.

Britain Formally Applies To Enter EEC

BRUSSELS, May 13, (Reuter).—Britain Thursday formally handed over its application to join the Common Market in a simple document signed by Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

It was given to the Belgian chairman of the Common Market's Council of Ministers, Renaat Van Elst, by Britain's ambassador to the European communities, Sir James Marjoribanks.

The brief, historic ceremony took place in a small room of the grey stone Congress Palace, meeting place of the Market's Council, now in session.

Sir James Marjoribanks told reporters after handing over the application: "I think negotiations can be concluded by the end of the year."

As far as Britain was concerned the negotiations could begin as soon as next month, he said.

Asked how long he thought it

would take Britain to become a member after the conclusion of the negotiations, he replied that the ratification procedure would take a different time in the member countries, but he thought it could be concluded within a few months after an agreement had been reached.

He said he had transmitted to Van Elst the two letters signed by Harold Wilson, British Prime Minister, which contained the requests for Britain's membership in the European Economic Community and EURATOM.

In doing so, he had also transmitted the British government's views on the importance of Britain's entry into the communities.

He said he hoped the applications would be considered "with sympathy and with a sense of urgency" by the member states.

In London Prime Minister Harold Wilson said last night that Britain would stand on her own two feet "even if she did not get into the

European Common Market."

Speaking at the opening of a new district Labour Party headquarters Wilson said his party believed Market entry was the right choice for Britain, not the only choice.

"I am certainly not one of those who believe that it is Europe or bust for Britain," he said.

"We can stand on our own two feet. We have shown that in the last two years."

According to DPA Denmark Thursday night followed Britain and Ireland in formally applying for entry into the European Common Market.

This decision expresses the expectation that "the other Scandinavian countries also solve their relationship with the European communities."

The Danish application for membership in the European Coal and Steel Pool is to be submitted in Luxembourg Friday.



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Food For Thought
The innocent moon, that nothing
moves in the labouring surges of
the sea
—Francis Thompson

INCREASING TRANSPORT LINKS

Despite the fact that some of the most important roads in the country have already been built, highway construction efforts should not be relaxed. During the First and Second Five Year Plans, the state emphasised the construction of the highways as part of building what has now come to be known as the infrastructure of the economy. The Salang, the Kabul-Kandahar and the Kandahar-Herat-Torghundi, the Kandahar-Spinboldak and the Kabul-Torkham highways are some of the important highways which have not only facilitated transport connections within the country, but have also raised the hopes of increasing international trade within the region.

With the completion of two more stretches, Afghanistan's links with her neighbours will be increased. The 132 km. Herat-Islam Qala highway which is under construction with United States assistance, will connect us to Iran. The volume of commercial links between Afghanistan and Iran is fast expanding and the road is sure to strengthen them.

The construction of the Spinboldak railway line will be the first of the kind in the country. The railway, which will be constructed and made use of during the current five year plan of Afghanistan, will facilitate transport of goods. But as the Minister of Public Works, Engineer Mohammad Hussain Masa said in a speech over Radio Afghanistan the other night, due to the existence of mountains and the lack of a sufficient volume of business to justify the cost of building railroads in the country, the Third Five Year Plan does not envision any major attempts to extend lines.

Since this year has been declared International Tourism Year by the United Nations the attention of the world in general and Asian countries in particular is being drawn to the completion and opening of the Asian High-

way. We are happy to see that the Third Five Year Plan includes plans for part of the road which passes through Afghanistan. The survey of a Kabul-Herat road to pass through the Hazarajat has been undertaken with the help of the United Nations. The project is ready, and attempts will be made, with due consideration to economic feasibility, to begin construction. Once the Asian Highway is opened, we are sure that the volume of commerce in terms of the exchange of people and goods, will increase considerably and the expenses incurred by the project will be met.

The Third Five Year Plan as Minister Masa pointed out in his speech also takes into consideration building supplementary or secondary roads. Each of the 28 provinces of Afghanistan needs modern transport links to provincial capitals. Some of the woleswalis and smaller units of administration in the provinces do not have any good roads. These projects will be carried out by the Ministry of Public Works, and by the end of the Third Plan we can hope to see secondary links built.

The responsibilities of the Ministry of Public Works in recent years have included town and city construction. The Ministry has planned modern cities for a number of provinces and its efforts in this direction will continue. In Kabul alone, the Ministry has prepared a project for the construction of 25,000 homes in the Kotal Khairkhana area. We hope that the Ministry will take due notice of the need for the provision of drinking water and sewerage systems in the new areas. To achieve such an objective, the Ministry should establish relations with the municipalities in all the provinces. Perhaps the municipalities might entrust this activity to the Ministry to enable it to coordinate town planning throughout the country.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Thursday's *Ishtah* carries three letters from its readers.

Commenting on the need to pay writers immediately after their articles are published in the papers, Abdul Wakil Ghafari, a student of Ghazi High School, says that writing as a profession has not yet developed in the country. So little is paid by newspapers to writers that one cannot make a livelihood from writing, says the letter. In foreign countries writing is a profession, and writers make adequate money. But this is not the case in Afghanistan.

One reason why we do not have good writers in the country, says Ghafari, is that we do not pay them enough. The press should also pay their contributors immediately after their articles are published. Sometimes payment by newspapers is delayed for months and this discourages people from taking an interest in the field of writing.

In another letter Mohammad Ismael Meskenyar says that since Dr. Wardak has taken over as caretaker mayor of Kabul, food prices have been fairly stabilised. The letter wishes the governor-mayor many more successes.

In the third letter in the issue of the paper, Hakgo comments on a letter published in an earlier issue about the establishment of a "lost and found" bureau in Kabul.

Welcoming the proposal from the anonymous writer, Hakgo says that such a department must be set up as soon as possible.

In a letter in Thursday's *Anis*, Mohammad Azim Barakzad draws the attention of the authorities to the need for improvement of facilities in the Shah Rara area of Kabul. Some years ago, says the letter, levelling of the Shah Rara road was undertaken by the Kabul municipality, and the residents hoped that it would soon be asphalted. But unfortunately this was not done and the road has again become bad. Vehicles that pass raise clouds of dust.

The letter points out that the maternity home is situated in the same area. The road in front of it, and

the area behind the maternity hospital are unsanitary.

Unless the municipality takes steps to clean the area and asphalt the streets it will be very difficult to maintain hygienic conditions within the hospital itself, says the letter.

One reason for the health hazards is that sometime ago the maternity home dug two metre wells near

the hospital and since they were not deep enough they were soon filled.

The letter also proposes that to decrease the traffic in the Karte Parwan and Shah Rara area, the bus stations for Mazare Sharif and other northern provinces be shifted near Kotal Khairkhana on the outskirts of the city. This will decrease traffic jams in Karte Parwan and Shah Rara.

Among other newspapers represented at the conference were *The New York Times* and *Le Monde* of Paris.

Pravda of Moscow accused the Peking press of outdoing even "the yellow bourgeois press" in slandering the recent Karlovy Vary conference of European communist parties.

It said: "It stands to reason that the reactionary papers remain true to themselves and try to distort the contents of these (Karlovy Vary) documents. There should be no wonder at the positions of the imperialist press. At the same time it is impossible to overlook the fact that the paper *Jenmin Jihpa*, which calls itself a body of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, has attacked the conference of European communists with slander which surpasses all concoctions of the yellow bourgeois press. Can there be a clearer evidence of the fact that the authors of such allegations have broken away from the principles of proletarian internationalism?"

The Peking *People's Daily* said newly emerged bourgeois elements in the Soviet Union had formed "a privileged bourgeois stratum" in their country.

The paper commented on its abridged reports from the Soviet "revealing how capitalism has been restored in the Soviet Union under the rule of the Soviet revisionist clique."

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Preventive Medicine, Training In New Plan

Following is the speech delivered by Public Health Minister Kubra Nourzai over Radio Afghanistan April 27th describing her ministry's role in the Third Five Year Plan.

During the past years the Ministry of Public Health, in accordance with the cherished desires of His Majesty the King, has done everything in its power to bring modern medicine to the country.

However, the ministry's success to a large extent depends on prevailing social conditions and the degree of public cooperation.

Training specialised personnel has always been a preoccupation of the ministry, and to a large degree its success in discharging its duties depends on the availability of an efficient corps of medical workers on all levels.

Hence, ever since the Public Health Ministry was established it has had a three pronged programme: providing curative facilities and preventive medical services and training necessary personnel to work in the above mentioned fields.

As a first step in popularising modern medical facilities and services in the country the Public Health Ministry set up small hospitals around the country, manning and equipping them with what limited resources the ministry had.

This was done because such medical centres were needed and they could not be postponed until possibilities for setting up larger and better manned and equipped hospitals arose.

However, it was kept in mind that as soon as it became possible older institutes would be enlarged and modernised and new ones, where needed, would be set up.

In the course of the First Five Year Plan besides stepping up campaigns against communicable diseases attempts were made to expand and improve existing medical institutions.

During the Second Plan period a number of new, larger and better manned and equipped hospitals were built to diagnose and treat illness, and to train personnel.

During this time the activities of the Ministry expanded year by year. In training personnel, use was made of the educational opportunities provided by the World Health Organisation and other friendly national and international organisations to further educate medical personnel on all levels abroad.

With the start of 1967 the Public Health Ministry launched its third five year development plan in the framework of the country's Third Plan for economic and social development.

In the Third Plan preventive medicine enjoys special importance. In accordance with the spirit of the Constitution and the government's policy, the ministry will try, in this and in subsequent plans, to launch campaigns against communicable diseases and extend preventive measures to all corners of the country.

A series of health centres around the country will also make available curative medicine facilities to all citizens.

The Third Plan consists of two parts: projects launched during the Second Plan but not completed which are being carried over to the Third Plan, and new projects envisaged for the Third Plan.

Since some investments have already been made in projects being transferred from the Second to the Third Plan, priority is being given to them in the plan for development of public health facilities.

The second part of the plan envisages a number of small and large projects, primarily aimed at preventive medicine, and training curative and preventive medicine personnel needed to implement public health development plans of the future.

Some of these projects, such as the vaccine preparation institute, the central polyclinic, the dental polyclinic, the new maternity home and nursing midwifery school, the 100 bed children's hospital, the eye institute and the rehabilitation centre, will have a great impact on the future of medicine in the country since they will be important in training personnel and will reach large sectors of the population.

Most of these projects will be implemented in Kabul because it is favourably located and all necessary materials and knowhow are more easily available here.

These centres will serve as training grounds for personnel now working in the provinces and for those who will be needed there in the future.

Supreme Goal Of US Foreign Policy

Today the primary task of America's armed forces is to prevent another great war, and the supreme goal of U.S. foreign policy is a durable peace.

Obviously, the first essential in building a durable peace is to eliminate aggression—by preventing it, if possible, and by repelling it when it occurs or is threatened.

The United Nations has helped to make and keep peace in many situations. The United States continues to support it and to seek ways of strengthening it. But because it has been unable to function in some of the most dangerous situations, the main job of preventing and repelling aggression has been accomplished by the defensive alliances of the free world—defensive alliances organised and conducted in complete harmony with the UN Charter, which expressly recognises the right of individual and collective self-defence and also provides for regional organisations or agencies to maintain international peace and security.

Under those alliances of more than 40 nations, those commitments, and the power that lies behind them, are the backbone of world peace.

The United States maintains a formidable nuclear deterrent. I believe it is generally understood that a nuclear attack on the United States or any of her allies

By Dean Rusk
U.S. Secretary of State
would be sheer insanity. I think it is also realised generally, if not universally, that aggression, by the mass movement of troops across frontiers, would involve extremely grave risks to the aggressor.

Four successive presidents of the United States, after extended study in consultation with their chief advisers on defense and foreign policy, have concluded that the security of Southeast Asia, and South Vietnam in particular, is very important to the security of the United States. Those who take a different view are at odds with the men who have borne the highest responsibility for the defence of the United States and the free world since World War II.

In accordance with U.S. national interest in the security of South Vietnam, the government of the United States made commitments, of which the most solemn was the Southeast Asia collective defence treaty. That treaty was approved by the U.S. Senate in 1955 with only one dissenting vote. It bound us to take action in the event of an armed attack on South Vietnam, among other nations. And former Secretary of State John Foster Dulles then told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the commitment included the case of an attack by "the regime of Ho

Chi Minh in North Vietnam." The United States cannot run away from its commitments. If either her adversaries or her friends should begin to doubt whether the United States will honour its alliances, the result could be a catastrophe.

The military conquest of South Vietnam will not occur. While America and her allies are resolved to preserve the freedom of the South Vietnamese to make their own future under institutions and leaders of their own free choice, we have made every effort to seek a peaceful solution.

It has been the consistent policy of the United States during the last 20 years to apply its power only to the extent necessary to accomplish the essential purpose. When Berlin was blockaded, the United States and her allies resorted to an airlift.

Brick by brick, the structure of world peace is being built. When all would-be aggressors come to realise, as they must, that aggression will not be tolerated, there will be peace. And, if those who want peace and covet nothing from their neighbours remain strong and alert, that peace will become the enduring peace for which mankind has long yearned.

(U.S. SOURCES)

Charges By Laos 'Patriotic Front' Against US

The war clouds have thickened again over Laos. It is now the victim of America's barbarous of civilian communities, of napalm, phosphorus and chemical attack, of the destruction of all life over extensive areas. Phoumi Vongvichit general secretary of the Patriotic Front of Laos (Neo Lao Hak Sat) and Minister of Information in the coalition government of National Unity, has stated that in February alone U.S. aircraft flew about 3,600 sorties over central and lower Laos and dropped 10,000 bombs.

These aggressive actions violate not only generally accepted principles of international law and morality but specific international agreements which the U.S. government shared in framing. Laos is being made a second front in America's Indo-China aggression.

Why? A documented survey published by the Patriotic Front, entitled "Twelve Year of American Imperialist Intervention and Aggression in Laos," supplies the answer. Facts cited in it show that already during the French dirty war Washington set out to gain control of Laos. In 1950 President Truman gave orders to increase military assistance to the French expeditionary force. Step by step the U.S. government proceeded to share directly in the suppression of the Liberation movement in Indo-China, and incidentally to oust French influence.

The Laotian people's gallant struggle, supported by the socialist countries and by all the world's progressive forces, led to the 1954 and 1962 Geneva inter-

national agreements on Laos. These agreements, the survey points out, were an important victory. They "reaffirmed the status of a peaceable and neutral Laos, recognised its sovereignty, independence, neutrality, unity and territorial integrity, and created the conditions necessary for the development of Laos as a truly peaceable, neutral, independent and democratic state." A coalition government of the country's three main political groups was formed.

But the possibilities the Geneva agreements opened up have not been translated into reality and this has been entirely due to American neocolonialist intervention and aggression.

In contravention of the Geneva agreements the U.S. has systematically provided military assistance to the Right group. In the 11 years 1955-1965, according to Patriotic Front figures, it gave them \$830 million worth of "aid," \$600 million of it, or over 70 per cent, for purely military purposes. The Americans have built military bases in Laos, notably at Sayaboury, Vientiane, Pakse, Seno and Saravane. American "advisers" and "experts" have poured into the country.

"At the present time," the survey says, "the personnel of U.S. organisations in Laos already exceeds 5,000 and consists for the greater part of disguised military." Economic subjugation has also been steadily pursued. Over 80 per cent of the capital of the companies operating in the country is American owned.

Furthermore, there has been outright aggression, a bid to wipe

out the patriotic forces by military action. In April 1963 Washington launched operations by the right group's army against the areas controlled by the Patriotic Front. On June 21, 1963, Phoumi Nosavan, the then Right leader, openly declared: "henceforth there is war again in the country." Before long the Americans joined in directly. From May 1964 on, their planes made "reconnaissance" flights over Patriotic Front territory, and vicious bombing followed.

For all the efforts of the U.S. and its satellites, however, the forces fighting for a free and independent Laos are growing and gaining in strength. Their leader, the Patriotic Front, has won wide international recognition. It was represented at the 1961-662 Geneva conference on Laos and is one of the three sides in the coalition government formed in June 1962. Delegations from the Front share actively in meetings and conferences arranged by international public organisations.

The Patriotic Front rightly maintains that "essentially the Laos problem is a problem of American intervention and aggression, and consequently its solution must lie in the ending of this intervention and aggression."

The National Political Conference of the Patriotic Front and other patriotic forces in October 1965 put forward a set of concrete proposals for solving it: withdrawal from Laos of all military personnel and equipment illegally sent in by the U.S. and its allies; dismantling of all U.S. military bases in Laos; an end to all U.S. aggressive action

(Continued on page 4)

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A World Of Thought

By Khushal Habibi

All forms of human feelings have been cast in a mold by contemporary poets and poets of ancient Aryana and Khorasan. Vividly expressed are subjects like morality, patriotism, and romance. Exile and war, now long-forgotten events are rarely dealt with by present poets. Descriptions of nature's beauty are still the theme of many poems, but home and exile which once comprised the theme of so many poems are seldom mentioned now. Only two hundred years ago the renowned Ahmad Shah Durrani gave prominence to the subject. Although he was the ruler of the Delhi throne, in a pensive mood he often remembered his native home and wrote:

I am oblivious to the Delhi throne

While pondering Pashtoon Khwas towering peaks

Pashtu poetry is not only rich in content but also in style. Some of the main forms in which it is written are qadsi (odes), ghazel (lyrics), ruba'i (quatrains), qith'a (unrhymed lines), takhmis (stanzaic), tarji' (verses with a refrain) masnavi (distichs) and hamd (hymns and eulogies).

An outstanding feature which adds to the poems is the inclusion of Takhallus or pen-name in the final couplet of each poem. Though many poets use their own name some prefer pen-names.

Khushal Khan's grandson Kazim signed himself Shalda (lovesick). Khushal whose name means 'happy' frequently played on the two meanings, the man and the mood.

In this translation of A World of Thought on romance, Ghani describes the divine feelings of love in a poetic dialogue.

Said she, love is a flower,
Now blossoming and now wilting.
Said I, when a flower shrivels,
A hundred more are apt to stem.
Said she, love is a fire,
Destroying man and all his might.
Said I, when the fire glows,
The world is lively with bright light.
Said she, love is a sleep,
While awake it's more a fiend.
Said I, look, life is but a sleep,
And while awake man is deep in passion.
Said she, love is fury and rage,
Which makes man always blind.
Said I, when man sees God's might
The rest of the world may as well be blind.
Said she, love is like hell
Where innocent souls burn.
Said I, its good for hell has no doors,
Where all sins burn to ashes.
Said she, love is pitch darkness,
Where man is lost and bewildered.
Said I, darkness is good and splendid,
Hiding all evil of the world.
Said she, Oh sweet one,
I wish I had all your knowledge.
Ghani said, beloved when shall he
Sacrifice his life for thee?

AGONY HIDES BEHIND OBESE LAUGHTER

For fat children, life is no laughing matter, though by laughter they often try to conceal a multitude of neuroses.

Recent researches by British and United States psychiatrists have shown that most overweight teenagers make such desperate attempts to be popular, and conform so rigidly to adult norms, that they create a false impression of maturity.

Dr. Sydney Werkman found in a study at the Washington children's hospital psychiatric division that the average obese teenager is anxious, depressed and a hypochondriac.

Frantic efforts to convince themselves that they are really as slim as their contemporaries make adolescent fat girls less ambitious, creative and imaginative than their slimmer friends.

A corresponding loss of will robs fat children of the incentive to diet, so completing a vicious circle.

Dr. Werkman discovered that fat girls actually delude themselves into believing that they are thin by distorting their vision.

During tests they understand the size of objects.

Experts in a London school discovered that fat boys hate sport simply because they are embarrassed to stand in front of their slimmer fellows.

Class surveys showed that fat boys had fewer close friends than their less heavy contemporaries.

Fat women recently banded themselves together from the Girls Club of Great Britain, which runs social activities and puts pressure on dress manufacturers to make fashionable wear for fat women.

Seventeen-stone Mrs. June Webb says that the club is making plans to get obesity recognised as an illness.

(REUTERS)

AERIAL PINGPONG - A STRICTLY AUSTRALIAN FORM OF MADNESS

A type of football that is quite unknown outside Australia holds a section of that country in a frenzy. It is called Australian Rules and even in Australia, after a hundred years, the game remains anchored to certain states. No one quite knows why, but the details as described by Australian John Phillips are fascinating.

What is Australian rules? Why will it send usually staid Melbourne into a frenzy during the coming Australian winter months?

The reference books describe Australian rules as a code of football unique to a few states of Australia—Victoria, Western Australia, South Australia and Tasmania. The game is played little in New Wales and Queensland, where rugby is king, and is unknown to the rest of the world.

But to the Melbourne man in the street, Aussie rules is a religion, nay a cult—similar to the worship of soccer by the natives of Rio de Janeiro in Brazil.

By the end of April hundreds of thousands of people in Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth will be flocking to the Saturday games. Until September there will be frenzied arguments about football—their football—not the soccer and rugby the world knows so well.

Aussie rules remains anchored in the southern states. Indeed the lack of popularity of the games elsewhere has made these southern citizens more insular about their game. They prize it like a rare black pearl, an object fit to be admired by those chosen few who have sole possession of the finest game in the world.

The Sydney cynics describe Aussie rules as "aerial pingpong." They sneer that Aussie rules on Saturday brings out the inhibitions and frustrations of two million Melbourne citizens who are dead on their feet for the rest of the week.

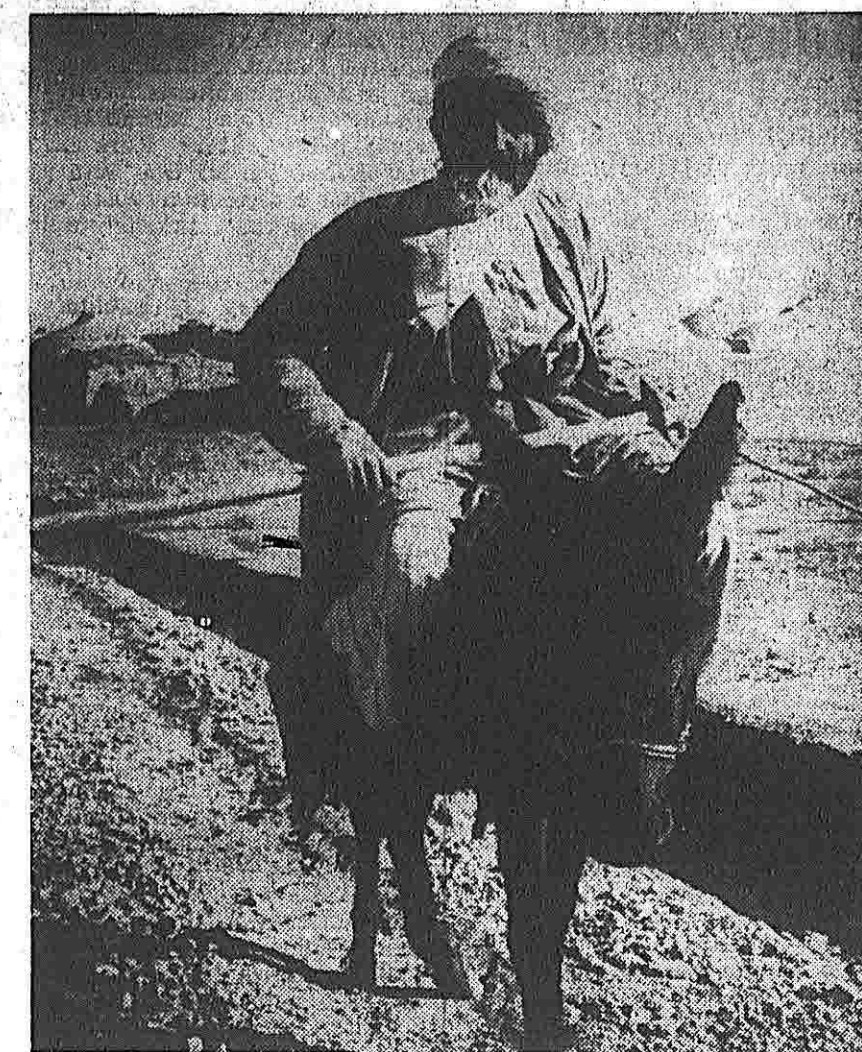
Yet each Saturday about half a million Melbournians watch eight first division games—a watching ratio that must be the highest in the world. Why?

Aussie rules is spectacular and fast, combining the brawn of rugby and the skill of soccer to the best effect.

There are 18 men a side. Fifteen play in fixed positions and three rove the field. There is no offside rule. The ball is shaped like the rugby one, but a little bigger.

Players can punch or kick the ball forward but may not run more than 10 yards without bouncing it. There is tackling, of a sort. A man in possession can be shouldered or grabbed around the chest or waist but cannot be brought to the ground.

The effect on the uninitiated is that the game becomes one of bewilderingly quick movement from end to end, of long and accurate kicking and a high "marking" or leaping into the air and reaching for the ball.



The old man, the donkey and the domed houses of the southern and western parts of the country, which are safe only in these regions because there are no earthquakes, remind one of Mullah Nasruddin who one day was sitting backwards on a donkey. When asked why? He replied that he wanted to see those who passed by.

This requires the sort of elevation 1858, long before rugby or soccer from infancy to achieve.

Cricket grounds are used as pitches. The oval playing area is usually 180 yards by 120 yards. The game lasts 100 minutes, divided into four quarters. There are four goal posts at each end and seven yards apart. The two middle ones are high like rugby posts, the outside ones much smaller.

There are no crossbars. A goal, worth six points, is scored if the ball is kicked between the middle posts, and a behind, worth one point, if the ball goes between the outside posts.

Thus a score like Melbourne 88 points (12 goals and 16 behinds) South Melbourne 76 points (11 goals and 10 behinds) is an average one.

Aussie rules can truly be called the national football game. The legend is that it was first played in 1853 by gold miners or "diggers" and rules were formulated in

Who's for "aerial pingpong?" (GEMINI NEWS SERVICE)

NEWS FROM RADIO AFGHANISTAN

Radio Afghanistan this week continued its series of talks by Cabinet members on how the Third Five-Year Plan (1967-72) will affect development in the country. Guests this week were Mr. Mohammad Hussain Masa, Minister of Public Works, and Eng. Mohammad Azim Gran, Deputy Minister of Communications.

On Monday, in honour of Red Crescent Day, Radio Afghanistan broadcast a Roundtable discussion attended by Miss Kubra Noorzai, Minister of Public Health, Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, Minister of Education, and Major General Ghulam Farouq, General Chief of Staff, Ministry of National Defence. The one-hour variety programme also included music, interviews and a drama.

Mir Khalilullah, a tenth-grader at Naderia High School in Kabul, was last week's winner on "Musibika Zehnee," Radio Afghanistan's weekly quiz programme for students.

Every night from 10:15 Radio Afghanistan broadcasts on the medium wave, 1310 metre band, the programme, "Music Around the World". You can hear the following programmes:

Saturday—Music, Music, Music
Sunday—Masterpieces of Romantic Music
Monday—Everblooming Flowers
Tuesday—Portrait of A Composer
Wednesday—Music from the Old World
Thursday—A World of Music
Friday—Music from the Theatre
Every day from 8:30-9:00 p.m. an orchestra from Radio Afghanistan plays a medley of popular Afghan songs.

The following Foreign Service programmes of Radio Afghanistan, beamed to Central Asia, the Middle East, and Europe, can also be heard in Afghanistan:

Language	Time (local)	Frequency (kc/s)	Meterband
English	18:30-19:00	15265 and 11770	19 and 25
	22:30-23:00	15265 and 11770	19 and 25
German	22:00-22:30	47775	60
Russian	21:30-22:00	47775	60
Urdu	17:30-18:30	47775	60
Pashto/Dari	15:30-16:30	17825 and 15290	16 and 25

Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

In an editorial on the Afghan Red Crescent Society's move to build hospitals in the provinces, *Ittefaq-i Islam* of Herat says that the hospital opened by the Society in Hazrat Imam of Kunduz province, northern Afghanistan, on a six-acre plot of land cost Af. 2 million. We can describe the opening of this 30-bed hospital as the start of wide-ranging activities by the Red Crescent Society to provide medical services in all parts of the country, the newspaper says.

It adds that Hazrat Imam has a population of more than 40,000 and is considered a major cotton-growing area of the country. It is happy to note that the Red Crescent, with the cooperation of the Ministry of Public Health, has provided a basic need of the people of this part of Afghanistan with the opening of such an institution there.

The Red Crescent in the last few years has taken satisfactory steps to provide various welfare services to our people under the energetic leadership of His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah. Public health services have especially been broadened, says *Ittefaq-i Islam*. It hopes that with the cooperation of the provincial authorities and the people similar institutions will be opened in other parts of the country as well.

In a report on the activities of the Education Ministry's hospital in Herat, *Ittefaq-i Islam* says during the past Afghan year about 15,000 students of the province have received some kind of medical attention. Those who cannot receive treatment in the Ministry's hospital may receive treatment in public health institutes and hospitals.

In a report on the activities of the newly opened kindergarten of Jalalabad, *Nangarhar*, published in Jalalabad, quotes the principal of the kindergarten as saying that a large number of applications have been received from parents wanting their children to be enrolled, but due to the shortage of facilities only a limited number could be accepted. It is hoped that in the future the institution will expand and more children will be admitted. Each child has to pay a fee of Af. 50.

Children stay in the kindergarten from eight in the morning until noon. They learn certain basic prayers and better social behaviour. Every day before leaving for home they are given milk and biscuits. The principal hopes that the department of public health in Jalalabad will provide more milk and vitamins to the kindergarten.

Commenting on the completion of the Kunar carpentry plant, *Waranga*, published in Gardez of Pakhtia, says that the plant will help the people of the eastern province to improve their living standard. The paper says that Pakhtia, like Kunar, is also rich in forests and therefore offers good prospects for opening a similar plant there. Right now a general scheme for the development of social and economic life in Pakhtia is underway and we hope within the next of his plan carpentry shops and factories will be opened in several parts of this southern province as well, the paper says.

In a letter to the editor, a teacher writes in *Waranga* that the authorities should take early steps to provide a new building for Abdul Hai Gardezi High School or undertake major repairs to the present building.

The writer also says that each year the government has to build hundreds of schools throughout the country, but it has only limited financial means. Therefore, the people of Gardez whose children are studying in the school should take an interest in improving school facilities.

Putting A Slum On Show

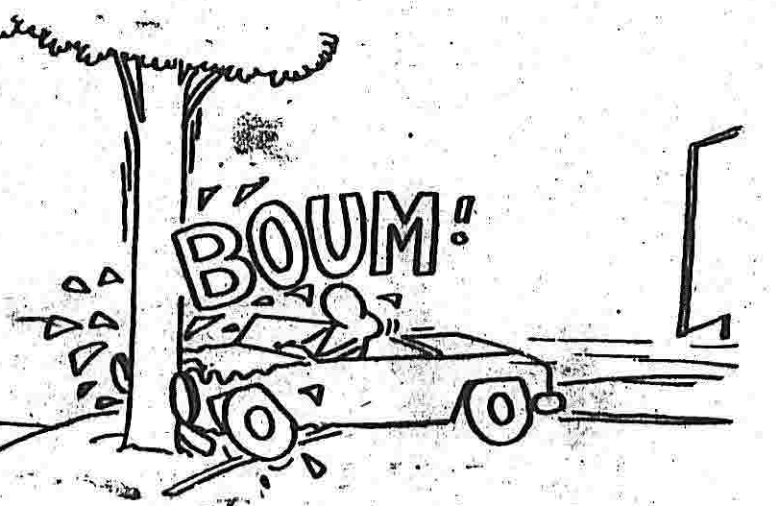
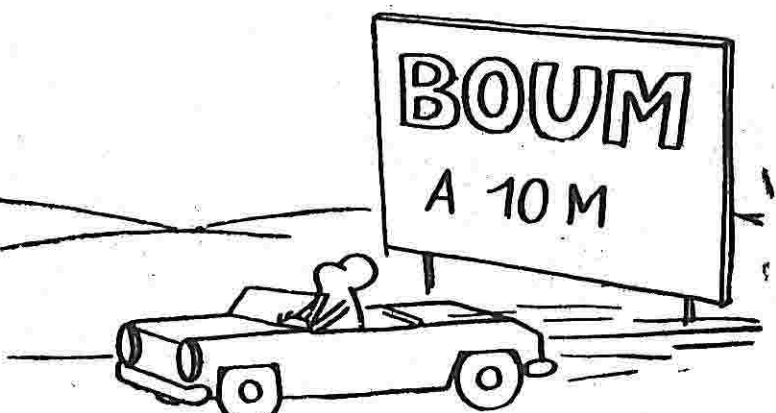
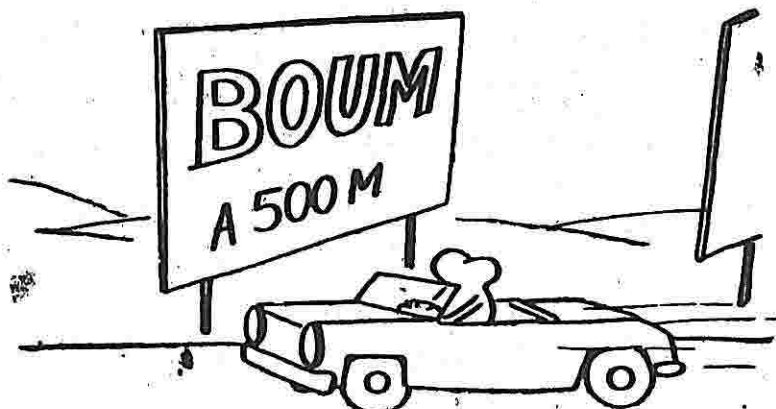
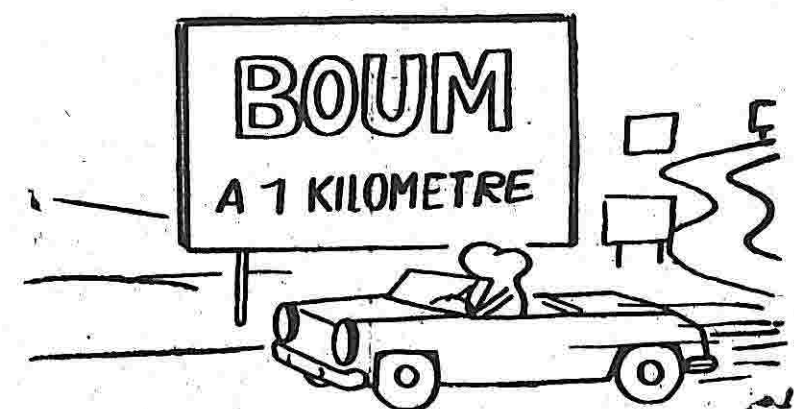
Ra's scampering in the plaster, greasy peeling wallpaper—and smells. This is the prospect in store by design for Washington's Smithsonian Institution which is one of the world's leading museums.

Here you can see the Wright Brothers first plane alongside space capsules, and portraits of great Americans hung near Colonel Lindbergh's Atlantic solo monoplane Spirit of St. Louis.

Now Smithsonian education director Charles Blitzer wants to shake up the "middle class" atmosphere by importing as a permanent exhibit a genuine American slum!

Already he has men scouring the poorer sections of the capital looking for a railroad flat, so-called because they housed families in tiny rooms linked by communal doors in the fashion of a train carriage. When an ideal example is found it will be dismantled and taken to the Institute. Live rats will be placed in the walls, the noise and bustle of the neighbourhood reproduced electronically and the slum smells chemically.

Says Blitzer: "This museum is charged with documenting American history and the railroad flat played a more important part in the development of America than the log cabin."



Kennedy Round Negotiators Hope To Meet Sunday Deadline

GENEVA May 13, (Reuter).—Kennedy Round negotiators were optimistic last night of beating the Sunday deadline threatening four years of talks on international tariff cuts.

After only one hour of formal talks yesterday morning, the negotiators from the main western bloc trading nations went into bilateral discussions which lasted late into the night.

United States and Common Market delegates are still trying to reach a compromise on a proposed international marketing arrangement for grains.

But on this and the other major problem—tariff cuts on chemical products—there were signs that the two sides were coming nearer to agreement.

While some negotiators were still sceptical about the finality of the Sunday deadline, the United States and the Common Market were understood to be eager to resolve their differences after each had dropped intransigent stands on vital points.

Signs of discontent from the less developed countries emerged yesterday as five leading Latin American nations led by Brazil complained they were getting a poor bargain.

They claimed the industrial nations were not taking their positions into account and were not withdrawing offers of trade concessions made earlier in the talks.

They told American delegates in the first of a series of protest calls that they wanted speedier tariff cuts for poorer countries than the five-year phased programme which is the basic goal of the Kennedy Round.

In Brussels the Common Market's Council of Ministers last night adopted its final bargaining stand for the Kennedy Round tariff-cutting negotiations in Geneva.

The community's chief negotiator, Jean Rey, flew back to Geneva with the ministers' mandate in his pocket, in time for a resumption of the crucial negotiations Friday.

FRG, Turkey Issue Joint Communiqué

BONN, May 13, (DPA).—Turkish Premier Suleiman Demirel has invited West German Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger to visit Turkey.

According to a communiqué issued simultaneously in Turkey and the Federal Republic Friday Kiesinger has accepted the invitation.

The communiqué, which followed two days of talks between the two politicians, said that the exact time of the visit would be worked out through diplomatic means.

During the talks between Demirel, Kiesinger, and the foreign ministers of both countries, the communiqué continued, it became apparent they agreed on all essential issues.

The policy of effective détente between East and West should continue, and the West German Chancellor explained West Germany's efforts to improve relations between it and the Soviet Union and East-bloc nations.

The Turkish Premier pointed out the great contribution West Germany was making toward the United Nations peace force on Cyprus.

Both nations reiterated the wish that Turkey's association with the European Economic Community be developed further.

Weather Forecast

Skies throughout the country will be mainly clear. The warmest region of the country yesterday was Farah with a high of 33C, 91F. The coldest region was N. Salang with a low of -10C, 14F.

The temperature in Kabul at 11 a.m. was 18C, 64F. Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	21C	3C
	70F	37F
Kandahar	31C	13C
	88F	55F
Herat	27C	9C
	80F	48F
Ghazni	20C	5C
	68F	41F
S. Slang	4C	-4C
	39F	25F
Gardez	16C	6C
	61F	43F

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA
At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9:30
Joint Italian French film **MAGNIFICENT ADVENTURE**
PARK CINEMA:
At 2:30, 5, 8, and 10 p.m.
Joint Italian and French film **MAGNIFICENT ADVENTURE**

Discussions over the past few days in Brussels have greatly increased the chances of agreement in Geneva, according to diplomatic observers.

The Six Thursday night opened the way to an overall agreement in the Geneva negotiations, due to end on Sunday, by agreeing in principle to American proposals for a world wheat agreement.

But the Six, who Thursday adopted their final stand on chemicals, have not gone so far to meet American wishes on this issue, which is generally considered one of the two main stumbling blocks to a successful conclusion of the negotiations.

They accept a two-stage package deal for chemicals in which they will make a 50 per cent tariff cut in two stages, the first cut to be unconditional and the second conditional on the abolition of the American selling price.

Under the American selling price, tariffs on imports of certain chemicals are calculated on the basis of the internal American market price, instead of the much lower import price.

But they still do not accept the American proposal on the respective size of the two cuts to be made.

The Americans want the Six to make a first unconditional cut of 30 per cent of all chemical tariffs, to be followed by another cut of 20 per cent once the American selling price has been repealed by Congress.

But the Six are proposing an unconditional cut of only 20 per cent for most chemicals, except for dyestuffs for which they are prepared to offer a 30 and 25 per cent cut respectively once the American selling price system has been abolished.

Common Market officials expect some more hard bargaining in Geneva because the Americans have so far refused to reduce their tariff ceiling for chemicals to below 30 per cent. The Common Market is demanding a ceiling of 25 per cent, already a concession on its previous position.

If the United States does not give way, the Six will exempt some important plastic products from their tariff-cutting offer, sources close to the Council said.

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Home News In Brief

MAHMOUD RAQI, May 13, (Bakhtar).—A village school was opened Thursday in Guli, a village of 2,000 inhabitants located 15 kilometres from Nejrab centre. Forty first graders were enrolled in the school. One acre of land and construction costs were donated by the residents of the village.

GHAZNI, May 13, (Bakhtar).—The residents of Andar woleswali have donated Af 2,800 through the National Fund to buy books for the library of Sultan Shahabuddin Andar secondary school.

KABUL, May 13, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Mohammad Kasim Saberi and Dr. Tourpekal Saberi left Kabul for Austria yesterday for further studies in internal medicine and orthopedics.

KABUL, May 13, (Bakhtar).—The Secretary-General of the Afghan Olympic Organisation Mohammad Farouq Seraj returned from Tehran Thursday where he participated in the 65th International Olympic Congress.

KABUL, May 13, (Bakhtar).—The Information Department of the Foreign Ministry announced that a congratulatory telegram has been sent by His Majesty the King to Olav V, King of Norway, on the occasion of Norway's national day.

KABUL, May 13, (Bakhtar).—A seminar on educational planning, begun here two weeks ago for officials of provincial departments of education by the Planning Department in the Education Ministry, ended Thursday.

Experts from the Planning Department discussed data collecting, processing, and analysis as important factors in assessing the needs of the provinces and making sound plans.

KABUL, May 13, (Bakhtar).—The Soviet delegation, headed by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade in the USSR Ministry of Commerce Csipov, left Kabul for Moscow Thursday.

The delegation Wednesday concluded an agreement on the price of gas to be imported by the Soviet Union from Afghanistan.

KABUL, May 13, (Bakhtar).—Agriculture and Irrigation Minister Eng. Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza, and Planning Minister Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee left Kabul Thursday to inspect agricultural affairs and settlement problems in Helmand, Zabul and Kandahar provinces.

World News In Brief

BONN, May 13, (DPA).—A West German air force jet fighter, type "Fiat G 91," crashed shortly after takeoff Thursday at a base near Oldenburg, North Germany. The 31 year-old pilot used the ejector seat and parachuted to earth, but died of injuries later in a hospital.

BONN, May 11, (DPA).—The Federal Republic of Germany will continue its economy aid to Turkey to the same extent as last year.

This was the main result of West-German-Turkish talks concluded here Thursday between Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger and Turkish Premier Suleiman Demirel.

According to reliable sources, Turkey will receive 180 million marks again this year from West Germany for her economic development.

PEKING, May 13, (Tass).—V.M. Patenchuk, Pravda Peking correspondent, left here for home Thursday because of the unfounded demand of the Chinese authorities to leave the country.

JAMSHEDPUR, India, May 13, (Reuter).—Seventy-five people, including 25 policemen, were injured when police clashed with a violent crowd in front of the British-managed Cable Company office here early Thursday.

The crowd, including Cable Company employees protesting against being dismissed as redundant, had kept company officers in the building for 16 hours when the police arrived.

BRUSSELS, May 13, (DPA).—The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) Thursday complained to the international Labour Organisation that the Greek government was violating trade union rights.

The ICFTU has called on all its member organisations to urge their governments not to grant Greece financial aid.

NEW ORLEANS, May 13, (Reuter).—District Attorney Jim Garrison, who is conducting his own inquiry into the assassination of President Kennedy, claimed Friday that Jack Ruby's unlisted telephone number appeared in code in notebooks belonging to

both Lee Harvey Oswald and Clay Shaw.

The district attorney said the Dallas telephone number was found in a notebook confiscated from Shaw when Garrison accused him of conspiring to kill the President.

CAIRO, May 13, (DPA).—UAR President Gamal Abdel Nasser received visiting World War II hero Viscount Montgomery of El Alamein at his private residence here Friday night.

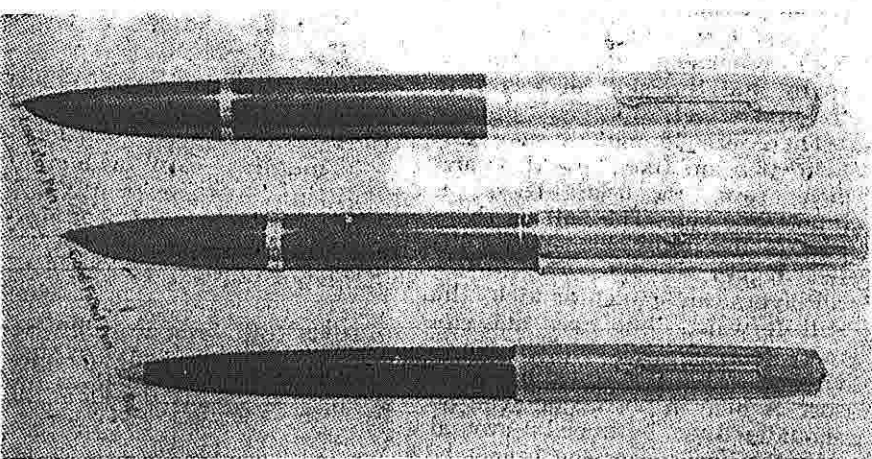
The two-hour meeting was attended by Egyptian deputy commander in chief field marshal Abdel Hakim Amer.

LONDON, May 13, (Reuter).—British Defence Secretary Denis Healey Thursday announced a major troop reshuffle which could lead to big cuts in army manpower.

He told the House of Commons that 10 infantry brigades and three large regiments are to be regrouped.

Healey told questioners he would shortly make an announcement on the future size of the army and added: "It will be necessary to reduce somewhat the ceilings of the three services."

THE REMARKABLE PARKER 61 THE AWARD WINNING PARKER 51



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NORTH VIETNAM CLAIMS 1,883 US PLANES DOWNED

HONG KONG, May 13, (Reuter).—North Vietnam claimed to have shot down five U.S. planes over Hanoi and Ha Bai province yesterday bringing to 1,883 the number of American aircraft brought down over the country.

Radio Hanoi, in a broadcast heard here, said two of the planes were downed over Hanoi.

Tass reported from Hanoi that American planes yesterday raided light industry installations in southwestern Hanoi and started fires in residential areas.

The agency quoted witnesses as saying that the American jets dropped containers filled with steel pellets on a densely populated area.

Twelve planes based in Thailand—eight F-105 Thunderchiefs and four F-4 Phantom escort fighters—took part in the afternoon raid, Tass reported.

The fires started by the raids were quickly put out, according to the report.

Tass said Soviet-designed MIG fighters challenged the American jets.

A DPA report from Saigon said the Viet Cong early yesterday made three mortar and rocket attacks on American bases in South Vietnam.

Hardest hit was the base at Bien Hoa, only 24 km. northeast of Saigon, where six U.S. airmen were killed and 29 wounded.

Within 15 minutes, the Viet Cong poured more than 125 rounds at the airstrip of the large U.S. base. The mortar fire also caused damage to buildings, machines, and aircraft.

Three kilometres south of the demilitarised zone, the U.S. base at Gio Linh took an artillery barrage of 66 rounds.

The fire came from either the demilitarised zone or from North Vietnam, U.S. sources said. Ten Marines were wounded.

The Viet Cong also attacked the American air base at Huoc Vinh 55 km. north of Saigon in Binh Duong province. They fired 30 to 40 rounds of mortar, but U.S. troops suffered no casualties.

A military spokesman, reports Reuter, said in Saigon Thursday that American battle losses in South Vietnam soared last week to 274 men killed—equal to the highest ever toll of the war.

Another 1,748 were reported wounded. The spokesman said 1,903 enemy troops were killed in the same seven-day period, which ended last Saturday.

The main cause of the heavy casualties was a series of bloody battles between U.S. Marines and alleged North Vietnamese regulars in the mountains of South Vietnam's extreme northwest corner. Nearly 100 Marines died in mauling clashes for control of two strategic hilltops just below the demilitarised zone.

The death toll equalled the figure for the third week in March when 274 Americans died in seven days highlighted by massive battles in the Viet Cong Cambodian border stronghold of War Zone.

In New York, reports DPA, Arthur Goldberg, U.S. ambassador to the UN, said the United States does not share UN Secretary-General U Thant's "current assessment of the situation in Vietnam."

Goldberg was answering U Thant's statement Thursday night that "a direct confrontation between Washington and Peking is inevitable."

Pointing out that the mutual defence pact between Moscow and Peking was still in force, the Secretary-General said, "I am even afraid that we may be witnessing today the initial phase of World War III."

Thant also repeated his view that a cessation of the bombing of North Vietnam was a necessary prerequisite to talks on a peaceful settlement.

Goldberg stressed that the United States deplored, as did Thant, the increasing casualties on all sides.

But he pointed out that last September the U.S. offered to take the first step and halt the bombing if it was assured of a corresponding de-escalation by Hanoi.

In Washington, reports Reuter, Senator Richard Russell, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, declared Thant's warning about the dangers of a third World War "is a lot of stuff."

Greek Govt. Begins Releasing Prisoners

ATHENS, May 13, (DPA).—Three security commissions which started reviewing the cases of the 6,138 people interned on Jaros Island after the Greek military coup Friday ordered the first releases, Interior Minister General Stylianos Patakos announced Friday night.

Patakos said the majority of the prisoners, deported to the island as suspected Communists, could be released without the country's public security being endangered.

A representative of the International Red Cross, Germain Callandon, was to go to Jaros Island by helicopter Friday to investigate the conditions of detention of the people deported there after the military coup.

Interior Minister Patakos, announcing this to the press here Thursday night, said the Swiss ambassador here had seen him about the condition of two deported deputies of the banned leftwing EDA party.

Parliamentary EDA leader Iliou and Deputy Professor Kitsikis were both well, Patakos said. He denied rumours that Kitsikis was gravely ill.

The Foreign Ministry meanwhile rejected the criticism, recommendations and advice of certain governments, a part of the foreign press and an unspecified trade union as "unbearable for the proud Greek people," who had taught the world democracy.

King Constantine Friday named Greek ambassador in Cairo Leonidas Papagos his new knight marshal. Former Lieutenant General Theodosios Papathanasiadis, the previous knight marshal, was said to have tendered his resignation even before the coup because of his age.

Premier Constantine Kollias and Foreign Minister Oikonomou-gouras Friday received West German Ambassador Oskar Schlitter for a courtesy call, during which bilateral questions were also discussed.

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