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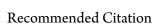
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Bakhtar News Agency

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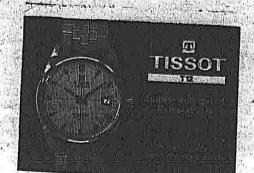
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TE KABULTIMES



VOL. VI, NO. 96

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1967 (SARATAN 27, 1346 S.H.)

Vietnam.

tion Monday.

peace '

nam to surrender a single acre of

over these countries by force.

"We are prepared to move

peace at any time that we can find

anyone from Hanoi to talk about

peace. But no one has yet been

able to produce a North Vietnamese

anywhere with whom we can talk

Rusk suggested: "Let us reduce

the violence by mutual action. Let

us demilitarise the demilitarised

zone. Let us stop the fighting in

Laos and stop the infiltration

through Laos. Let us exchange pri-

soners of war. Let us guarantee the

The Secretary continued, "almost

anything we do is escalation. Al-

most nothing the other side does

the Saigon river and the approaches

to the port of Saigon. If we were

to pick up their own mines and

take them home to the point from

which they originated-Haiphong-

simply to take them home, then

there would be screams that we

Rusk continued, "the North Viet-

namese forces are in Cambodia at

least in division strength. But if

we were to put a company of our

own men across the border to find

out about these people, there would

The bombing of North Vietnam,

however continues and no change

in that policy has been ordered, the

Questioned about reports in Lon-

don suggesting that the U.S. may be

on the verge of suspending the

ture military moves by the United

ALGIERS, July 19. (DPA).-

"international African tribunal."

But even in that case the ques-

tion would remain open where

the verdict of such a court would

After 18 days of detention the

two pilots of the plane in which

Tshombe was abducted-David

Taylor, 26 and Trevor Kopple-

stone, 39,-were for the first

time allowed Monday to talk to

They said that they were con-

The pilots said that their twin-

engine jet plane in which Tshom-

be was abducted last June 30

had landed safely in Algiers.

tinuously interrogated but were

British officials in Algiers.

"The other side has been mining

neutrality of Cambodia.

were escalating the war."

be screams of escalation.'

Pentagon said Tuesday.

draws that word.

PRICE AF. 3

Boumedienne, Aref Back In Cairo From Moscow

Views Exchanged With Soviet Leaders On Steps In Mid East

BEIRUT, June 19, (AP),-Algerian President Houari Boumedienne and Iraqi President Abdul Rahman Aref returned to Cairo Tuesday night from Moscow, where they held talks with Soviet leaders, Cairo Radio reported.

UAR President Gamal Abdel Nasser and officials of the Algerian and Iraqi embassies met Boumedienne and Aref at the airport, the radio said.

The two Arab leaders had gone to Moscow Monday after the end of Arab summit talks with Nasser, Syrian President Noureddin Atassi, and Sudanese President Ismail Alazhari in Cairo Sunday night.

An earlier Moscow dispatch said Soviet leaders and the two Arab presidents issued a joint statement Tuesday night demanding an Israeli withdrawal from Arab territory, but containing no threats of renewed

The brief statement said the leaders' had exchanged opinions on how to bring about an Israeli withdrawal.

The statement came in a communique issued after the departure of Boumedienne and Aref.

They held nine hours of talks dur-

Most Pickpockets 'Are Children

KABUL. July 19,—Burglary glary and pickpocketing was much less during the first three months of the current Afghan year (March 22-July 23) compared to the corresponding period last year.

Abdul Rahim Shansab of the Kabul police told an Islah reporter yesterday that there were 170 incidents of burglary and pickpocketing during the first quarter this year; the figure for the same period last onyear was 211.

There are few professional burglars at work, Shansab said. Most of the burglaries reported were traced to first-time offenders. Most professional burglars seem to have discovered that crime does not pay. They are given more severe punishment with every conviction and this has served as a deterrent. Many ex-convicts were now doing honest work, the police officer said. Shansab said most of the pickpocketing was done by children, both boys and girls between 9 and 14. Since there is no reform school yet for juvenile delinquents to be sent to when arrested, they are released on sureties or bonds from their parents.

There were 59 incidents of pickpocketing reported by 15 police stations in the city during the last three months.

There were 111 cases of burglary. Four of the offenders involved were women, the police officer said.

'Larmahoo' Wheat **Boosts Yields**

KABUL, July 19, (Bakhtar).-The Larmahoo variety of wheat seed has given good results in Nangarhar, Laghman and Kunar provinces.

Sohbat Khan of Jalalabad has obtained the best results. Using fertiliser properly, he had a yield of 160 seers on half an acre of land. Abdul Hadi a farmer of Ka-

min, Laghman province, recorded a yield of 110 seers. With normal varieties the yield had been only 30 seers, he reported.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation plans to undertake one of its biggest wheat distribution projects in these three provinces.

14 Hurt In 2 Accidents CHARIKAR, July 19, (Bakhtar).-Nine people were injured when a stationwagon collided with a lorry near Chaikal yesterday evening. Another stationwagon parked near by was also

hit and slightly damaged. All the injured, who were brought to the Nader Shahi hospi-

tal here, are from Kohistan. The stationwagon was being driven by Mohammad Nassir and the lorry by Mohammad Edris. Dr. Mohammad Ali Akbari of the hospital said that the condition of one of the injured, Aziz Bibi, was serious. The others

would be discharged soon. In Kabul, five people were slightly injured when a taxi coming from Chelsetoon hit a tree near the Jangalak factories.

Jirgah Committees **Hold Discussions**

KABUL, July 19, (Bakhtar).-The various committees of the Meshrano Jirgah met yesterday. The Petitions Committee, presid-

ed over by Senator Abdul Baqi Mojadidi, considered some petitions. The election law was considered by the Committee on Law and Le-

gislative Affairs presided over by Senator Mohammad Hashim Moja-The Interior and Municipalities

Committee considered the water problem in cities and passports. Senator Gul Ahmad Malikyar pre-

Ghulam Mohammad Popal, president of Government Monopolies and Dost Mohammad Fazil, president of the Food Procurement Department, attended the meeting of the Budgetary and Financial fairs Committee and answered questions of senators.

Condolence Meeting

KABUL, July 19, (Bakhtar).+ The condolence meeting for the late Prince of Chitral, Abe Haiyat, held in the Shairpoor mosque yesterday, was attended by Sardar Mohammad Daoud, Prime Minister Maiwandwal President of the Wolesi Jirgah Dr. Abdul Zaher, President of the Meshrano Jirgah Abdul Hadi Dawi, Minister of Court Ali Mohammad, members of Parliament, high-ranking civil and military officials and Pashtunistanis residing in

UAR Informs UN, World Red Cross On Israel's War Crimes

UNITED NATIONS, July 19, (Reuter).— UAR accused Israel yesterday of committing "inhuman acts" against Egyptian soldiers and civilians during and after last month's six-day Arab-Israel war.

Tuesday.

they added.

of state funds.

UAR Stands Firm On Terms For **UN Team**

ing a 21-hour visit, conferring

twice in two days with Soviet Com-

munist Party General Secretary Leo-

nid I. Brezhnev and Premier Ale-

xei N. Kosygin. Soviet Defence

Minister Marshal Andrei A. Gre-

The communique said the leaders

of the three countries agreed "that

liquidation of the consequences of

Israel's aggression is the most im-

portant condition for the restora-

tion of peace in the Middle East.'

In short, they said peace depended

The communique said, "There

ways of liquidating the aftermath

of Israel's aggression and on the

In Cairo, President Nasser re-

ceived Monday Soviet Deputy For-

(Contd. on page 4)

was an exchange of opinions on

chko also joined the talks.

on an Israeli withdrawal.

Middle East as a whole.'

CAIRO, July 19, (DPA).-The UAR government adheres to its demand that no direct radio contact be maintained between the UN observers stationed on each side of the Suez Canal.

The semi-official Cairo newspaper Al Goumhuria, said that when necessary, the observers had to telephone their centres in Ismalia or Kantara, which in turn would inform the UN ceasefire chief, Gen. Odd Bull, at the headquarters of the Ceasefire Commission.

The stipulated 32 observers-16 on each bank—could be increased if necessary, another Cairo newspaper, Al Ahram, reported.

According to the Cairo press, the UAR had stressed contiin the negotiations on the stationing of UN observers that it insisted on its complete sovereignty over the Suez Canal, and that Israel should not be allowed to gain territory from the

On a television broadcast Monday, two Israeli prisoners of war admitted that Israel had attempted to press claims to half the canal by launching a boat with the Israeli flag on the eastern side of the canal one day before the observers were to arrive. The boat was captured or sunk by troops when attempting to patrol along the eastern side of the canal.

The charges were contained in a UAR government document sent to the International Red Cross in Geneva and in a letter tary-General U Than

allegations in the past made by the UAR, Syria, and Jordan.

The five-page document listed numerous examples of what were (Contd. on page 4)

court at its session today sup-

ports the extradition request fi-

led by Congo Kinshasa President

Houari Boumedienne would have

the last word on the subject,

He, in turn, is believed likely

Since Algerian law porbids

to consult the cabinet prior to

extradition of any person for

political reasons, the Congolese

government has based its requ-

est on crimes in the sense of the

penal code allegedly committed

by Tshombe, such as complicity

with murder and embezzlement

Meanwhile, the idea is gaining

ground that Tshombe might be

such an important decision.

released here. Israel strongly denied similar

bombing, a Pentagon spokesman said he was authorised to say the administration's bombing policy is unchanged. The officer said he could not address himself to the question of fu-

Future Of Tshombe Remains

Uncertain For Time Being

The future of Congolese ex-premier Moise Tshombe will re-

Even if the Algerian supreme tried anew in Algeris by an

be executed.

treated correctly.

main uncertain for the time being, well informed sources said here

ground," Rusk told an international trend has already begun toward a longshoremans association convenslowing down of the conflict and a shift to a more defensive strategy "All we are asking them to do is over the next year." stop shooting at Laos and South Vietnam for the purpose of taking **Viet Cong Attack**

formed observers expect that "a new

MIAMI BEACH, Florida, July 19. (AP) .-

Rusk Invites North Viet

To Come To Peace Talks

could get any response from Hanoi there would be peace" in

The American Secretary of State Dean Rusk says, "if we

"We are not asking North Viet- The Evening Standard said in-

SAGON, July -Viet Cong 19, gunners laid down mortar and rocket barrages on the South Vietnamese and American camps near Saigon Tuesday and simulataneously hit one of the posts with a 500man infantry attack.

midnight and dawn hit arc of posts about 25 miles (40.2 km.) northwest of Saigon on a road leading to Cambodia.

Meanwhile, in Honolulu, Hawaii, Admiral Grant Sharp, commander of American forces in the Pacific, said the determination of the States to win the war.

"We are much more determiexclusive interview at his camp overlooking Pearl Harbour.

American Camps

The series of assaults between

Vietnamese undesertimate the United

ned than they realise,' the fourstar admiral said Monday in an

Van Thieu, Ky's Nomination Approved

SAIGON, July 19, (Reuter).-South Vietnam's national assembly has approved the nomination of head of state Ngyuen Van Thieu and Prime Minister Nguyen Cao Ky for the September elections to run for presidency and vice presidency of South Vietnam.

The provisional assembly, which has the task of organising the September 3 presidential elections, approved 10 of the 18 candidates this

But the candidacy of lieutenant general Thieu and air vice-marshal Ky for president and vice-president on a joint ticket was among four on which the assembly's steering committee could not reach a recommendation earlier.

Former Economics Minister Au Truong Thanh, himself a presidential candidate, has protested against the two military leaders' candidacy on grounds they should resign their government posts before the elec-

The military leaders say the electoral law applies on this point only to military officers and civil servants, and not members of the policy-making directory committee. The complaint against General

Thieu and Prime Minister Ky is the last of the 18 to be debated. The assembly's steering committee has recommended that four candidates be rejected outright including

Au Truong Thanh himself. Thanh is the only candidate to declare he would campaign on a "peace platform."

allies is growing. The power and po-

licy of our potential enemies are

Accordingly the document said,

the government has reached some

important conclusions, including

build up their forces the most valu-

able contribution the British can

make is to provide them with most

sophisticated elements of modern

2. The manpower and costs in-

volved in maintaining fixed arma-

ments, military bases and installa-

tions no longer seems to be justified

by the sort of military operations

Adeni Dockers

Refuse To Unload

I. As Britain's friends in Europe

liable to change."

these two:

armaments.

now foresecable.

Britain To Leave Singapore, Malaysia Bases In 1970's

LONDON, July 19, (AP)-Britain announced firm plans Tuesday for quitting her century-old bases in Singapore and Malaysia "in the middle 1970's." A government white paper, set- military strength of our friends and

ting forth results of a defence policy reassessment, served notice that British forces in Southeast Asia will be reduced by about a half by

The total number of British servicemen, servicewomen and civilian employees working for the British in Singapore and Malaysia and in the Far East Fleet now is around

The historic British decision to cut back drastically the country's military role in the Far East already has been transmitted formally to Britain's main partners in the area. The United States, Australia, New

Zealand, Malaysia and Singapore have been deeply disappointed by the British move. The white paper cited these fol-

lowing as the main reasons for the policy switch: -The "evolution of government

policy toward Europe." -Changes in strategy within the North Atlantic Alliance (NATO), the Middle East and the Far East, -The growing capacity of coun-

tries in the region to defend themselves. -Modern methods of transportation makes it possible for the movement of forces across the world fas-

er and in larger numbers than was possible even a few years ago. "The

Mrs. Gandhi's 'W.A. Policy Approved By Assembly

NEW DELHI, July 19, (AP) -The Indian parliament Tuesday formally approved the pro-Arab Middle East policy of Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi's government by 144 to 81 votes. The approval came when the

house defeated a motion of the leader the right wing's watantra Party, Masani, to make a token cut of 100 rupees (13 dollars) Foreign Ministry's annual appropriations "because of the failure to take an objective and impartial attitude on the West Asian crisis and to work for a just solution.

The house then quickly approved by a voice vote the proposed 1967-8 budget for the ministry of 220 million rupees (\$29 million.

The votes 'followed a one hour and 15 minute speech by Fore gn minister Chagla defending the support of the Arabs and President Nasser whom he said was 'a force for progress.

"He stands for secularism and nonalignment and is resisting reactionary forces and religious fanaticism," Chagla said. His speech was repeatedly interrupted.

US Rice For Arabia ADEN, July 19, (AP),-A ship loaded with 800 tons of rice urgently needed here left yesterday for Djoubiti without unloading. Rice is the staple diet of Arabia and a severe shortage is threatening.

Aden dock workers however, have refused to handle the rice because it was loaded in the United States. They also demanded to be paid shift rate instead of a daily rate to handle cargo and wanted the new rate backdated to June 1.

The Norwegian freighter Thumor (not listed in Lloyd's which brought the rice waited three days for the dock workers to change their minds.

The Aden dockers are still refusing to believe that neither the United States nor Britain intervened on the side of Israel in the Middle East war.

The freighter's American loaded rice is seen here as a test case. No British vessel have been brought in to be unloaded by Arab labour since the boycott threat was made last month.

Irish Guards Leave Aden By End Of July ADEN, July 19, (AP).—The

withdrawal from Aden of the British army will begin at the end of July when 600 men of the Irish guards leave here, a military source said Monday.

The guardsmen will leave their barracks at Little Aden to Arab soldiers of the South Arabian army. The barracks which are among the most modern in Aden include air conditioned messes and swimming pools.

Fire Aboard-But Passengers Enjoy Tea

HONG KONG, July 19, (Reuter).—Many passengers on board the luxury liner Oronsay carried on with their tea while the crew fought a fire in one of the cargo holds below, the captain, Roger Culter said yesterday.

"They thought the crew were just taking part in an exercise," he said.

"There was absolutely no panic and people carried on their work as usual." The ship was in the Taiwan straits in the afternoon of July 16 when its detecting system discovered the fire in number four hold where mail, general cargo and canned oranges were stored.

The crew were alerted and within 10 minutes they were at their stations with their life jackets on. Life boats were also prepared for lowering.

The captain said passengers were not informed until an hour later "because we had ascertained there was no immediate danger and we did not want to cause unnecessary alarm.

procedure for the passengers not to be informed immediately, the 52-year-old captain, who comes from Dorset replied: "Its not unusual."
"Everything was under con-

Captain Culter said later, as precautionary measures some 300 tourist cabins were vacat-

The occupants of most of them were allowed to go back but about 100 passengers had to be found new accommodation, mostly in first class cabins.

"No one had to spend the night on the dock. If anyone did, it was not on account of the fire."

Captain Culter said some damage was caused to personal effects and furniture in five cabins as they had to be kept wet to prevent the fire from spreading. The extent of the damage was not known.

Yesterday the water was pumped out again and the damaged goods were being unloaded.

Asked whether it was normal Some of them could probably be salvaged, the captain said. One or two crew members

were overcome with smoke while fighting the fire, but otherwise there were no injuries, The captain denied he had prevented the passengers from

sending out cables after the outbreak of the fire. "However, we did stop one newsman travelling on the Oronsay from sending his story because we did not want to cause

any alarm when the situation was well under control. He could file his despatch from Hong "There was absolutely no censorship.

The passengers were mostly German, British, Australian and Japanese and 61 crew on board.

The liner, some 18 hours behind schedule was due to sail for Singapore at noon today. However it was expected to leave Singapore on time.



THE KABUL TIMES

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The Brain Drain

Now that the problem of brain drain has come to the fore, the developing nations will do well to have a profound look at the causes and consequences of this, and find methods to remedy the situation.

Although, interestingly enough, most of the drain occurs among the developed nations themselves, it should be noted that even a comparatively low drain of talent and skill can impair the developing nations, which are badly in need of trained personnel.

Lack of financial incentives, non-availability of means of research and laboratories and lack of encouragement are some of the main causes for brain drain in some of the countries of the world-developed and underdeveloped alike.

The terminology in respect of the developing nations should mean two things: the drain of trained and semi-trained personnel and the non-utilisation of skill already available.

In the second case the remedy is not difficult to find. The fields of specialisation must be taken into consideration in offering employment to some people. In some of the developing countries the trend is to employ those who specialise in one field in fields they are not well acquainted

with. The result is that we find a great deal of frustration and inefficiency. The man who is expert in one field and forced to work in another is tempted to go to a country where his specialised knowledge will be utilised. Or if he decides to continue. he ceases to be a specialist in course of time, forgetting the skill he has acquired-there will soon be no brain to drain.

Developing countries will do well to open offices to register the fields of study of all officials and others undergoing specialised training at home or abroad. This office of experts registration could also prepare a list of jobs available for experts who are abroad and keep them informed. These experts may be invited to return to their country on a contract basis at least in the beginning.

Food For Thought

One day in the country is worth a

month in town.

-Christina Georgina Rossetti

Agreement On Spacemen

The agreement reached between the United States and the Soviet Union on the safe recovery of astronauts and cosmonauts and their space vehicles is in reality a necessary following to the treaty on outer space which was concluded last year and signed by most of the nations of the world, including Afghanistan.

From 1957 onwards, which marked the beginning of competition in outer space several misadventures have been reported. Though only one mishap has been reported above ground -when a Soviet spaceship burnt up on reentry any could have happened in space. Three U.S. astronauts were killed in a spaceship fire on the launching pad; space capsules have been lost after their return to the earth. Though casualties have been surprisingly few these incidents show the danger that is ever present as man reaches out into space.

The present agreement, which has been reached by the legal subcommittee of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space represented by the big powers, now calls on the nations of the world to extend help to any spacecraft in trouble. It calls on these states to inform immediately the state from which the craft has been launched. Another major clause of the agreement says that if an astronaut is forced to land in the territory of a nation, that nation must extend all necessary

The interesting and logical aspect of the agreement is that all the nations must in times of space e/nergency while extending help tothe spacemen in distress should also keep the United Nations Secretary General informed of developments. This implies that if two nations involved are not "on talking terms" they can still establish contacts through the United Na-

The agreement, unfortunately, does not make any reference to exchange of information regarding accidents whether on the ground or in space which might save one nation from making the mistakes of another. Such an exchange of information could save precious lives.

If the Soviet Union and the United States could exchange details about the accidents that killed the three American astronauts and Soviet cosmonaut Komarov, it would be of great value to both. We hope agreement on this point will not long be delayed.

alised in the production and export of karakul lambskin. The rearing

and grazing, processing and export. of karakul have been one of the oldest and most specialised industries of the country. Karakul export and sales are of considerable importance to the economy. Sales volume and price changes of karakul in foreign markets determine the success and strength of the economy from the international balance of payments point of view.

For years Afghanistan has speci-

For the last two years the balance of payments position in the country has weakened. This is partly due to a decline in the sales proceeds of karakul lambskin from foreign markets. The decline in foreign exchange earnings of karakul has been continuous since 1948. The reasons for it are slow progress in processing of karakul for export in Afghanistan and the market conditions in

The years after World War 11 have developed the U.S. as the most important fur centre of the world. More than 100 types of furs, domestically produced and imported, are utilised by the U.S. fur industry. Before World War I the value of furs available to manfacturers was under \$3 million. By 1965 total turnover in the fur industry was estimated at \$1.5 billion.

the United States and Western Eu-

More recently there seems to be decline in the U.S. fur industry Changes in living conditions, the trend toward casual apparel, style changes and preference for longhaired furs are the major factors

By Observer influencing the U.S. fur trade and market. In fact Afghan karakul has

Afghan Karakul In US, European Markets

natural fur products. the industry, karakul has lost ground to mink. The income of the U.S. consumer has risen to such an extent as to remove karakul from the class of top luxury furs and making it a second choice fur. Fur for the American consumer are classified as expensive, moderate to expensive, modrate and low. In the expensive class, chincilla Fisher Ermine, platina fox, sable and American and Russian mink are included.

The second class (moderately expen-

sive) include beaver, blue-fox, ka-

rakul, seal and leopard. Most other

furs fall in the lower categories. Mink to the American consumer is associated with "formality" and "special occasions". Mink and marten are the most advertised furs, in the U.S., karakul and racoon are the least advertised.

Karakul imports of the U.S. have declined during the past years. The Afghan share of the market decreased from \$33 million in 1948 to \$8,5 million in 1966, Although the volume of U.S. for imports has declined, pricewise the upward trend has kept pace with general price increases in the U.S. for some furs. But karakul prices seem to be declining from an all time high of \$15 per skin to the recent average of \$7.25 per skin.

Such unfavourable conditions are not only for Afghan karakul, they represent the general trend of the States.

making it unstable. Recently artification able to retain a fairly stable cial furs and substitute for pro-proportion of all American karakul ducts have appeared in the market imports. With improvement in price posing threats to the established quotations procedures, sales promolion campains and standardisation of In addition to the general decline in addition grades of skin, Afghan karakul may retain its competitive edge

over the African and Russian skins in News York. The use of karakul in European

markets date back to the 18th century. Before the last World War Western Europe was the most important area for the karakul trade and Afghan karakul was the most popular skin. After the war and with the rise in European purchasing power South Africa became the most important supplier of karakul for the European markets. Today London, Frankfurt, Paris and Rome are the important fur centres of Europe. In West Germany karakul is the prestige item followed by mink, of which it is a leading producer. London as the most important international fur trade centre, sells more Southwest African karakul than Afghan karakul, Pricewise, karakul has had a declining position in London, Britain is not a large fur producer or consumer, but the world's largest exporter. British firms act as brokers and distributors to all fur markets.

Afghan karakul exports to Britan have fluctuated considerably in recent years, Karakul earnings have during the past 10 years decreased from \$7 million to \$4.2 million. But with income increases, European karakul sales should improve to offset the decline in the United

War, Near War And Violence

War, near war and armed violence spatter the map of the globe with blood.

In Asia, Africa and Latin America, trouble spots menace continental peace and threaten to embroil the big powers in new crisis.

The most dangerous situations are in Asia. Any one of a number of them could cause a clash of major powers and imperil the peace of the whole world. There constant menace in what going on in Vietnam, a full-blown war in South Korea, in Hong Kong, in Thailand and on the India-China fronti-

Truce is an uneasy one, Another war simmers in the Ye-

In Africa, Nigeria contends with a civil war, and the Conwith unrest in some provinces. Continent by continent, throughout the vast area known as "the underdeveloped world," prospects look more dismal day

by day.

The United States is considering more U.S. troops to be added to the early half million already fighting the Viet Cong and alleged North Vietnamese. Vietnam remains an obstacle to an approach towards better relations between the two mightiest nuclear powers, the United States and the Soviet Union. Americans still can see no light at the other side of the dark tunnel of conflict in South Vietnam.

Hong Kong represents a serious new threat to peace. Should China decide to apply heavy pressure to drive Britain out of her crown colony, Asian and possibly global war could be

around the corner. The U.S. 7th Behind it is a clash of tribal gr-Fleet, say knowledgeable Washington sources, could become involved

begins to look

threat to peace.

South Korea like another There is evidence that North Ko-

rea wants to start something of a "people's war" in South Korea. There has been an alarming upsurge of guerrilla harassment. North Koreans have penetrated deep into the South, ambushing South Korean military patrols. Nearly 50 South Korean soldiers have been killed since January, and more than 100 North Koreans have been killed or captured since

A war also continues in the Sinai peninsula between Egyptians and Israeli troops plante along the conquered bank of the Suez canal. Settlement of the results of the conflict still seems a distant prospect, and the situation aggrevates U.S.-Soviet relations.

In Yemen, a persistent war remains. The UAR supports a revolutionary regime's troops against tribesmen loyal to the ousted imam, or king King Fai-sal of Saudi Arabia supports the royalists, and his forces glower go with a rebellion in its eastern areas.

In Latin America, there is guerrilla fighting in Bolivia and Colombia, and a threat of more at Egyptian forces, despite their unity in the war with Israel.

Nigeria is beset by a confusing civil war. Once, Nigeria was considered the most hopeful of new, independent African nations. Now the government at Lagos fights secessionists of the Eastern region seeking an independent republic of Biafra. oups and resentment of domination by people of the north. Lagos insists white mercenaries are involved on the secessionists side.

In the Congo, seven years independent from Belgium, white mercenaries played a key part in a rebellion in the eastern area against Joseph D. Mobutu's Kinshasa-formerly Leopoldville-regime.

Rebels and white mercenaries seized Kisangani, formerly Stanleyville, in oriental province, Mobutu claimed to have broken the back of the rebellion, but the situation remains dangerous. Mobutu has charged that Moise Tshombe, one-time prime minister of the Congo and a power in rich Katanga, was behind the rebellion idnaped from Sp ain, Tshombe waits in custody in Algeria for the outcome of a Congo demand that he be sent back to face a death sentence for treason.

The Congo in trouble is always a source of Soviet-American friction in the contest for influence in Africa.

In the last outposts of colonialism in Africa, Portugal bleeds itself economically fighting rebellion.

In Latin America there is violent trouble now, and possibly a good deal more to come, Polivia's government battles organised guerrillas seeking power. Colombia is constantly harassed by armed revolutions.

The advocates of violence likely will carry the day. That will mean a call for more guerrilla activity in other countries, such as Guatemala and ezuela.

(AP)

It would be in the public interest if the Ministry of Public Works set aside certain areas outside the met-

With a reference to the death of Deputy Ahmad Jan an MP from Deh Sabz and his seven year old daughter when a concrete slab fell on them, the paper said, that although accidents occur it is none the less true that if the slab had been constructed in accordance with the technical specifications the MP and his daughter might still be living.

Yesterday's Islah in an editorial

suggested the establishment of a

central organisation for checking

construction activities and making

sure that all new buildings are

constructed in accordance with the

technical specifications advised by

the architect.

As the tempo of development and progress increases so does construction activities. There is a need for an industrial plant, a bridge, school, etc.

The government, for example decides to construct a bridge. The architect prepares the plan and then the construction is handed over to a contractor.

From then on, generally speaking, there is no control over the quality of the materials used or the standard of workmanship. Who is responsible if, after sometime, the bridge collapses drowning a bus with all its passangers, asked the

All this will be attributed to fate. It is about time that a central organisation either within the framework of the Ministry of Public Works or otherwise, be established in order to maintain the construction standards of a particular building before it is put to use.

Yesterday's Anis, too dealt with construction. This time it was suggested that depots for construction materials be established.

ADVERTISING RATES

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

HOME PRESS AT A The editorial emphasised that This would have many advantages. whether we like it or not we now find ourselves in the midst of a construction boom. People building private houses often find it difficult to get material such as bricks, lime, sand, cement etc.

The prices of these commodities are as variable as are their quality. ropolitan area of the city for the depots for such material.

First builders would not have to go out of their way to find the material they need for a particular construction. They would find the materials they need in the depot nearest to their construction site.

The second advantage would be that the prices of these materials would not vary from one place to another. The quality of the materials could also be easily controlled. All this would contribute to more efficient and reliable construction activities.

The Cairo newspaper Al Akhabar Monday quoted a captured Israeli naval officer as saying Israel started the clashes last Friday and Saturday hoping "to set new boundaries" for the already existing Suez ceasefire line

The officer was identified as Lieutenant Jack Kahanov;

According to Al Akhabar he said Israel planned to launch boats carrying the Israeli flag in the Sucz canal just before the arrival of the UN observer team. It would then claim the new ceasefire line in the Middle of the 100-yard-wide waterway separting Egypt and Israel, according to the newspaper.

The paper published pictures of Kahanov and Sergeant Abraham Fidomalansky who it said was captured at the same time last Satur-

Both are scheduled to appear on Cairo television later. Borba of Belgrade writes in commentary that the coming days

might bring "fresh significant as-

pects," concerning solution of the Near East crisis.

The paper emphasises that indications exist among politicians, especially in the United Nations, the belief prevails that solutions must be sought with more complex approach and with greater respect for the real relation of forces in the United Nations Organisation and in the world in general.

"Great efforts are now being made to sketch out such a platform which secures world's qualified support for political achievement of the most fundamental aim-liquidation of the occupation of the Arab soil and elimination of a wider war danger in the Middle East-even if with parallel recognition of some positions which majority of governments in the Middle East do not accept yet," the paper writes.

The Times of Zambia proposed Monday that the Suez Canal be operated temporarily under United Nations supervision to help adjacent countries adversely affected by the

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Bugs Intent To Outlive Human Beings

Who are the enemies of man? A layman is apt to mention such creatures as wild animals like lions, leopards or poisonous snakes or crocodiles as his greatest enemies. Surprisingly, it is not so. It is an irony that the enemies of man can today be defined not as creatures who want to eat him, but those who want to eat with him. To these scientists have bestowed name of pest.

The pest include insects and mites, fungi and bacteria, viruses, rodents, rabbits and birds, monkeys and elephants, and finally weeds. All of these reduce crop yields, sometimes even completely destroy crops, either by living upon them or competing with map for their source of nutriment, or else they cause loss of immense quantitles of food in the field or after harvesting and before it reaches the consumer.

It is difficult to imagine how deadly these enemies can be. The destructive pests and diseases have given rise to wide-spread famines throughout history. The great, famine in Ireland during the forties of the last century was caused by the potato blight disease. It is also said that the grape-vine phyllo-kera pest caused more damage to France than the disastrous

war of 1871. Ceylon was once one of the world's greatest coffee producing countries until rust disease struck it throwing the country practically out of the world market. There are several methods of

control of pests, which can be classified under four categories: mechanical, cultural, che-mical and biological. Mechanical measures involve the removal or destruction of both of pests, disease-infected plants or parts thereof, weeds and parasitic flowering plants by hand or through various types of appliances such as light traps, spades and cutting scissors. Mechanical measures are indispensable in India in the case of elephants and monkeys which destroy a great deal of crops. Fencing against elephants is neither economcial nor very effective. In several parts of north-eastern India, farmers set up high platforms at different places round their fields, from which they throw lighted torches over the advancing hordes of elephants. This results in making the animals turn back towards the forests from which they came,

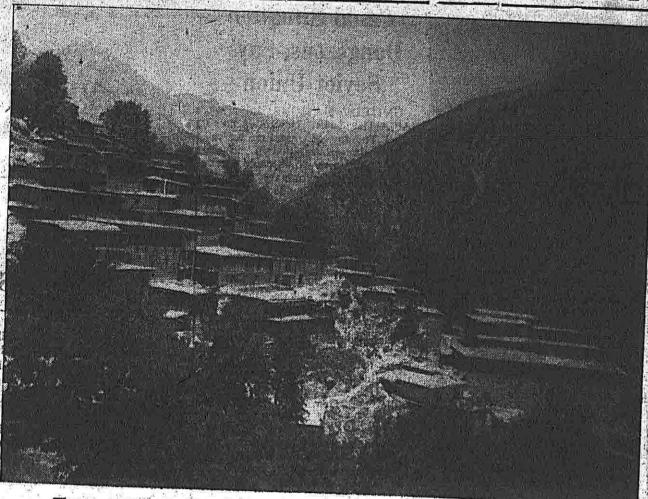
Monkeys cause damage crops and fruit trees not merely by what they eat but also by what they destroy out of sheer mischief. There is no doubt that they are a real menace to

the farmers. A long range solution to this problem would be to evolve some chemical which by mixing with food could be given to monkeys making them sterile. Such experiments have been conducted in Australia with regard to kangaroos.

Cultural control usually consists in evolving such varities of crops and fruits which are resistant to pests and diseases. In India various varities of wheat have been envolved by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute which are resistant to rust. The cotton wilt disease has been more or less eliminated from large tracts in Western India, thanks to the evolution of resistant varities.

The chemical method is most widely prevalent in all countries. This involves the spraying or dusting of crops and plantations, poison baiting against locusts and other pests, including field rats and jackals, dusting or spraying of grain bags and godowns, fumigation of in-fested stocks of various agricul-tural commodities, use of bait sprayers or bait traps with a view to attracting insect pests and killing them and treatment of seeds against seedborne dis-eases. D.D.T., aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, chlordane, toxophene li-

ndane are some of the insecti-(Contd. on page 4)



The green valleys of Nooristan have some of the best wood of the country. The area is famous for its houses of rock and wood

INTERNATIONAL PORTS Roundup

A police doctor Friday conducted He went out in 33 golfed back a three-hour autopsy on British cy- in 34 and could do no worng. clist Tommy Simpson, who collapsed and died Thursday on the 13th stage of Tour De France cycle race, (the 2000 miles race around

STIMULANTS

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The autopsy was ordered to see whether he, 29-year-old former world champion had taken stimulants which could have affected him.

Doctors who attended the autopsy refused to comment when they left the morgue of the Avignon General hospital. But during their surgery, police took in to them two phials of medicine found on Simpson after he collapsed.

It was stated that some of his internal organs and the phials had been sent to the police laboratory in Marseilles.

It was not immediately known when the authorities would release the result of their examination.

FENCING CHAMPS

The Soviet Union defeated Hungary 9-6"Monday night to capture the men's sabre team championship at the 32nd world fencing championship in Montreal.

The Soviet team had to come from behind three times during the final round in order to beat the Hungarian entry.

The four-man Russian sabre team was made up of Edonard Vinokourov, Mark Rakita, Vladimir Mazlymov and Ouimar Mavlikhanov.

Peter Bakonyi, Peter Kovacs, Tamas Novacs and Tibor Pozsa made up the Hungarian squad. The loss put Hungary in second

place in the final official standings behind the Soviet Union. France defeated Poland 9-7 to take third place, leaving Poland in fourth place, and the United States downed West Germany 9-7 to finish fifth. West Germany was sixth.

The victory gave the Soviet Union its third championship in four championship rounds. Rakita won the individual men's sabre title and Viktor Poutiatin captured the men's individual foil honours.

BRILLIANT 67

Roberto de Vicenzo of Argentina shot a brilliant 67, equalling the course record, for 208 and a twoshot lead after 54 holes in the British Open Golf Championship Friday.

De Vicenzo just missed his home hole put for a 66.

Playing a birdle in the second hole with the sun on his back he started playing the sort of golf that has won him everything worthwile in the game.

He got another birdle at the sixth with a 10 foot putt and sank a very tricky putt from a ridge at the short seventh for another birdle.

He carded another birdie at the 13th with a 12 foot putt and yet another birdie at the 14th with a good drive, a four wood into the binker, blasted out to five feet and sank the putt.

He putted the 15th and got yet another birdie on the long 16th. Then he finished in typical player style, watched by thousands, by getting his birdie on the home role.

BOXING LICENCES

Heavyweights Cassius Clay and Sonny Liston are seeking California boxing licences, but so far there's no indication the two plan to fight each other.

before the California Athletic Commission today.

Liston, then champion, was refused a California license in 1964 after meeting in a title bout with Clay. The match was leveled in Miami 1964 with Clay emerging with the crown.

"The applications are independent of each other," said the Commission Executive Secretary, Bob Turley. "So far as I know neither knows the other is applying ...

The California commission has taken no stand against Clay, who's been stripped of his crown by the World Boxing Association and the New York State Atheletic Commission. Liston has been denied a California license because of alleged connection with unsavory managers, but he says he's his own manager now.

In a press conference in Oakland, Clay said he was seeking a California license to fight in Oakland in late August or early September with all but \$100 of his purse to go to the Martin Luther King Foundation. He said Floyd Patterson. whom he choice as an opponent but "Liston would be a good contender -he could beat anyone in the homemade tournament,"

Clay testified he did not know that Liston was seeking a California license.



"No other way to cure you of the hunting fever."

ALTITUDE EFFECTS

A dozen leading sports medicine specialists from abroad and their Mexican counterparts began a three day technical study of the likely effects of altitude on Olympic ath-

letes in Mexico city.
Architect Pedro Ramirez Vazquez, president of the Mexican Olympics organising committee formally declared open the first international seminar for the study of Olympic athletes.

The aim of the seminar as to study the genetic and biological factors which enable an individual to become a world champion. Their particular interest is in assessing how these factors may be affected in October 1968 by Mexico city's 7,478 feet altitude above sea level.

HANIF V. TURNER

Hanif Mohammad, the captain of the Pakistani touring team, and his teammate Majid Jehangir are both playing in the Charrington at Lord's in London on July

Hanif has been drawn to play David Turner, the 18-year-old Hampshire batsman, in the preliminary round, in which Majid has a bye. Majid plays either England Cap-

tain Brain Close or Johs Harvey-(Derbyshire) in the first round.

Winner of the Hanif v. Turner match comes up against Kent's Alan Dixon in the first round,

CHAMP TO SEE FIGHT

Walter McGowan, the British and empire bantamweight boxing champion, leaves London today to see the world flyweight title fight in Bangkok on Sunday between the holder, Chartchai Chionoi and Puntip Keosuriya.

He will be accompanied by promoter Jack Solomons who has the agreement of both men to defend against McGorown in London in September.

The Scottish boxer hopes to be allowed to visit troops in Aden to give exhibition bouts on his way

LAST TRAINING

Swimmers from nine countries held their last day of training Saturday before leaving Sunday on the annual Capri Naples swimming marathon.

Italy's Giulio Travaglio, a 23-yearold professional who won the race last year, was favored to win again with close competition by Argentina's Roberto Reta, 32, and Yugoslavia's Adino Boiadzipyi.

QUESTION DEADLOCK

The Executive Committee of the International Federation of University Sports (FISU) was still deadlocked on the question of name North Korea should be allowwhat ed to participate under in the universiade due to begin in Tokyo on August 26.

The main stumbling block is Ja-The main stumbling block is Japan's opposition to the title "Demo-nomenon discovered by Lebedev is cratic Peoples' Republic of North Korea" because she does not have any diplomatic relations with North

The East bloc countries have threatened to boycott the international university games in Tokyo unless North Korea is, allowed to use it official name.

The committee sent two delegates -M. Olic of Yugoslavia and M. Laboureau of France-to consult the International Athletic Federation in London on the possible compromise.

LAND OF FABLES By K. Habibi First passing through a desert of Jalalabad, north then through some villages, the road to Chaga Sarai follows the Kunar river as far as the capital of Kunar.

Another day of hard riding brings one to the gateway of Nooristan, a remote place of utmost beauty and only some 50 years ago a forbidden area. A number of valleys make this a scenic spot where wood is expertly carved and the houses are built

of rock. This is the area where level land is rarely found. Turbulent streams springing from the mountain tops form the mighty Kunar river which only the natives dare to The narrow strip of road always

lies close to corn fields along the way to Chaga Sarai where the Kunar and Panj rivers meet. Here the road diverts one leading to Nooristan and the other to Panjsher.

Kamdesh, the centre of Nooristan is a days ride from the Kunar capital. After that, the rest of the road is unmotorable and it takes another day of walking to reach the verdant valleys of the area starting with Dare Nour.

Just near the entrance to the valley, by the side of the road is a graveyard where the famous poet of the area, Tawakul, rests in peace. The long journey reminds one of his lines:

With fading sight here I wait For my love to pass in gaily gait One is also able to see the Saghe hill and Chata, places made famous

by Said Kemal who, in search of Rohani, shed tears and left the following verse among the people. Red tulips will only blossom in the land

Where lovers' blood flows at every In one nook of the graveyard

there are several gigantic trees un-

REMOTE NOORISTAN Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

Under the heading of "Arab Re-

fugees", Ittefaqi Islam of Herat

says that in 1947 it was decided that

what was at that time a unified Pa-

lestine should be divided into two

parts. One part of it became the

territory of Israel, established as the

result of an intrigue in the heart of

Arab land. It was from this part

that hundreds of thousands of

Arabs were driven out of their

homes and since then they have

derneath which is the shrine of Khwaja Nour. Many believe that the name of Dare Nour and the mentioned shrine are related. They also say that before Islam the valley probably had a different name. Its present name was given after only the advent of Islam.

This valley is broken up into many smaller valleys with scattered hamlets. The natives speak Pashyai and also understand Pashto. It has little farming land due to the rough terrain but bananas, figs and loquat trees and grapevines abound. Wild game is also plentiful.

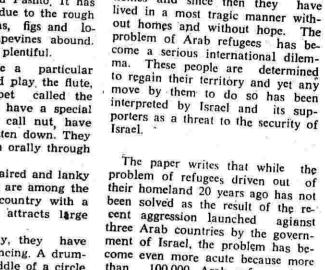
The people have a particular liking for music and play the flute, drum, and a trumpet called the surnaie. Their songs have a special syllable which they call nut, have not as yet been written down. They are still passed down orally through the generations.

Green eyed, long haired and lanky youths of the valleys are among the best dancers in the country with a rousing style that attracts large crowds.

Unfamiliar to many, they have their own style of dancing. A drummer stands in the middle of a circle of dancers who carry velvet handkerchiefs which they swirl around in the air.

With the beat of the drum the dance starts with fast but accurate steps. Beating their feet on the ground, jumping violently they lose sight and sense as they circle around the drummer. Singing gaily in their langauge they come to a pause, whistle in unison, dance a few slow steps and wistle once more.

Once again tossing their hair sprightly about, they dance raising the grey dust until finanlly they stop exhausted and another round is to follow soon.



Arabs are concerned. In his recent speech to the United Nations General Assembly King Hussein of Jordan confirmed the news that Israel has driven out in a most cruel manner thousands of Arabs from their homeland. He called upon member nations to focus their attention upon this point and do something about it. The paper says it is for the United Nations to find a just solution to this problem as also the problem of Israel's recent aggression and its occupation of large Arab territories. It will be regrettable if on account of the wrong stand adopted by some member nations the world body is unable to undo a wrong, the paper

than 100,000 Arab refugees have

been expelled from their homes. Is-

rael refuses to allow even elemen-

tary human rights as far as these

In an editorial on the export trade, Ittefaqi Islam hopes that both our exporters and also carpet pro ducers in Afghanistan have a worldwide reputation and it will be unfortunate if we are not able to keep this status in foreign markets. The paper says that there are other countries who produce and export socalled oriental carpets. Perhaps hey are doing more in the field of better marketing and improved production.

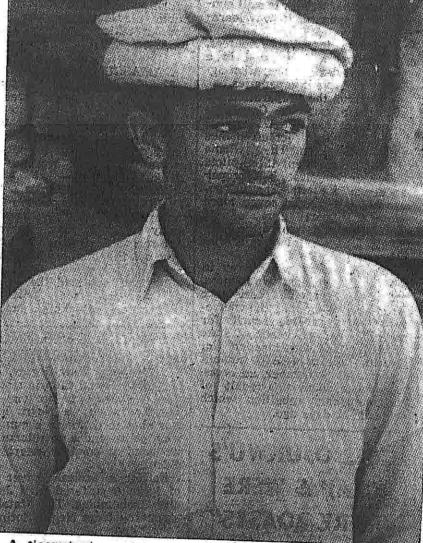
concludes.

The paper adds that in the past carpets have formed a major source of foreign income and this must continue to be so in the future. It says that as far as increasing the sale of carpets abroad is concerned, those engaged in this field should bear in mind two points. First, they should study how we can improve the quality of our carpets. The thread used in carpets and the colours should be safe and reliable. Complaints are heard that some of our producers are not using good quality dyes and wool. Second, we should resort to most modern marketing methods in foreign countries. Our exporters still refuse to grasp the meaning of publicity and advertising in foreign countries for the sale of products.

Faryab, published in Maimana, the centre of Faryab province, in an editorial urges the importance of publicity programmes for bringing about basic reform in our agriculture. The paper feels that while we are anxious to introduce better seeds, modern agricultural implements and chemical fertiliser in our farming areas in order to increase our production, it should be borne in mind that our aims cannot be achieved without enlightening our farmers. The paper suggests that the Ministry of Agriculture and also our media of mass communication should devise a special and widespread programme in this regard so that people living in rural areas really grasp the meaning of modern agricultural methods and benefit from them.

Helmand, published in Bost, the centre of the western province of Helmand, in an editorial says that if cottage industries in the northern parts of Helmand province are expanded and assisted they will have a marked effect on the lives of the people of that area and raise their living standards. It says that in areas such as Moosa Kala, Zameendawar and Nauzad many handicrafts are popular and if the Ministry of Mines and Industries, which devised a special programme for the development of small and cottage industries, steps in and provides material assistance and expert guidance to the prople engaged in these industries it will be of great benefit to the people of that area.

Toloi Afghan of Kandahar, published in western Afghanistan, discusses the use of chemical fertiliser in agriculture. It hopes that with completion of the factory in northern Afghanistan more fertiliser will be made available and farmers will also find the real benefits of using fertiliser.



A Nooristani youth wearing native product.

Electricity From The Pressue Of Light

According to the theory of rela- ents generated in the laser spark for tivity, quanta of light have zero rest mass and must always move at the velocity of light, the highest possible speed in nature. Everyone apparently proved this point in his or her childhood, trying to catch a sunray.

By the same theory, however, quanta of light, moving at . such speed must come by mass which can have a tangible effect on matter. What is known as light pressure was observed by the Russian physicist Pyotr Lebedev as early as 1899.

Since Lebedev caused - light to actuate aluminium wheels physicists have discovered many more effects due to the dual nature of light, this combination of a corpuscular stream and wave oscillations. Among other things they have come upon photoelectricity, the light pressure that bends away the tails of comets, and even devised "solar sails" which will some time in the future carry spaceships over long distances, without rocket engines or other prime movers.

It has been thought that the phewell studied and cannot promise anything new to scientists. At least it was so until quite recently, before it has been discovered at the Institute founded by and bearing the name of Lebedev that the effect of light quanta on matter is something more than simple mechanical pressure.

At first, a team of research workers under Vladek Korobkin noticed that the light flash at the focus of a laser beam was accompanied by unexpected magnetic fields. They were apparently established by the currsome unknown reason.

The mysterious phenomenon has now been explained by Gourghen Askarian of the same institute and his co-workers Alla Smirnova and Valentin Studenov. They have shown that the currents are generated by the pressure of light.

Subtle experiments were conducted to prove this idea lying in the mainstream of traditional physical concepts.

A laser beam was made to fall on a tilting metal target surrounded by sensitive detectors. After the parameters of the fields due to the surface current generated in the illuminated target were measured, the target was moved through 90. The flow of current reversed. A simlar event was observed in the plasma torch which, as is known, also conducts current well.

The phenomenon is fairly simple in its origin, As they strike at the surface of the target, quanta of light are absorbed by the electrons of the target material. This additional impulse causes the electrons to flow in an orderly manner, and this is an electric current. Thus, before they transmit the pressure of light to the material, the electrons produce an electric current.

The generation of currents under the action of a laser beam is not the only instant where electromagnetic pressure is at work. A similar action can take place when the ionospheric plasma absorbs radio waves or when the sun produces powerful flares,

Thus, a new page has been added to the case-history of light pressure which has seemed exhausted.

(APN)

IRAM AIR

(Continued from page 2) cides and cuprous oxide, various preparations of mercury or copper are some of the fungicides which have been widely used in the world.

The wrong use of pesticides, however, can be dangerous. In 1957 and 1958 large dozes of certain chemicals were given in southern States of the U.S. to annihilate the fire-ant in some 2.5 million acres. Immediately fish, wildlife, livestock and poulbegan to die. It was estimated that the programme of eradication cost the people of the area at least \$15 million in

USSR To Build East Pakistan **Power Plant**

DACCA, July 19, (Tass).—A power station is to be constructed at Gorazal, East Pakistan, with the assistance of the Soviet Union. A contract to this effect was signed here today. 55,000 turbines will be each watts Leningrad, from and boilers for the power station are to be manufactured in Taganrog. Specialists of the Moscow branch of Teploelectroproekt, who are now visiting here, have designed the project. After the monsoon is over-early next November-the first piles of the foundation for the power station will be driven into the ground

The Soviet Union will render assistance to Pakistan not only in the construction of the power station, but also in the training of specialists for the station. A group of Pakistani engineers and technicians will be delegated to the Soviet Union to get training in maintenance.

The station will begin supplying power early in 1969.

Pakistan, FRG To Sign Credit Deal

BONN, July 19, (Reuter).-Pakistan's ambassador in Bonn, Abdur Rahman Khan, yesterday initialled an agreement with the West German government, providing aid for Pakistan's current economic development

It formalises West Germany's promise of a share in the 120 million Mark credits the Pakistan consortium of the 21-nation Organisation for Economic Cooperation (OECD) has agreed to provide. These will go towards financial year, part of Pakistan's third five-year plan.

The agreement, intialled on the West German side by Dr. Franz Klamser, a senior official of the Economic Cooperation Ministry, is to be signed in Rawalpindi shortly, a ministry spokesman said.

It provides credits for urgent civil imports such fertilisers to help Pakistan's food production policy.

The agreement includes longterm credits for a series of projects on which Pakistan has still to submit final details, the spokesman said.

It also states the West German government's readiness to provide financial guarantees of up 35 million marks for private German exports to Pakistan.

Weather Forecast

Skies throughout the country will be predominantly clear. Yesterday Farah was the warmest region of the country with a high of 41 C, 109 F. The coldest area of the coun-

try was North Salang with a low of 4 C, 39 F.

The temperature in Kabul at 9:30 a.m. was 27 C, 80 F. Yesterday's temperatures:

"The self-self-self-self-self-self-self-self-	o de la caracteria de l	
Kabul	30 C	16 C
1270% =0 55	86 F	61 F
Kandahar	40 C	22 C
	104 F	72 F
Herat	36 C	19 C
	97 F	66 F
Jalalabad	39 C	25 C
	102 F	77 F
Gardez	28 C	16 C
	82 FC	61 F
Mazare Sharif	39 C	25 C
	102 F	77 F



ARIANA CINEMA At 3,5, 7:30 and 9:30, p.m. American cinemascope colour film in Farsi THE SON OF CAP-TAIN BLOOD

PARK CINEMA At 2:30, 5:30, 8, and 10 p.m. American cinemascope colour film in Farsi, THE SON OF CAP-TAIN BLOOD

destroy the fire-ant.

One of the most difficult aspects of chemical control of insects is the fact that they tend to become resistant to pesticides. There are generally a few insects, as there are generally a few people, within any population who are capable of facing almost anything. Some of these can survive the attack. When the rest of the insects die they have the field to themselves and begin to multiply, transferring their ability to tolerate the chemicals to their offspring. "The houseflies of the world," it is

ing immunity to DDT. Resistance to chemicals is a big problem. One scientist said: Bugs are biological marvels. They have every intention of outliving us and it would be a serious mistake to underestimate them.

said, "are united in their grow-

One of the latest methods of eradicating pests is the use of sterile-male technique. This technique which sounds rather like a science fiction fantasy has had good success. By this technique, the males are treated with atomic radiation at levels not great enough to kill them or even to reduce their vigour but nevertheless to make them sterile. These sterile males are then let loose in millions to fight with other males for the females. The interesting thing in insects is that the females remain monogamous. Thus without being romantically disillusioned, insects lose their reproduction capacity. "This is one of the world's clearest demonstrations of the peaceful possibilities of atomic energy, though a great many sterile male insects may violently disagree."

Congo Asks For More Aid To Repel Mercenaries

KINSHASA, Congo, July 19, (AP).—American C-130 military transport planes have carried 150 Congolese paratroops to still simmering Kisangani, it was learned Monday,

According to reliable sources. paratroops will be used in a search and destroy operation against fugitive mercenaries.

As part of the preparation for the same effort, the Congolese government has asked the Ghanaians to supply jet air planes and more pilots. The Ghana government has sent three pilots to fly the Congolese T-28 propeller driven fighters. The Congolese have requested seven more pilots, a support group of 17 technicians and two of the Ghana air force's Italian-built jet fighters.

The Ghanaians would stay in the country at least two months, not only to provide assistance in any move against the mercenaries but to provide security for nervous African heads of state attending the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit meeting in September, an occasion now in doubt as a result of the mercenary rebellion which erupted 12 days ago.

COL. OJUKWU'S **CLAIMS WERE** "MERE BOASTS"

LAGOS, July 19, (DPA).—The Nigerian federal army has driven Eastern Nigerian troops "far back" on the two fronts of Ogoia in the southeast and Nsukka in the north east, according to un official statement here Tuesday.

The main towns of the two areas had since been captured by federal troops.

A report from the fronts says rebel troops continued to lose men and weapons.

Colonel Usman Hassankatsina, who arrived here from the battlefield, told newsmen yesterday that the Eastern Nigerian army of Colonel Ojukwu could have been crushed long ago if proper military operations had

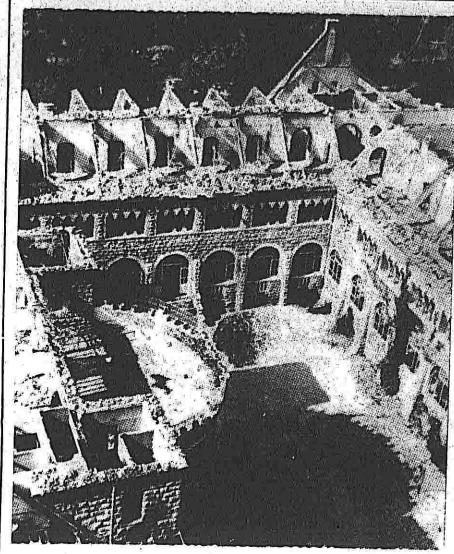
been mounted. What was going on now was a 'police action" and everyone was concerned about saving lives. Katsina dismissed as a "mere boast" Ojukwu's earlier Lagos for Port Harcourt,

Africa could subdue him. Katsina also said that during his stay on the battlefield Eastern Nigerians threw bombs from a helicopter but these burst in midair and had no effect on

the federal troops. Meanwhile the evacuation of foreigners in the East took a positive turn Tuesday when the Italian vessel Isonzo left Lagos for port Harcourt, in Eastern Nigeria.

The federal government gave the green light for the ship to go to the East, and this will be the first vessel to go through the blockade.

Evacuation of the 845 foreigners, predominantly British and American, is expected to be completed by today.



The Al-Muttala'a Hospital in Ougusta Victoria, Jerusalem, after Israeli air attack, during the Arab-Israel war

COLOMBO, July 19, (DPA).-Malaysian Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives, H.M.G. Bin Jawai arrived here yesterday for a five-day official visit to discuss with the Ceylonese government Malaysian assistance for Ceylon's palm oil indus-

BONN, July 19, (DPA).—The West German government has donated 30,00 marks as a contribution to the relief programme for the victims of the latest flood catastrophe in the African Republic of Dahomey, the Bonn Foreign Office announced yes-

DAMASCUS, July 19, (DPA) The President of the International Red Cross Committee, N. Gonard, arrived here yesterday for a two-day visit and talks with the Syrian government on relief programme for the victims of the Arab-Israeli war.

PASADENA, California, July 9. (AP) —Jet Fropulsion Lab oratory scientists gave up Tuesday trying to coax Surveyor 4 to respond from the moon, writing off the mission as a failu-

A spokesman said the Canberra, Australia, and Goldstone, Californian tracking stations

LOOTER GETS SHOT IN NEWARK DUEL

NEWARK, New Jersey, July 19, (AP) -Racial calm in riot-plagued Newark was broken early Tuesday when a Negro looter was shot to death in a gun duel with police and a patrolman was wounded in another nearby incident.

Earlier a taxicab driver died of injuries suffered in a Jersey city firebombing. The fatalities stemming from Negro rioting in New Jersey now stands at 27.

War Crimes

(Contd. from page 1) eign Minister Jacob Malik for the third time since his arrival in Cairo Tuesday last week.

But details of the meeting, which took place a few hours after Boumedienne and Aref had left Cairo for Moscow, were not released.

A DPA dispatch said the UAR has warned against the consequences of any Israeli attempt to launch boats in the Suez Canal. In a note from UAR Ambassador

Mohammed el-Kony to United Nations Secretary-General U Thant, the UAR government said it would have no alternative in the face of such "provocations" but to open fire on the Israeli boats in the canal or its adjoining lake.

The chief of the UN Ceasefire Commission, Gen. Odd Bull, had been informed that the Israelis Monday had launched nine new landing craft in the Bitter Lake. Meanwhile two Israeli soldiers,

captured when trying to launch a boat on the Suez Canal, were interviewed on Cairo television Sunday night. One of the prisoners, a 20-yearold lieutenant, said, "We wanted to

the Suez Canal." Both prisoners had received orders to launch their boat, hoist the Israeli flag and demonstratively sail along the east side of the canal.

show that the Israeli flag flies over

Political observers in the UAR capital believe that the statements from the two Israeli prisoners confirms the assumption that Israel intends to reinforce its demand for the ceasefire to run down the centre of the canal through the launching of boats in canal waters.

sent signals to the 2,240-pound vehicle Monday and early Tuesday, but received no response.

BONN, July 19, (DPA).--West Germany will take part in the next world's fair to be held in Osaka, Japan, in 1970 the economics Ministry announced here yesterday. Because of a tight budget, the West German contribution will be limited to technical industrial displays cultural attractions.

CAIRO, July 19, (DPA).-Twenty-two kilograms of gold, among them two thousand gold coins weighing a total of 15.8 kilograms, have been collected here for the war effort. The coins were presented to famed Arab singer, Om Kolsum, who chairs the National Committee of Egyptian Women, by former Saudi Arabian King, Ibn Saud. Om Kalsum also intends to donate some of her jewels "to set a good example."

CAIRO, July 19, (DPA).-The commander of the Soviet fleet units in Alexandria and Port Admiral Nikolayevitch, visited the UAR capital yesterday. A Soviet destroyer on Monday joined the Soviet navy units in the Suez Canal harbour of Port Said.

PARIS, July 19, (DPA).-Mysterious unidentified objects, believed by some people to be flying saucers, were sighted at various parts over France Monday night. But observatories reported yesterday no unusual observations, leading experts to conclude that the objects could be attributed to natural cosmic or meteorites.

JOHANNESBURG, July 19, (DPA),—A delegation of Portuguese experts and diplomats was to arrive in Pretoria yesterday to discuss practical cooperation between Portugal and South Africa on development of water resources in the southern part of the African continent. The talks, will concentrate largely on two projects on the Zambesi and Kunene rivers.

World Monetary System Discussed In London Meeting

LONDON, July 19, (DPA).-The "club of ten" devoted the second and last day of its session here to drafting a plan for a reform of the international monetary system. It is to be submitted to the con-

ference of the International Monetary Fund scheduled to be held in Rio de Janeiro next September.

The delegates to the current sesesion are the ministers finance or economics and the leading bankers of the 10 leading industrialised nations-Belgium, Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United States and West Germany.

Some delegates attempted to bridge the gap between France and the United States over the question of how to increase international liquidity.

Both France and the United States agreed that additional liquidity was necessary for the expansion of international trade.

They had however differences of opinion over the drawing rights with the International Monetary Fund.

Canal Situation Dangerous, Says Soviet Union

UNITED NATIONS, July 19. (AP).—The Soviet Union accused Israel Tuesday of creating an exremely dangerous situation in the Suez Canal area "that could develop into a wider military conflict." The charge was made in a letter

from Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko to the president of the UN Security Council, Ethiopian Ambassador Endalkachew Makonnen. But Gromyko made no request for a Council meeting to consider the 'new acts of aggression" by Israel against the UAR and the other Arab

Gromyko's letter came on the heels of a warning from the UAR that it would fire upon any Israeli vessel that attempted any patrol activity in the Suez Canal.

A UN spokesman said, meanwhile, that Gen. Odd Bull, Norwegian Chief of Staff for the Palestine Truce Supervisory Organisation, had stationed seven observers at Ismalia, on the western side, and seven observers at El Qantara on the eastern side of the canal all from his present staff.

Gen. Bull is still engaged in recruiting an additional 25 observers for the UN operation in the canal sector.

The seven at Ismalia included four Swedes, two Frenchmen and a New Zealander and the seven at El Qantara, four Swedes, an Australian, a Belgian and an Italian.

Back From Moscow

(Contd. from page 1) called acts that "constitute flagrant violation of the elementary principles of humanity." These acts included "torture of captives, wounded and civilians by barbaric means."

Cairo said it had "conclusive evidence" to support its charges and invited Red Cross officials to visit hospitals "to witness the tragic and shamefull results of these inhuman acts and requests that necessary investigations be conducted in the areas occupied by the Israeli authorities.

These other alleged violations in the docuwere mentioned

-Bombardment of hospitals and ambulances in spite of distinct markings of them. -Extermination of great num-

bers of the wounded. Bombarding cities, villages, youth camps and schools with napalm bombs.

-Forcing great numbers of the members of our armed forces and of the civilians to walk long distances in the Sinai desert, and keeping food, water and medical care from them, which caused the death of many.

HOME BRIEFS

MAIMANA, July 19, (Bakhtar) A seminar on foodgrains and ways to stop hoarding was held here yesterday. Governor Sayed Mohammad Qasim presided. Officials and elders who attended the seminar heard the new law on the sale and purchase of foodgrains.

KABUL, July 19, (Bakhtar).-A new road has been constructed between Sarobie woleswali and the Ozbeen area. The road is 20 km. long and four metres wide.

KABUL, July 19, (Bakhtar).-Fifteen boys and girls have graduated from the 15th typing course of the Women's Institute.

The final examination was held yesterday under the supervision of a team from the Ministry of Education and the Women's Institute.

Twenty-six students have enrolled for the next course.

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let at the same place. Please contact Afghan Advertising Agency.

EEC GIVES \$ 1000 M. AID TO AFRICANS

BRUSSELS, July 19, (AP).—The European Common Market six have spent more than one billion dollars on aid to the associated African states, a Common Market press release said Monday.

Annual aid averaged \$125 million. Aid covers commitments of the first and second European Development Fund for the benefit of the-African states and Madagascar. and overseas countries and ter-'o-

The real period of operation was eight years, beginning February 1959. Common Market financial commitments in the African countries were for non-payable grants and loans on special terms.

They served to finance economic and social investments, aid to diversification of production and aid to production, technical assistance, technical supervision and administrative expenses.

KIESINGER TO VISIT WASHINGTON IN AUG.

BONN, Germany, July 19, (AP) -Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger will go to Washington Aug. 15 and 16 for talks with President Johnson, a government spokesman announced Tuesday. The spokesman, Karl-Guenther

von Hase, said Kiesinger will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Willy Brandt. Keisinger had scheduled a trip to Washington

on July 7 and 8. However, it was postponed at the last moment because of cabinet debate on financial and economic planning for the next four years.

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