

2-6-1964

## Kabul Times (February 6, 1964, vol. 2, no. 283)

Bakhtar News Agency

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## THE WEATHER

Minimum Max -2°C.  
Minimum -11°C.  
Sun sets today at 5-30 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 6-35 a.m.  
Tomorrow's Outlook:  
Slightly cloudy  
—Forecast by Air Authority

# KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS  
Shar-e-naw; Khyber Restaurant  
Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque  
International Club; Pamir Cinema

VOL. NO. 283.

KABUL THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1964. (DALWA 16, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE Af 1

## CYPRUS PRESIDENT HAS IN FACT TURNED-DOWN NATO FORCE PLAN, GREEK CYPRIOT SOURCES REVEAL

NICOSIA, Cyprus, February 6, (AP).—CYPRUS President Archbishop Makarios has definitely rejected as unacceptable the Anglo-American proposals for maintaining peace on this troubled island, it was reiterated here Wednesday by a high Greek Cypriot government source.

The source revealed that in his official reply delivered to the British and American governments Tuesday President Makarios said that acceptance of their plan would amount to the takeover of the functions of the Cyprus government by an outside body.

The source said President Makarios' reply, in addition to stating why the Anglo-American plan was unacceptable to him, also gave his views on how a solution to the Cyprus problem should be tackled.

The high Greek-Cypriot source said Makarios' reply sums up his own views in four points:

1. The principle of stationing an international force in Cyprus is accepted.

2. Such forces must be under the control of the United Nations Security Council. The Anglo-American plan provides for posting American and other troops drawn from NATO countries only under a NATO oriented committee.

3. The Greek and Turkish government forces should be excluded from participating in the international peace-keeping force.

4. Terms of reference for the force should include protection of the territorial integrity of Cyprus and assist in restoring normal conditions. Makarios is currently accusing Turkey of threatening to invade Cyprus to support the Turkish-Cypriot minority plan to partition the island.

Turkey, according to DPA, is waiting for the result of British-U.S. talks on the reply by President Makarios to British proposals for the establishment of an international (NATO) peace-keeping force to be sent to the strife-torn island, Turkish Foreign Minister Feridun Erkin stated in Ankara Wednesday.

Following a cabinet session, also attended by Turkish Chief of Staff General Sunay, Erkin said the reply by Makarios did not necessarily mean acceptance of the British-U.S. plan for a NATO peace-keeping force, although British and U.S. quarters also did not consider the reply an outright rejection.

Erkin warned that in case of a rejection by Makarios Turkey would automatically regain her right of unilateral intervention in Cyprus, suspended by the British-U.S. plan for a period of three months.

—Erkin this afternoon also received the British and U.S. Ambassadors to Turkey and at this meeting stressed again that his country would insist upon its requests and was extremely interested in the realisation of the plan for a NATO peace-keeping force on Cyprus.

In Washington, NATO Secretary-General Dirk Stikker told journalists he was optimistic about the outcome of the current Cyprus problem.

He said his optimism was based on information he had received Wednesday.

Stikker had a discussion on the Cyprus problem with U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson for half an hour.

The White House meeting concluded his detailed discussion of NATO defence questions.

He had previously met with US Defence Secretary Robert McNamara, Secretary of State Dean Rusk, as well as General Maxwell Taylor, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff and McGeorge Bundy, Political Adviser of President Johnson.

While the Cyprus question had been discussed in detail, Stikker emphasized that Cyprus did not fall within NATO territory.

He added that he was deeply concerned about the strife on the Mediterranean island, but that the NATO alliance was not directly involved.

He expressed his satisfaction over understanding shown by both Greece and Turkey of possible effects on NATO in connection with the Cyprus conflict, if the differences between the two countries should increase.

Today Stikker will visit the NATO Atlantic headquarters in Norfolk, Virginia and then he will return to Paris.

The West German Government temporarily postponed Wednesday a decision on the participation of West German troops in the British-proposed international (NATO) peace-keeping force for Cyprus.

The postponement was decided upon after the Bonn Government had been informed by the British government on the answer by Cypriot President Makarios to the proposed peace-keeping action.

British Prime Minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home late last night called British Defence Secretary Peter Thorneycroft, Commonwealth Secretary Duncan Sandys and Minister without portfolio, Lord Carrington to his offices at 10 Downing Street to discuss the Cyprus question.

However, no details of the half hour meeting have been revealed.

In the meantime, the Turkish-Cypriot delegation has announced it will leave London tomorrow as it does not consider its further presence in London worthwhile.

However, a spokesman for the delegation said, they would be willing to return at a later date, if necessary.

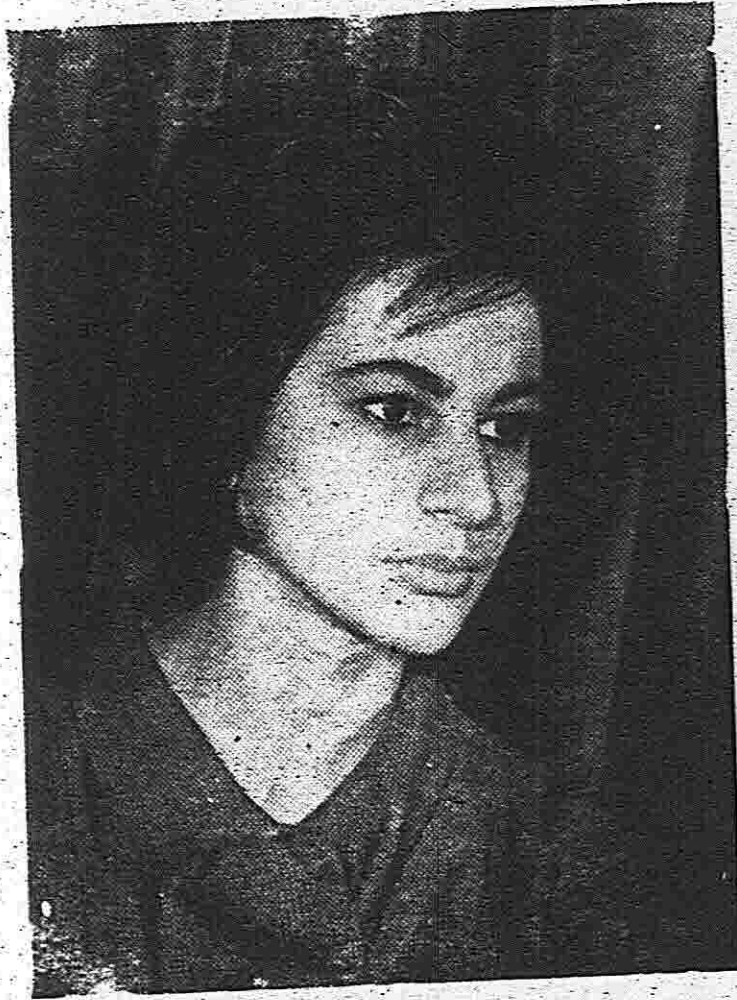
Several hundred American women and children who have been evacuated from Cyprus, arrived in Beirut last night.

A total of 1200 U.S. citizens are to be evacuated to Beirut to await here further developments on the strife torn island.

Evacuation measures were started following the bombing Tuesday of the U.S. Embassy in Nicosia.

Although no one was injured, authorities decided to fly women and children out of the troubled area.

## HRH PRINCE NADIR MARRIES MISS. LAILUMA



KABUL, Feb. 6.—The Department of Royal Protocol announces that the Nikah (Marriage) ceremony of His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad Nadir with Miss Lailuma

will be performed Thursday afternoon before His Majesty the King at Chiltan Palace. The Henna (Wedding) ceremony was held Friday

evening at Dilkusha Palace in the presence of Their Majesties the King and Queen. The Prince is 23 and his bride is 22.

## India Invites Pakistan To Renounce Use Of Force In Settling Their Feuds Chagla Urges Paks Consider Right To Self-Determination For Pakhtunistan

UNITED NATIONS, New York, February 6, (DPA).—INDIAN Minister of Education Mohamed Ali Chagla last night before the United Nations Security Council appealed to Pakistan to agree to a joint Indian-Pakistani declaration never to settle their differences with weapons.

He stressed that India desperately wished to live in friendly and sincere relations with Pakistan.

The appeal came at the end of a two hour long reply to Pakistan's charges that India wished to incorporate Kashmir into the Indian Union.

His talk, while held calmly, was spiked with sharp attacks against Pakistan.

He said the basic principle of Pakistan's foreign policy was opposition against India in any case.

He said Pakistan was not justified in calling on the Security Council to discuss the Kashmir question again.

Chagla, commenting on Pakistan's China policy, said "responsible Pakistani leaders" had claimed Pakistan was driven into Communist China's arms by India's Kashmir policy.

But because China did not relish this justification of Pakistan's pro-China attitude, Pakistan had changed its direction and had declared that Pakistan would support China even after the Kashmir problem had been solved.

"In other words, Pakistan's current hostile attitude toward India is not based only on the Kashmir problem, but has deeper roots," Chagla said.

He accused Pakistan of striving to sow confusion and discord in India. He charged it with wanting to weaken India economically and politically.

According to Reuter Chagla said: Pakistan possesses the happy gift of preaching what she has

herself never practised. She asks us to hold a plebiscite in Kashmir without even so much as thinking of holding an election in her own country. She wants us to concede the principle of self-determination to a constituent part of our country without looking nearer home to see what the position is with regard to her own constituent parts.

"Has she ever thought of permitting self-determination to the Pathans who want a state of their own, which is described as Pakhtunistan?"

The Foreign Minister of Pakistan had characterised India's presence in Kashmir as colonial.

"I regret, Mr. President that he has allowed himself to make such an outrageous allegation against my country," the Indian delegate said. "He is either ignorant or chooses to ignore the history of India during the last 50 years. He might not have forgotten our struggle against colonialism, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, a long drawn struggle against the mightiest empire in history that brought about freedom for India and of his own country. He cannot be unaware of the tremendous impact of the Indian movement against colonialism on all freedom movements in Asia and Africa and the inspiration it provided and continues to provide for such movements all over the world."

To malign such a country as colonial showed the height of prejudice. The fact was that Kashmir had, since the dawn of history, been a part of India, a re-

## His Majesty Greets H.E. Gopallawa On Ceylon National Day

KABUL, Feb. 6.—A congratulatory telegramme has been dispatched on behalf of His Majesty the King to His Excellency William Gopallawa, Governor General of Ceylon congratulating him on the anniversary of the Ceylon National Day.

## US Officials Say Ghana Anti-American Riot Was Organized By Government

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, (AP).—U.S. administration specialists on Africa said Wednesday they were all convinced Tuesday's anti-American demonstrations in Accra, the capital of Ghana, were organized by the government of President Kwame Nkrumah and were planned in advance.

It is known in Washington that communists, including the Accra correspondent of Tass, the Soviet news agency, were tipped off that a "spontaneous" demonstration would occur, and they were on the scene well before the mob converged on the embassy. In fact, the Tass reporter parked his car in the U.S. Embassy compound.

pository of Indian culture and heritage. It had shared fully in the vicissitude of Indian history.

"To say that Kashmir is under India's colonial hold is gross calumny and an insult to the people of Kashmir who are Indians and have been Indians ever since one can remember. The fact is, Mr. President, that it is time Pakistan examined its own conscience and looked into its own heart and asked itself how it is that it is holding two-fifths of Kashmir, that if anything is colonial occupation."



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

FEBRUARY 6, 1964

Critical Situation Of  
Cyprus

Peece land quite has once again broken in the troubled island of Cyprus and the dispute groups seem to be not in a best position of accepting a plan under which life in Cyprus will return to normal. While the Turkish community on the island has consistently demanded that their rights and security have been violated by the Greek Cypriots on the island, the latter have maintained that the present set-up arranged in that country's constitution is not working properly and President Makarios has threatened that he has to change some of the articles of the constitution. The head has not remained calm within the island itself, but under the London and Athens agreements as the result of which Cyprus became independent and a formula was agreed on by the Turkish and Greek Cypriot co-operation on the island. Britain, Turkey and Greece reserved certain rights in case the security of Cyprus was being threatened. Makarios spoke in his first states of the present situation against this agreement which favoured its revision. The Turks of the island maintain that the amendment will further make life miserable for them. President Makarios has reservations as regards a NATO plan for sending allied troops to Cyprus and thus has said that a Security Council authorization is needed before these troops land on the island. To take up the issue to the Security Council will indeed mean a serious debate on the part of NATO to land troops in a country which has been aligned.

This issue as one can analyse it, the issue revolves around two factors: the Turkish community maintain their rights and security are being threatened by the Greeks of the Island and the foreign intervention in Cyprus is clearly observed. Cyprus' national sovereignty and integrity is the point which has come under the limelight when we indeed reached a critical point deal with the latter part of the and a just solution to it will issue. The rights of the Turkish indeed help restore peace on community who have indeed the island.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan  
Untiring Leader

Recently, the famous Pakhtun leader Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was released from Pakistani jail after almost three years. Here we produce a biographical sketch of this famous leader.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was born in Utmanzai village, Peshawar District in 1880. He is the second son of Khan Bahram Khan, the Haji Sahib's death. Abdul Ghaffar Khan was sent to Peshawar by his father to attend school because his elder brother, Dr. Khan Shah, was also studying knowledge to the hitherto ignorant. Abdul Ghaffar Khan completed his primary term of education, was, however, not uniformed in the Municipal Board about his activities and one high school in Peshawar and then was placed official was reported to sent to Aligarh Muslim University for higher education; his brother, Dr. Khan Shah had in the meantime left for England for higher studies.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan returned to the British authorities over the er's wish and in 1912 entered the political arena to serve his people. He wanted to establish with the help of other colleagues religious schools in the rural areas of Occupied Pakhtunistan. He launched his programme in Mardan District and pushed the scheme alive up to the movement, but the end with admirable determination later not only questioned his action. The British Government, however, not prepared to rebuke him by asking "Will you prevent me from offering my education and knowledge to take root in Pakhtunistan and, therefore, certain colleagues of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, such as the late Haji Sahib Turangzai, secretly left for tribal territory, there to work and die. But Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan did not accord to Bahram Khan told the authorities that he had failed in making his headstrong son change his ways. As a result of this refusal on the part of Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the Government arrested him, his 95-years old father and a number of his relatives in 1919, but they were released a few months later. Abdul Ghaffar Khan resumed his activities immediately after release and a public meeting held at Utmanzai conferred upon him the title of "Pacha Khan" and recognized him as the leader of the Pakhtuns in Pakhtunistan. Soon after this event Pacha Khan took a trip to Afghanistan and after his return home, he set up an organization called "Anjuman-i-Islah-i-Afghanistan". Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was re-arrested in 1921. He was released in 1924. To celebrate this happy event, the people held a mammoth public meeting in which hundreds of thousands of persons took part and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was given the additional title of "Fakhr-i-Afghan" (The pride of the Afghans).

AFGHANISTAN AND THE 18 SESSION  
OF THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

By: Amanullah Hasrat

## PART IV

World Trade Conference. The decision to convene a world trade conference was taken in the 17 Session of the United Nations General Assembly. The resolution which had been adopted in this regard called for holding a conference in 1964. A developing countries in the fields of trade and economics. Afghanistan during the debate on these subjects devoted itself more to the question of transit trade and the rights of land-locked countries. The Afghan delegation endeavored to have this subject incorporated in the text of the declaration, but since the joint declaration dealt with questions of interest in a general way, there where it was unanimously adopted.

This declaration is designed to reduce and eliminate rapidly all obstacles presently having exports from the developing countries to locked countries in finding a solution of this problem when it comes up for discussion in the trade conference. Even then the Afghan delegate while explaining the position of his country vis-a-vis the declaration, reserved his delegation's right to bring up the subject of the transit trade of land-locked countries for discussion at the appropriate time.

Eradicating illiteracy. The 12th general conference of UNESCO in one of its resolutions had described the situation in the world arising out of illiteracy as very grave; the resolution also recommended that a universal campaign alone could lead to the eradication of illiteracy. On the basis of the UNESCO report, the conduct such a campaign would need an amount of 1883 million dollars over a period of 10 years. The resolution called on all na-

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In 1926 Fakhr-i-Afghan Pacha Khan proceeded on a tour of Islamic countries. After attending the Conference convened by King Ibn-i-Saud at Mecca and performing Hajj pilgrimage Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan returned to Afghanistan. He was arrested in 1927. He was released in 1929. To celebrate this happy event, the people held a mammoth public meeting in which hundreds of thousands of persons took part and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was given the additional title of "Fakhr-i-Afghan" (The pride of the Afghans).

(Contd on page 3)

THE LANGUAGE  
PRESS  
AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Islah in its editorial discussed the development problem of the Jangalak Factor. This factory has gone through different stages in its development and modernization programme. The various sections of the factory which are now meeting the requirements of construction projects in the country have been added gradually. The Jangalak factories are really appreciable. However, it can be considered by no means complete and every effort should be made to facilitate its further development.

To this end it is not inappropriate for the Jangalak authorities to try and get an idea about the public expectations and theories about how it should be developed. It is perhaps right that a developing project has been benefited by the services set up an organization called "Anjuman-i-Islah-i-Afghanistan". Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was re-arrested in 1921. He was released in 1924. To celebrate this happy event, the people held a mammoth public meeting in which hundreds of thousands of persons took part and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was given the additional title of "Fakhr-i-Afghan" (The pride of the Afghans).

The factories should make careful studies in this field. At the outset efforts should be made to advertise the services and goods produced by the factories. Secondly, it should open one or two sales shops in the town so that the people could actually see what they can buy and at what prices. Another idea would be for the organization to open a higher purchases system so that government officials may be able to buy the things they need and then pay for them in easy installments. This is one way to encourage local industries.

Yesterday's Anis in its editorial suggested that the Hotels Company in co-operation with the Chamber of Commerce should purchase the new hotel built by the Spinzar Company so that it would be able to use this capital for the development of its own field of activities.

Earlier in the editorial it was mentioned that the Spinzar Company has been rendering commendable service for the benefit of the national economy as well as the people. Through the import of cotton spinning and pressing plants and assisting cotton farmers, the company has been able to considerably improve the export of cotton which is the most important single item in our foreign trade.

Similarly the by-products of the company such as soap and cooking fat have helped the people in their daily lives. It is not very advisable for the Spinzar or any other specialized firm to divert from their main field of activity and engage their capital in other businesses.

The fact that the Spinzar Company has built a modern hotel in the heart of the city deserves appreciation to some extent in the sense that it has met a need and has also enhanced the general appearance of the city, but this company would have done much better if it had utilized the Af. 30 million for the further expansion and development of the cotton industry and its by-products.

Radio Afghanistan  
Programme

THURSDAY  
EXTERNAL SERVICES  
I. English Programme:  
9 550 kcs= 31m band  
3.00-3.30 p.m. AST  
II. English Programme:  
9 595 kcs= 31 m band  
3.30-4.00 p.m. AST  
Urdu programme:  
6 000 kcs= 50 m band  
7.00-7.30 p.m. AST  
III. English Programme:  
6 000 kcs= 50 m band  
7.30-8.00 p.m. AST  
Russian Programme:  
6 000 kcs= 50 m band  
10.00-10.30 p.m. AST

Arabic Programme:  
11 955 kcs= 25 m band  
10.30-11.00 p.m. AST  
German Programme:  
9 635 kcs= 31 m band  
11.00-11.30 p.m. AST  
French Programme:  
9 635 kcs= 31 m band  
11.30-12.00 midnight  
The programmes include news, topical and historical reports, commentaries, interviews and music.

## Air Services

FRIDAY  
ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES  
ARRIVALS

Kandahar-Kabul  
Arr. 10-10  
Kunduz-Kabul  
Arr. 10-30

AEROFLOT  
Moscow-Tashkent-Kabul  
Arr. Kabul 9-55

Kabul-Kunduz  
Dep. 8-30  
Kabul-Tehran-Beirut  
Dep. Kabul 11-30

T. M. A.  
Beirut-Kabul  
Arr. Kabul 11-00

SATURDAY  
ARRIVALS

Khost-Kabul  
Arr. 10-30  
Bairut-Tehran  
Arr. Kabul 12-10

DEPARTURE  
Kabul-Khost  
Dep. 8-00  
Kabul-Kandahar  
Dep. 1-30

INDIAN AIRLINES  
Delhi-Kabul  
Arr. 10-55  
Kabul-Delhi  
Dep. 13-25

AEROFLOT  
Kabul-Tashkent  
Moscow  
Dep. Kabul 13-10

Important  
Telephones

Fire Brigade 21121-20122  
Police 20607-21122  
Traffic 20159-24041  
Ariana Booking Office  
Airport 24731-24732  
22318

## Pharmacies

Parwan Phone No. 20887  
Karte-Char Phone No. 23829  
Maiwand Phone No. 20536  
Naway Phone No. 20597  
Parsa Phone No. 24239  
Lamar Phone No. 20563  
Paserlai Phone No. 24232  
Hayder Phone No. 22954  
Sanai Phone No. 22649  
Sufizada Phone No. 22826

## Special Jumping



Olympic victor of 1960 and world champion of 1962—that is the hitherto most successful German ski-jumper Hel-

mut Recknagel from Steinbach-Hallenberg in Thuringia. The 26-year-old laboratory assistant in a metal works of

Zella-Mehlis is like hardly any other ski-jumper, able to go up to a climax in a decisive contest.

## KHAN ABDUL GHAFFAR KHAN

(Contd from page 2)

Ghaffar Khan visited Iraq, Lebanon, UAR, Syria and Palestine etc. where he gained vast experience and was told to continue the struggle for the independence of the former India (India, Pakistan and Pakhtunistan) because they said, the independence of this jointly formed country would lead to the liberation of other countries of Asia, which were held in bondage by the British with the help of money and men obtained in India. In the first world war, the British had recruited the bulk of their armed forces from this jointly formed country and it was with their help that the British colonies were protected and defended.

After returning home from the tour of Islamic countries, Pacha Khan described his observations to his colleagues and followers, and after consultations, an organization called "Pakhtun Jirga" was formed and a Pakhtu-language newspaper titled "Pakhtun" was also launched. The awakening in the North-West Frontier Province was so rapid and spectacular, thanks to his patriotic leader, that within the short period of two years the Pakhtuns succeeded in possessing not only a political organization of their own, but also another Party called the "Khudai-Khidmatgar" (literally translated it means "Servants of God"). In 1929 a delegation of Khudai-Khidmatgar Party headed by Pacha Khan attended the annual Conference of the Congress Party in

Lahore and thus a link was created between the Congress and this Party.

In 1930 the Khudai-Khidmatgar Party took an active part in the non-co-operation movement and played its full part in the liberation of the Indian sub-continent. The British retaliated by using force against them and on April 22, 1930 the British troops in Peshawar resorted to firing upon Khudai-Khidmatgar workers and followers; Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was taken into custody the next day and he was lodged in the Central Jail at Gujrat. A wave of violence was let loose upon the Pakhtuns, thousands of Khudai-Khidmatgar workers arrested and the daily Pakhtun was banned.

After the creation of India and Pakistan, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan attended a session of the Pakistan parliament for the first time in 1948 and there repeated the demand for Pakhtunistan. Since then he has been actively engaged in conducting the freedom movement in Pakhtunistan. He was arrested by the Government of Pakistan for this reason in 1953 and was imprisoned at Rawalpindi for a year. In 1955, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan strongly opposed the creation of the One Unit in West Pakistan in which Pakhtunistan territories were merged with the Punjab. He expressed his strong opposition to this scheme when he attended the Pakistan parliament session at Murree. He also delivered a long speech against the One Unit Plan as a result of which he was brought before High Court for interrogation and cross-examination.

On the invitation of the Afghan Government, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan visited Kabul in 1959 to attend Pakhtunistan Day, and tour important places in this country. Pacha Khan returned to Quetta, Southern Occupied Pakhtunistan, via Kandahar. He was arrested once again the same year, but was released soon afterwards. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was imprisoned again in 1961. The feelings of the people were reflected by the large number of the people of Pakhtunistan, including Khudai-Khidmatgar workers and members, who offered themselves for arrest and imprisonment in different jails in Pakistan. This great leader of Pakhtunistan was kept in prison since then and was released at the end of January this year.

KHEMISTI'S KILLER CONDEMNED TO DEATH

ALGIERS, Feb. 6 (Reuters)—Mohammed Zennadia was sentenced to death here Wednesday for the assassination of M. Mohammed Khemisti, Algerian Foreign Minister.

M. Khemisti was shot down last April as he stepped into his car on leaving the National Assembly. He died on May 5 without regaining consciousness.

## Blondie

## By Chid' Young



## WHAT AM I?

Pakhtun poem by Mr. Shams-ud-din Majrooh, translated by Manohar Singh Batra, Indian Scholar, Faculty of Letters, Kabul University. I am not a bulbul to sing songs in the religion's name, nor a moth to die at its burning flame; Nor is my heart blood-red like a bud. Neither I am cactus to form fence for a flower bed. Nor for someone's comfort can I serve as a cozy seat. I am not a flower in bloom to deck a maiden's bun. Nor, too, am I a clove to be chewed by beloved perfume-laden.

I am neither sorrow, nor laughter, nor a distressing sound.

What am I? And echo of what I haven't yet found.

I am free, nor have I a vocation like a child.

A moment can change my mood, now hard, now mild.

No liability is on me I am not a mendicant.

Nor am I resourceful and affluent.

For such an empty and meaningless life cannot say why I'm clasped in eternal strife.

I am not the pain nor a soothing balm.

Of this barren living I suffer many a qualm.

The Lord is witness, I'm weary of this existence.

The life and the living are my sole subsistence.

May be I am dust but with wind do I play.

And from feet of the throng I am far away.

Do not treat me low, nor put me to a test.

From abyssal depths you can see my towering crest.

I am no comfort to the needy and desolate.

Nor have I been able yet to self-immolate.

I am not a mirror for pretty maidens to see.

Nor to colour their hands am I a henna leaf.

I am not quite one with the spirit of East.

With the West too am I intimate least.

Free Exchange  
Rates At Da  
Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Feb. 6.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at Da Afghanistan Bank. Buying Rates In Afghanistan: Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar, Af. 140 per Pound Sterling, Af. 1250 per cent Dutch Mark, Af. 1164-14 per cent Swiss Franc, Af. 1012-14 per cent French Franc, Af. 7-60 per Indian Rupee (cheque), Af. 730 per Indian Rupee (Cash), Af. 680 per Pakistani Rupee (Cheque), Af. 6-65 per Pakistani Rupee (Cash).

## Selling Rates In Afghanistan

Af. 50-65 per U.S. Dollar, Af. 141-32 per Pound Sterling, Af. 1266-25 per cent Dutch Mark, Af. 1179-28 per cent Swiss Franc, Af. 1025-30 per cent French Franc, Af. 770 per Indian Rupee (Cash), Af. 770 per Indian Rupee (Cheque), Af. 6-90 per Pakistani Rupee (Cheque), Af. 6-90 per Pakistani Rupee (Cash).



## U. Thant Cuts Short African Tour Due To Cyprus Crisis

NEW YORK, Feb. 6, (DPA).—U. Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, has decided to cut short his tour to Africa and to return to New York, U.N. Headquarters, announced here Wednesday.

Thant will end his present tour in Addis Ababa by noon, local time, and return to New York by plane.

Thant's decision did not give the United Nations a chance to cut his tour to Africa, which was scheduled to be completed by Thursday.

Thant's decision was prompted by the Cyprus crisis, as well as the situation in the Middle East, which has caused a number of states to suspend their participation in the U.N. Conference on the Middle East.

## To Renew Protest Against U.S. Shooting Down of L. German

NEW YORK, Feb. 6, (DPA).—The German Democratic Republic (DDR) has announced that it will renew its protest against the U.S. shooting down of a German plane on February 4.

The DDR government said that the U.S. action was a "flagrant violation of international law" and that it would continue to demand a full investigation into the incident.

The DDR also announced that it would hold a series of demonstrations in East Berlin to mark the anniversary of the shooting down of the plane.

The DDR government said that it would continue to demand that the U.S. government apologize for the incident and that it would continue to demand that the U.S. government pay compensation for the loss of the plane and the lives of the crew.

The DDR also announced that it would continue to demand that the U.S. government release the bodies of the crew members and that it would continue to demand that the U.S. government provide information about the whereabouts of the plane's wreckage.

The DDR government said that it would continue to demand that the U.S. government provide information about the circumstances surrounding the shooting down of the plane and that it would continue to demand that the U.S. government provide information about the identity of the pilot.

The DDR also announced that it would continue to demand that the U.S. government provide information about the identity of the person who shot down the plane and that it would continue to demand that the U.S. government provide information about the identity of the person who gave the order to shoot down the plane.

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## THURSDAYS BECOME HALF-WORK DAYS, EFFECTIVE JANUARY 30TH

With effect from Jan. 30th Thursdays have officially been declared half-working days.

In order to provide for the physical and mental comfort of government officials and workers who work on Saturdays a week from Monday to evening and do not have time to attend to personal affairs on Thursdays, the Council has approved a bill on the basis of which official working hours on Thursdays will end at noon.

This law which will amend one article of the regulations pertaining to officials, attended to by the Council, has been passed by the National Assembly in its 15th session.

## Power Talks On Malaysia Begin In Bangkok

Subandrio's Statement

Subandrio, Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs, said today that the Indonesian government was ready to discuss the Malaysia problem with the British government.

Subandrio said that the Indonesian government was ready to discuss the Malaysia problem with the British government on the basis of the principles of self-determination and non-interference.

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## ACU's Carpentry Workshop Opened In Pul-i-Charkhi

KABUL, Feb. 4.—The carpentry workshop of the Afghan Construction Unit has started work in Pul-i-Charkhi with an initial capital of Afs. 5 million. Mr. Muhammad Azam Azimi, Vice-President of the Unit, said that the workshop had been purchased from Italy at a cost of Afs. 15 million.

The workshop has already been installed with the co-operation of a German expert and the unit has now started producing furniture. Mr. Azimi said that the workshop has the standard of workmanship equivalent to abroad, adding that the unit was through this workshop to produce other woodworks and other constructional materials.

The workshop is located in Pul-i-Charkhi and is under the supervision of Mr. Muhammad Azam Azimi.

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## Gen. Khanh Orders Changes In Army Command

SAIGON, Feb. 6, (Reuter).—General Nguyen Khanh, new chairman of South Vietnam's military junta, has ordered the first of several projected changes in the command of military units to consolidate his security, according to informed military sources.

The commander of the armoured corps, who was reported as being angry at seeing his name included on the first declaration of the junta after last Thursday's coup de force, has been replaced.

The sources said the officer, Colonel Vinh Oloc has been given command of the ninth infantry division which has the difficult task of pacifying several provinces in the Mekong Delta.

The name of the new commander of the armoured corps, a vital unit for the maintenance of order, is not yet known for certain.

The sources said further command changes are likely soon, and that General Khanh may also be given the provincial and district authorities considered close to certain generals who fell in last week's purge.

## JOHAN MAN REGAINS "IRON MAN" TITLE IN WINTER OLYMPICS AT INNSBRUCK

INNSBRUCK, February 6, (Reuter).—Johan Nannestad, Norway's "Iron Man", set a golden seal on his victory in the "Iron Man" title here yesterday.

Nannestad, who won the silver medal in the 1956 Winter Olympics, was so delighted by his own performance that he did not think he could be caught. But the experienced Nannestad not only won by a fifth of a second, but set a new olympic mark of 7 minutes 36.4 seconds. The first six, all crashed the previous olympic best of 7:40.7.

Nannestad flew exhausted on to a bench and was immediately surrounded by jubilant flag-waving supporters.

The Soviet Union became the first nation to win eight gold medals in one winter olympic when Claudia Boyarskikh won the women's ten kilometres cross-country race, a new olympic event.

It was a gold medal "double" for the 24 year old school mistress from Sverdlovsk, who won the 10-kilometre contest last Saturday.

A youth of 17 was among the gold medalists yesterday. He is named Stengl, a student from Salzburg, who with Josef Feistmantl, a 24-year-old clerk, won the women's two-seater luge (Toboggan) for Austria.

The favourites for the title, Germany's Thomas Koehler and Klaus Bonsack, took the huge olympic curve, a shade too high and shot at great speed into the opposite wall.

Unhurt, but somewhat battered, they clocked one of the slowest first runs and withdrew.

Canada upset all predictions by breaking the run record in the four-man bob event, and leading the 18-crew field after yesterday's first two runs.

Their number one sled, piloted by six foot two inch Victory Emery, of Montreal, had a total time of 2 minutes, 06.81 seconds, including a record-break first run of 1:02.99.

At this half-way stage, world champion Eugenio Monti ends his teammates on the Italian number two bob, were lying second, and the Austrian number one sled held third place.



## PARK CINEMA

At 7-30 p.m. 10 p.m. Iranian film: **THE RUNAWAY BRIDE**. KABUL CINEMA

At 3-30 p.m. Russian film: **VALARI CHIKALOV** with translation in Persian, at 7-30 and 10 p.m. Indian film: **SURAT AND HYRAT**.

BEHZAD CINEMA

At 3-30 p.m. Russian film: **SKY BEING CONQUERED BY THEM** at 7-30 and 10 p.m. Indian film: **LIFE IMPRISONMENT**.

ZANEB CINEMA

At 3-30 and 9 p.m. Indian film: **CHAMBILL**, starring: Notan, Tanuja and Kajsi Mira.

## Johnson Will Carry Kennedy's Efforts For Lasting Peace

NEW YORK, Feb. 6, (DPA).—U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson said Wednesday night he would "humbly" carry on President John F. Kennedy's "great efforts" for lasting peace in the world.

Speaking at a dinner of the Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Foundation, set up by the Kennedy family to combat mental illness, Mr. Johnson called the Kennedys "an extraordinary family."

"Fierce competitors in life, they are a closely knit team, unlike many who have their opportunities, they prefer labour to leisure," Johnson said.

"Humbly I shall carry on for him here as I intend to carry on the great efforts he started for lasting peace."

"We shall finish his fight, we shall conquer mental retardation, and mental illness, and poverty and every other foe of the land he loved and the people he served."

## CORRECTION

In yesterday's story on budget (page 1) the figure showing difference between 1342 budget and that of 1343 was given Af. 833,000,000. It should have been Af. 533,000,000. Mistake is regretted.

## Alabama Town's Mayor Prevents Negroes To Enter White School

TUSKEGEE, Alabama, Feb. 6, (AP).—Invoking a 10-day-old fire safety ordinance, the mayor of an east Alabama town turned away Wednesday six Negroes from a white school and set up a new showdown with the U.S. Federal Government.

Mayor James Rea of Notasulga told the Negroes their entry into Notasulga High School would fill the building above its capacity.

At nearby Shorter High six other Negroes were admitted without resistance. The 12 students were ordered into the two schools by a Federal Court order after a third formerly white school closed. In Washington, both President Johnson and officials of the Department of Justice kept in touch with the situation. It seemed likely that the rejected Negro students would seek further aid in their efforts to enroll at Notasulga.

A small crowd of angry white men yelled curses at the Negroes, and scuffled with some cameramen when the bus carrying the students drew up at Notasulga High.

## Afghanistan Bank Gives Reception In Honour Of British Bankers

KABUL, Feb. 6.—Dr. Mohammad Aman, Afghan Minister of Finance, held a reception last night in the honour of the British Bankers in Afghanistan. The reception was held in the Afghan Bank and was attended by the British Bankers in Afghanistan and the Afghan Bank officials.

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