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Kabul Times (February 25, 1964, vol. 2, no. 297)

Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max +2°C.
Minimum -13°C.
Sun sets today at 5:44p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:25 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

PRICE AL 1

VOL. II, NO. 297

KABUL, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1964. (HOOT 5, 1342 S.H.)

MALAYSIA DEMANDS MINISTERIAL MEETING TO CONSIDER ITS FEUD WITH INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT

Thailand Asked To Convene Conference
KUALA LUMPUR, February, 25, (AP).—MALAYSIA has rushed a request to mediator Thailand for another ministerial conference on the Malaysia crisis and hopes for an answer soon, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

The spokesman emphasized to newsmen that the proposed conference will concentrate on "the all important question" of the shaky Indonesian-Malaysian cease-fire on Borneo island.

The decision to seek a second round of Indonesian-Malaysian-Philippine talks at foreign ministers level was reached at an emergency session of the Malaysian cabinet yesterday night as fresh tensions mounted over the Malaysia dispute.

Although officials here publicly kept the door open for further peace talks, there appeared little likelihood a ministerial gathering will be convened in the Thai capital of Bangkok before month's end, as envisaged in the Malaysian proposal.

A high-ranking Malaysian official, asked if he thought Indonesia was prepared to accept such an invitation, commented: "I don't think so."

A government statement issued after the cabinet meeting cited the "rapidly deteriorating" situation created by Indonesia.

Indonesia has refused to pull a guerilla force out of Malaysian Borneo until a political settlement of the Malaysia has been reached with Indonesia and the Philippines.

Malaysia is insisting that the guerillas be withdrawn before further negotiations are held on a political solution. A statement on the request for a new ministerial conference said, "this meeting would be devoted exclusively to the consideration of ways and means of making the cease-fire fully effective by the immediate withdrawal of all Indonesian forces, regulars and irregulars, from Malaysian territory."

The Philippines, whose President Diosdado Macapagal is presently meeting with Indonesian President Sukarno in Jakarta, has suggested a three-nation summit as the way out of the current deadlock. But Malaysian Foreign Ministry officials ruled this out. "This is not what we decided upon in Bangkok last time," one official said.

He was referring to a first round of ministerial talks earlier this month which ended in agreement on the need for further consultations at the foreign ministers level before a summit can be arranged.

The second round had been scheduled for this week but the arrangements broke down under the pressure of disagreement over the topic, which Malaysia says should be the cease-fire.

Two shooting incidents in Malaysian Borneo last week, which the Malaysians blame on Indonesians, heightened the crisis atmosphere and promoted Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman to warn yesterday that Indonesia's "warlike activities" may lead to "open hostilities at any time now."

The foreign affairs spokesman (Contd. on page 4)

Butler May Propose Strengthening UN Peacekeeping Plan

UK Minister In Geneva

GENEVA, Feb. 25, (AP).—British Foreign Secretary R. A. Butler was expected Tuesday to propose a strengthening of United Nations peace-keeping machinery to the Geneva disarmament conference.

Mr. Butler—only Foreign Minister so far to sit in at the resumed negotiations—also planned to suggest new negotiating methods to help the conference over its procedural deadlock.

Conference sources said Butler intended to propose three measures on behalf of his government. Their objective is to give the United Nations stronger means to stop local conflicts from growing and at the same time pave the way for a larger peace-keeping force to protect disarming nations.

The proposals are for an increased permanent staff of military advisors to Council U.N. Secretary-General U Thant, a special U.N. military emergency fund, and military forces ready to act on Thant's orders at a moment's notice.

In the British view the military emergency fund need not be more than about ten million dollars. The money would come out of special U.N. member contributions.

The forces should be composed of national contingents held in combat readiness by the states. But these forces should not include troops from the United States, Britain or Soviet Union.

Thus the big powers who are not likely to see eye to eye easily on the use of their troops would not take part in U.N. peace keeping operations although they would contribute financially.

KHUDAI KHIDMATGAR LEADER'S HEALTH IS WORSENING IN JAIL

KABUL, Feb. 25.—A report from Peshawar Central Occupied Pakhtunistan says that the health condition of Khan Mohammad Sadiq Khan, a leader of Khudai Khidmatgar has gravely deteriorated in Haripur central jail. He was imprisoned by the Government of Pakistan on the charge of freedom seeking activities. He has been serving a rigorous imprisonment term.

All his property has also been confiscated. He has so far served three years of imprisonment in different Pakistani jails in the Punjab Province.

UNESCO Official In Kabul For Talks On Education Plans

KABUL, Feb. 25.—Mr. Almunjira, Secretary of the UNESCO Executive Committee in Paris met Professor Dr. Ziaee, the Deputy Minister of Education and talked with him about the UNESCO developmental plans in Afghanistan.

Mr. Almunjira arrived in Kabul Sunday to hold talks with Afghan authorities on related matters.

In Monday's talks Dr. Ziaee explained UNESCO's previous schemes in Afghanistan. A Ministry official said.

He also referred to UNESCO projects and activities during the first and second economic development plans of Afghanistan.

Dr. Ziaee also mentioned UNESCO's co-operation in future and discussed its importance in the realization of the plan.

He explained the view point of the Ministry of Education regarding the projects, launched through the co-operation of International Development Agency the Special Fund, UNESCO, UNICEF and the extended technical aid programme of the United Nations.

Mr. Almunjira took a note of the viewpoint of the Ministry of Education and promised UNESCO's aid in these projects.

Committee Scrutinizing Education Law Meets

KABUL, Feb. 25.—The Committee set-up to study the Education Law met at the Ministry of Education this afternoon. Professor Dr. Ziaee, the Deputy Minister of Education was in the chair.

The law has already been drafted by a Commission headed by Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, the Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education.

The committee at Monday's meeting considered Chapter 2, 3 and 4 dealing with the establishments in the Ministry of Education and educational establishments in the provinces as also those concerning primary education.

The Committee approved this portion of the draft Education

MAKARIOS IS REPORTED READY TO CALL GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEET THANT STILL TRIES TO ABOLISH OBSTACLES TO HIS CYPRUS PLAN

UNITED NATIONS, February, 25, (AP).—U.N. Secretary-General U Thant Monday kept at the task of trying to sweep away obstacles to an agreement for peace on Cyprus.

There were no outward indications he was having any luck as dispatches from Cyprus reported the Mediterranean island was turning into an armed camp with thousands of Greek and Turkish Cypriot youths receiving weapons training.

Archbishop Makarios, Greek Cypriot President of Cyprus, was reported ready to ask for a special session of the U.N. General Assembly if Thant's efforts to work through the Security Council fail.

The Council of Europe called its foreign ministers to hold an emergency session to discuss whether it should form some sort of police-army for Cyprus if Thant's efforts fail.

In addition to a series of talks with Security Council members and principals in the dispute, Thant met with Sir Patrick Dean of Britain, Nikolai T. Fedorenko of the Soviet Union, Adlai E. Stevenson of the United States, Arsene Usher of the Ivory Coast and Uivert Nielsen of Norway—all Security Council members.

The Council has been in recess since last Wednesday night, cancelling meetings Friday and Monday to allow behind-scenes talks to continue.

Dean said things were "much the same as Sunday" when he and Mr. Kyprianou, Cypriot Foreign Minister, were brought together for the first time for consultation.

The negotiations have been deadlocked over how the Security Council should treat the Guarantee Treaty of 1960 in which Britain, Turkey and Greece pledged any action necessary to guarantee the independence of Cyprus.

In New York the Turkish Ambassador to the United States interviewed on nation-wide television, said Monday he does not believe U.N. Secretary-General U Thant will have anything new in these coming days in the search for a Cyprus peace formula. He said this followed a "stiffening on the Greek Cypriot side" in the present U.N. talks.

The Ambassador Turgut Menemencioglu said the major obstacle to Thant's negotiations was that the Greek Cypriots "have started to receive arms, and they think the solution is another way, through the help of the Soviet Union and by indulging irregular forces."

Menemencioglu said that the Greek Cypriots were trying "to play big powers one against the other and see what they can get out of it." He said that present negotiations by the Soviet Union to obtain a civil aviation agreement with Cyprus were related to the present disturbances in Cyprus.

The Ambassador was asked "so you feel that this Soviet negotiation for an air link is related to the present situation." Menemencioglu replied:

"There's no doubt about it. This couldn't be a coincidence to have it right at this moment."

23 Indian Police Killed Or Captured By Pakistan

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25, (DPA).—India fears that 23 Indian armed police were captured or killed by irregulars of the Pakistan part of Kashmir. Defence Minister Y. B. Chavan told Parliament Monday.

He said an Indian patrol of 25 men was ambushed Friday near the cease-fire line, which had divided the disputed state of Kashmir for 16 years.

"The ambush has taken place clearly on our side of the cease-fire line," Chavan said.

Radio Pakistan reported the Indian patrol had intruded across the cease-fire line and was fired upon in self defence.

Chavan said two of the Indians returned to the base and the rest of the patrol is still missing.

The clash occurred near Keran, a town on the Krishen Ganga river, 60 air miles northwest of Srinagar.

"It is feared that some of the missing persons must have been killed and the others captured," Chavan told Parliament.

Chavan noted troops of both sides are prohibited by cease-fire rules from approaching within five hundred yards of the cease-fire line. But police patrols on normal police duties are permitted right up to the line, and the Indian patrol was on routine duty on its side of the line, he said.

Law, which is spread over 26 chapters.

The first Chapter was dealt with at last meeting of the ad hoc Committee.

JOINT-AFGHAN-UK INSURANCE CO. FLOATED WITH AF. 15 M. CAPITAL

KABUL, February, 25.—

THE first Afghan Joint Stock Insurance Company was floated yesterday afternoon by Dr. Mohammad Akbar Omar, President of the Trading Section in the Ministry of Commerce at Spinzar Hotel. The Company has been established through a joint co-operation of certain local institutions and the Guardian Insurance Company of Britain.

Afterwards Mr. H. D. Jay the made available for free purchase of bonds.

General Manager of the Guardian Insurance Company, who has come to Kabul for the new company's inauguration, explained the constitution and the present and the future operational system of the company.

The inaugural function was attended by Mr. A. J. de la Mare the British Ambassador and Mr. H. H. Hale the Commercial Attache of the British Embassy as also by the local and foreign founders of the company.

The company has an initial capital of Af. 15 million of which 51 % has been contributed by Afghan firms and 20 % has been

The company at present will insure goods against fire, theft, clashes, fidelity and it is expected that it would expand its field of activity in the future.

An official of the Ministry of Commerce said that the Ministry has taken steps for the training of qualified personnel to run the company.

Already he added, some Afghan officials have been sent abroad to receive the required training. He also said that another meeting will elect the company's president and its board of directors.

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KABUL TIMES

FEBRUARY 25, 1964

POLITICAL ENTITY
FOR PALESTINE

The formation of a "political entity" which will organize the Palestine Arab people into one movement is the implementation of the Camp David agreement between Arab states last month. The idea is not to form a Palestine government of state but to organize the Palestine people driven out of their homeland as the result of the formation of Israel so that they may play a further active role in the liberation of their country. Jordan, where the refugees are lodged, originally opposed the idea of a Palestine government. It is now that the Jordanian government itself has announced the idea of a "political entity" for the Palestine Arab people. It should be interpreted that it has approved the idea of organizing the activities of the Palestine Arabs. At any rate, the move jointly adopted by the Arab world should be regarded as an important step forward in restoring the rights of the people of Palestine. The restoration of the legitimate rights of the people of Palestine is an issue upon which the Arabs entirely agree and have high sentiments about it.

Ever since 1948 when Israel has been created as the result of an unjust decision by the great powers, and the Palestine Arabs were forced to quit their homeland, the Arabs have done their best through means available to them for the restoration of the rights of their Palestine brethren. They had to fight many times with Israel, an illegal state supported from the outside.

But the Arab leaders in their historic gathering of last month truly drew-up some concrete plans to fight the expansionist designs of Israel and to seek further effective ways and means so that the Palestine Arabs will organize their efforts for the restoration of their rights.

Now that Jordan has announced its agreement on the formation of a "political entity" of the people of Palestine, the next move is to see that system of the entire Arab is run efficiently and it receive world

AFTERMATHS OF BANGKOK MEETING

On Feb. 5 Foreign Ministers of Malaysia, the Philippines and Indonesia met at Bangkok to discuss problems relating to territorial divisions, recognition of Malaysia, guerilla wars in Borneo, and reduction of British influence from the Far East. Points of conflict between the contending parties were that Indonesia does not recognize Malaysia and has announced a policy of confrontation. Philippines is sympathetic to Indonesia and Britain is involved in defence of Malaysia.

If the U.S. Attorney General Robert Kennedy's peace mission to the Far East was to bring the conflicting parties around the conference table, he did succeed in his mission. Also it is apparent that Kennedy realized the course of his trip, realizing interest in Sabha and finding a solution to the peaceful solution to the problems was not possible. Talks were held in an atmosphere of understanding and common approach to the problems on concerned and hoped that the hand Abdul Rahman agreed to a ceasefire until a solution is found. He also felt that even if the conference of foreign ministers will not solve the dispute, yet it could assure a ceasefire. It was felt that if this conference agreement and prepare grounds for a later summit, it has served a good cause.

JOHNSON LIKELY TO URGE FOREIGN AID CUT
AND FORM BODIES TO STUDY AID EFFECTIVENESS

By: Ernest B. Vacuaro

President Johnson is expected to recommend soon that foreign aid be cut back in scope and that its effectiveness be checked on a country-by-country basis.

Senator John Sherman Cooper, Republican, Kentucky, said Saturday he has received personal assurance from the President of his decision to create a number of committees to make on-the-spot checks of how American money is being spent abroad and how effective it is as a cold war weapon.

Cooper long has advocated such an examination, arguing it is essential to save the program from elimination by Congress.

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, the Assistant Democratic Leader from Minnesota, said in a separate interview that he, too, has been told the President has accepted the Cooper idea in principle.

Humphrey added that the President will incorporate this and other ideas for changes in a message to Congress probably next month asking authorization for a \$4-billion dollar programme for the year starting next July 1.

The message will call also for cutting the number of countries which have been receiving foreign aid and reducing the assistance that goes to others.

The President plans to eliminate some nations entirely and eliminate separate foreign aid missions in others and make a substitute reduction in foreign aid personnel.

He added that Johnson is trying to tailor the programme as much as possible to meet major criticisms voiced in the Senate and the House last year when Congress cut the Administration's foreign aid request from \$45 billion dollars to \$3 billion dollars.

Needless to say I am happy over the President's assurance that the aim of my amendment is all the moral and material support from the entire Arab world.

THE LANGUAGE

PRESS

AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial entitled "Interference in Africa". It is reported from London, said the editorial, that the British government is trying to establish a military force for quelling unrest and disturbances in the Commonwealth countries.

This idea has come about in Britain after the recent incidents in various parts of Africa prompting the United Kingdom to resort to the use of force for stopping them. The British government, for instance, succeeded in averting the coup d'etat in Tanganyika and in settling the disturbances in Kenya and Uganda.

Similarly, continued the editorial, France rendered abortive the coup d'etat in Gabon through the same method. Countries in which Britain and France have resorted to the use of force included former British colonies and members of the French community.

Although the British and French authorities maintain that they have taken such steps in conformity with the previous agreements and treaties signed but the fact is that they were interested only by resorting to such measures in safeguarding their own interests, political and economic in their former colonies.

Such outside interferences attracted the attention of African circles and according to a news item independent African countries are somewhat disturbed about the Anglo-French armed intervention in the African continent.

A meeting of 32 African countries was to consider this situation Monday. Similarly the United Nations Committee on Colonialism is likely to hold a meeting on the same question.

Ever since the advent of the British Commonwealth and the French community of nations certain quarters have been questioning the very independence of countries being members of these associations.

The question was specifically asked as regards the newly independent African nations. The stand adopted by some of these issues gave even more reason for the validity of the question.

For example we had a news item yesterday about the recognition of the People's Republic of China by the Brazzaville Congo.

This development has taken place almost one month after France recognition the People's Republic of China. This shows that countries of the French community of former French colonies are following a policy which in fact has been initiated in Paris.

Anyway, said the editorial the armed intervention of France and Britain in Africa confirms once again the claims of those who talk about neo-colonialism. This shows that the colonial powers are in no way ready to see their interests hampered in their former colonies. Therefore, a number of African countries which have recently attained their independence are not really independent so far.

VIENNA, Feb. 25, (Reuter).—Dr. Josef Klaus, Chairman of the Austrian People's Party, was yesterday nominated to succeed Dr. Alfons Gorbach as Austrian chancellor.

The nomination was made after the party's executive leadership had accepted Dr. Gorbach's resignation.

Radio Afghanistan

Programme

TUESDAY

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
6.00-6.30 p.m. AST

III. English Programme:

6 000 kcs= 50 m band
6.30-7.00 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.

Western Music

Sunday, 9.00-9.55 p.m.
Tuesday, 5.00-5.30 p.m.
Thursday 5.00-5.30 p.m.
Friday, 12.00-1.00 p.m.

Air Services

WEDNESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS

Beirut-Tehran-Kandahar

Arr. Kabul, 13-30.

ARRIVALS

Beirut, Tehran-Kandahar

Arr. Kabul, 13-30.

DEPARTURES

Kandahar-Karachi

Dep. Kabul, 10-00.

Kabul-New Delhi

Dep. 15-00.

AEROFLOT

Moscow-Tashkent

Arr. Kabul, 9-40.

Tashkent-Moscow

Dep. Kabul, 12-20.

Important
Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20607-21122
Traffic 20159-24041
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732
Airport 22318

Pharmacies

Boo Ali Phone No. 23873
Shafa Phone No. 20536
Feroz Phone No. 24273
Iqbal Phone No. 22743

Convict Volunteers Advance Science



Each year, several thousand men, guilty of crimes for which they are serving long sentences in United States government prisons, volunteer to undergo scientific tests for the benefit of mankind. Through their voluntary participation, the convicts are

helping to advance the development of new chemical products, including experimental drugs, and of new medical techniques.

These photographs show volunteers participating in research at Holmsburg Prison in Pennsylvania.

Three convicts, bare to the waist and with eyes protected by special goggles, voluntarily expose their skin to the ultraviolet light of big sun-lamps. They are testing a new lotion that may prevent or ease serious sunburns.

ANALYSIS OF THE FOREIGN TRADE
OF AFGHANISTAN

PART V

On the basis of a weighted average of the various unit value series, it would appear that prices of imports in general remained rather stable from 1958 to 1961. What appears to be falling prices of textiles, clothing, and petroleum products tended to offset rising prices on wheat, sugar and tea.

But this leaves out of the picture a wide range of products such as machinery, building materials and equipment, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, household wares, and the like, for which only scanty price data are available. A definitive judgement cannot, therefore, be reached regarding the overall trend in prices of Afghanistan's imports in the past several years. In the case of exports, however, the analysis indicates that the weighted average for all products was stable from 1335 to 1339 (with a temporary dip downward in 1339) then fell five per cent in 1340.

A significant event in the field of foreign trade was the decision of the Ministry of Commerce to begin the compilation and publication of monthly import

and export statistics. The new programme started with the publication of statistics for all foreign trade data had been tabulated on an annual basis with publication taking place about 30 months after close of each year. With the inauguration of the new system, the time required for publication and distribution has been cut to about five months. This makes it possible now to appraise current trends in Afghanistan's foreign trade. Due to the time lag of the previous publications, analysis of this type had not been attempted in the past.

In addition, the data for 1959 and 1961 have been compiled in an improved form. The statistics were machine-tabulated and printed during the early part of 1962; the data were published a few months later. In the meantime current monthly figures are being released on a regular schedule and yearly totals will be available about six months from the end of the year.

In recent years Afghanistan has participated in many international exhibitions and fairs. This have included the Interna-

tional Exhibition held in Cairo, the Commercial and Industrial Fair in Milan, Italy, the Indian Agricultural Exhibition held in New Delhi, and the Polish International Exhibitions. These events have provided Afghanistan with opportunities to display the products of Afghan textile factories, karakul skins, precious stones, mineral products, carpets and rugs, oil seeds, and fruits, and have served to acquaint foreigners with the resources and opportunities for trade and investment in Afghanistan. Afghanistan's own international trade fair is held in Kabul every other year.

Other notable achievements have been the negotiation of trade agreements and protocols with various foreign countries. Initial trade and commercial agreements were signed with Bulgaria, France, Iran, Italy and the United Arab Republic. In some cases these provide for the exchange of technical assistance as well as commercial trade. Annual protocols have been prepared to handle trade with China, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the USSR and India.

(To be continued)

USSR Publishes New
Theories On Sunspots

The latest facts about sunspots and theories of their nature are contained in the book "Nature of Sunspots" by Soviet physicist Efrem Levitan.

The book was brought out by Science Publishing House.

The author believes that sunspots are areas lying comparatively not very deep (over one thousand kilometres) in the sun's photosphere.

Their temperature is lower than that of the surrounding areas.

The latest observations of Soviet scientists using the newest methods confirm the theory that sunspots are vortex-shaped.

Efrem Levitan believes magnetic fields to be the cause of the formation of sunspots. The magnetic fields contain the movement of gases in the area of sunspots making them less transparent than the surrounding photosphere.

There will, possibly, be more proofs of the idea of sunspots as places of entry or exit of pipes of magnetic lines, the scientist writes.

Sunspots are an important characteristic of the sun, whose activity affects the state of the earth's atmosphere, its magnetic field, radio waves propagation and the level of cosmic radiation in the earth's environment.

McNAMARA TO VISIT
SOUTH VIETNAM
NEXT MONTH

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, (Reuter).—Mr. Robert McNamara, U.S. Secretary of Defence, will visit South Vietnam early next month as part of his regular on-the-spot studies of the war against the Viet Cong. White House sources said Monday.

The sources added that Mr. McNamara's new trip to South East Asia is to study the situation in that region.

He last visited South Vietnam in December, 1963. Sources said he would go there again next month at the request of President Johnson.

Meanwhile, the White House kept silent about weekend reports that the Administration was studying a plan to carry the war into North Vietnam by guerrilla operations.

Reports of possible U.S. action in retaliation for the infiltration of arms and men from North Vietnam into South Vietnam, followed a warning by President Johnson on Friday that "external" forces were playing a dangerous game in the country.

Free Exchange

Rates At Da
Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Feb. 25.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at Da Afghanistan Bank.

Buying Rates In Afghanis
Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar.
Af. 740 per Pound Sterling.
Af. 1250 per cent Deutch Mark.
Af. 1104-14 per cent Swiss Franc.
Af. 1012-14 per cent French Franc.
Af. 7-80 per Indian Rupee (cheque).
Af. 7-30 per Indian Rupee. (Cash)

Af. 6-80 per Pakistani Rupee (Cheque).
Af. 6-65 ps. Pakistani Rupee (cash)

Selling Rates In Afghanis
Af. 50-65 per U.S. Dollar.
Af. 141-82 per Pound Sterling.
Af. 1286-25 per cent Deutch Mark.
Af. 1179-28 per cent French Franc.
Af. 1025-30 per cent French Franc.
Af. 7-70 per Indian Rupee.

(Cash)
Af. 7-70 per Indian Rupee.
Af. 6-90 per Pakistani Rupee (cheque).
Af. 6-90 per Pakistani Rupee



Afghan Diplomat Dies In Moscow Of Heart Ailment



KABUL, Feb. 25. Mr. Mohammad Rahim Gadez, First Secretary of the Royal Afghan Embassy in Moscow, has died of a heart ailment in a Moscow hospital.

It is learnt that the body will be flown to Kabul on Wednesday for burial.

Mr. Gadez, 41, served in the Foreign Ministry since 1945. He was graduated from the Leningrad High School in 1944.

In 1949, he became attaché of the Royal Afghan Embassy in Paris. He held several other posts at the Foreign Ministry and in 1962 was appointed the First Secretary of the Afghan Embassy in Moscow.

Suna Formally Charged With Attempt To Kill Turkish Premier

ANKARA, Feb. 25. (Reuter).—A magistrate last night formally charged Mesut Suna with the attempted assassination of Turkish Prime Minister Ismet Inonu last Friday and three other men with aiding and abetting him.

All four were transferred to the main Ankara prison through streets blocked off to traffic after a special secret hearing in the heavily-guarded courthouse.

The four accused men all come from Kayseri in East central Turkey.

Malaysia Demands

(Contd. From page 1)
He noted that Deputy Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak, who represented Malaysia at the first round of ministerial meetings, is already in Bangkok, accompanying Malaysia's King and Queen on a state visit to Thailand.

The spokesman said Razak has been notified of the Malaysian cabinet's emergency decision and indicated Razak may be working with Thai Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman to set up the conference.

In Glasgow, Scotland, Prime Minister Douglas-Home said "we stand by Malaysia. We made it clear and our troops are there to do so."

And he added: "we must show to the world that countries must cease to threaten each other with war otherwise we shall end up entering a nuclear exchange."

He said Britain had given the countries of the Malaysian Federation their independence "in the hope and belief that they shall maintain it, we stand by its independence."

He continued: "so, in the field of foreign affairs, I can promise you that this country will stand always for stability and order and that we shall equip ourselves with the tools with which to do the job—and our job is one, and one only, and that is to sustain the peace of the world and prevent local wars from accelerating into larger wars and a nuclear exchange between East and West."

ALBANIA SEIZES TWO BUILDINGS BELONGING TO SOVIET EMBASSY IN TIRANA: USSR GOVT. PROTESTS

MOSCOW, February 25. (Reuter).—THE Soviet Foreign Ministry has protested to the Albanian government against the seizure of two Soviet Embassy buildings in Tirana and has demanded the "immediate return of the Soviet buildings," the government newspaper Izvestia said yesterday.

South African Govt. Explains Aims Of Its Apartheid Bill

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Feb. 25. (AP).—The South African government Monday said that its latest apartheid (race segregation) bill was designed only against workshy idle or undesirable Africans.

It denies claims that the new measures meant absolute control over the movement and residence of Africans in all "white" areas of the country.

At the moment about 20 per cent of land in South Africa is set aside for Africans, the other 80 per cent is "white."

Piloting the act—the Bantu laws amendment bill—into its second reading in Parliament, Michiel Botha, Deputy Minister of the Bantu administration, said: "The impression is being created that the so-called last remaining rights of all Africans are being taken away. This is absolute untruth. The bill affects only Africans who are illegally in white areas and who are workshy or idle or undesirable."

Botha denied that Africans who were born in white areas or who had worked in them for years would be affected so long as their presence in the urban area is not illegal.

He indicated that Africans should not be allowed to remain in places where there was "no work for them and should be directed to new and growing areas."

He also said Africans affected by the new bill were "only small in number if the regulations were observed."

Opposition leader Sir de Villiers Graaff described the bill as a form of bureaucratic manpower control.

He said every African in white area would become "an interchangeable labour unit in a vast labour pool while the bill would deprive every African of citizenship and certain common law rights, and in fact make every African a stateless person."

Declaring the bill would hand over 7 million Africans in the white areas to complete control by government officials, Graaff said, "the bill will create a festering sore in relations between black and white which will endanger peace and order."

Hallstein Suggests All EEC Industrial Tariff Be Abolished By Jan. 1966

BRUSSELS, Feb. 25. (DPA).—The President of the European Common Market (EEC) Commission, Professor Walter Hallstein, Monday night, suggested total abolition of industrial tariffs between the six member countries by January first, 1966.

This would mean that the six would have a complete customs union for industrial products four years ahead of the time fixed by the Treaties of Rome on which the establishment of the European Economic Community is based.

In an article signed "observer", a sign of the party backing, the newspaper said "thus anti-Soviet provocation was carried out in accordance with a previously worked out plan."

To the chain of hostile actions committed by the Albanians against the Soviet Union, a new link has been added.

The Albanian leaders have grossly defied not only the norms of relations between Socialist but also the most elementary principles of international law.

The Izvestia article said: "this anti-Soviet provocation was carried out in accordance with a pre-conceived plan."

As is known, when the Soviet diplomatic staff left Tirana and the Albanians left Moscow, the sides agreed that each should leave on the other's territory a group of three technical workers to look after its embassy buildings and the property in them.

The Soviet authorities carried out the agreement in full, providing the Albanian technicians with all necessary facilities.

Albania, on the other hand, at all kinds of obstacles in the way of the normal activities of the Soviet group. They were hounded, electricity and water supplies were cut off, and so on.

CENTO Marks Its 9th Anniversary

ANKARA, Turkey, Feb. 25. (AP).—The Central Treaty Organization marked its ninth birthday anniversary at its headquarters here Monday amid messages of support from a number of nations.

Messages were received by Secretary-General A. A. Khalatbary from the Foreign Ministers of Britain, Turkey, Iran and Pakistan—original members—and United States Secretary of State Dean Rusk. They pledged "continued full support" for the pact.

The United States is not a full member but participates in all CENTO committees and provides large scale military and economic assistance.

CENTO's first ministerial council meeting will be held in Washington in April.

Plans To Improve Dairy Supplies For City Is Underway

KABUL, Feb. 25.—The Ministry of Agriculture is planning to find a basic solution for the problem of the dairy supply to the citizens of Kabul.

Mr. Mohammad Anwar, an official of the Ministry, said the ministry has conducted talks with certain Danish and Norwegian dairy companies to find a solution to the problem of widely dispersed dairy centres and the fact that handling of milk is a delicate process needing cold storage and pasteurisation since the commodity is highly perishable.

The other problem is that, for the time being, the dairy industry has to be highly subsidized.

Possible grazing grounds, and consequently dairy centres close to the capital are Nejrab and Maidan.

Pakistan Must Chart Its Own Independent Line, Says Chou

KARACHI, Feb. 25. (DPA).—Pakistan must pursue its "own independent way", visiting Chinese Prime Minister Chou en-Lai said Monday in an address to West Pakistan's provincial parliament in Lahore.

Chou told the deputies if Pakistan continued her independent policy and friendly co-operation with Afro-Asian countries, she would certainly be able to build up her economy for her own resources.

No body can stop Pakistan, a country with one hundred million inhabitants and extensive natural resources, choosing her own path.

Backing up his argument for Pakistan "independence" Chou pointed out that, in earlier statements Pakistani President Ayub Khan had emphasized that "economic self-reliance" could be achieved only when the country would rely increasingly on her own resources and means.

This attitude, Chou said, was an indication of the Pakistani people's sincere wish to build up their motherland "in accordance with their own wishes."

The People's Republic of China Prime Minister thanked Pakistan for long advocating his country's admission to the United Nations and her opposition to the "two China's theory."

He added the border agreement reached between both countries was "a contribution to world peace."

According to Radio Karachi, Chou has also said that the issue of Kashmir should be solved on the basis of the wishes of the people of that area.

India Is Strong Enough To Retaliate Chinese Attack, Says Chavan

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25. (AP).—India is now "sufficiently strong to retaliate, if China launched another attack," defence Minister Y.B. Chavan told Parliament Monday.

He said the Chinese build up along the northern Himalayan borders was continuing but refused to divulge details "in the public interest."

But Chavan gave an assurance that his ministry had a "very clear assessment of Chinese concentrations and was taking all steps to meet them if the necessity arises."

India has built herself up to a great extent with Western help since her reverses during the Chinese invasion of 1962.

Mr. Chavan quoted as an example the Indian Government's decision to raise five mountain divisions to meet the needs of high altitude fighting especially under winter conditions.

He said the United States and Britain was equipping these divisions and they had also offered to train some personnel.

PAKISTAN REFUTES INDIAN CHARGES

KARACHI, Feb. 25.—Pakistan has lodged a strong protest with the Indian Government against the statement of Mr. Gulzary Lal Nanda in the Indian Parliament on the 23rd of this month, Radio Karachi said.

The radio, quoting Mr. Nanda, had accused Pakistan of being involved in the disappearance of Prophet Mohammad's Hair from a Srinagar mosque. The APP said, the protest note was handed to the Commonwealth Secretary in New Delhi Monday by the Pakistan High Commissioner.

The note described the statement as baseless.

The Government of Pakistan has stated that there was no foundation whatever in this accusation.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA

At 6-30 and 9 p.m. English film: **AMISTERDAM OPERATIONS**, starring: Peter Finch and Eva Bartok.

KABUL CINEMA

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Russian film: **ALEXANDER MITROSOV'S ARMY** with translation in Persian.

BEHZAD CINEMA

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Russian film: **SKY BEING CONQUERED BY THEM** with translation in Persian.

ZAINAB CINEMA

At 4, 7 and 9-30 p.m. Indian film: **TEREY GAHR KE SAMANEY**.

"BENEFIT TEA"

A "Benefit Tea" by the Organization of Diplomatic Wives to help the clinic for the handicapped children of Kabul will be held at the Press Club at 3-00 p.m., Thursday, February, 27th.

The wives of the cabinet Ministers, high ranking military and civil officials, and Kabul Diplomatic Corps are invited.

Each lady is asked to send a souvenir of her country to Mrs. Cimino, Italian Embassy, who is in charge of the lottery prizes.

Entrance tickets are Af. 50 and are available at the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany. Prize tickets will be sold at the tea for Af. 20 or three for Af. 50.

Woman Becomes 3rd Juror For Trial Of Jack Ruby

TEXAS, Feb. 25. (AP).—A working mother of six children was chosen Monday as the third juror at the Jack Ruby murder trial.

The first woman selected for the jury was Mrs. Mildred McCollum, 40, a secretary and housewife of a machinist. She could have claimed option because of her children but chose instead to remain on the panel. She joined twenty two previously selected persons who have been examined to try the 52-year-old Ruby for the slaying Nov. 24 of Lee Harvey Oswald, charged with the assassination of President Kennedy. Thirteen of them were questioned Monday, and nine were excused by the court for plain opposition to capital punishment.

Before the trial recessed overnight, the defence exhausted two more of its peremptory challenges and the state one. This leaves the defence with six remaining peremptories with which it can excuse a jury candidate without stating reason.

The findings were overruled by judge B. Bromy last week in an attempt to bar television viewers from the jury. Ruby's lawyers appealed during the day to the State Supreme Court, which, however, voted unanimously 9-0 against reviewing Brown's decision. This left it standing.

The defence flew an attorney to the capital to make the point clear for a review before the Supreme Court.

After the turnover, chief defence attorney Melvin Belli suggested the possibility of taking the matter to the U.S. Supreme Court, without, however, committing the defence to such a decision.

The state said there are no grounds at present for such a Federal appeal, and one of the prosecutors told newsmen:

"It was a frivolous motion to begin with."