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Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max 10°C.
Minimum -2°C.
Sun sets today at 5:56 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:10 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. III, NO. 14

KABUL, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1964. (HOOT 23, 1342, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

TURKEY TELLS MAKARIOS IT WILL INTERVENE IN CYPRUS UNLESS BLOODSHED ENDS IMMEDIATELY

Cyprus Appeals To UN Security Council

NICOSIA, Turkey, March, 14, (AP).—

TURKEY warned the Greek Cypriot government Friday it will intervene in Cyprus unless a cease-fire is put in force at once and all acts against Turkish Cypriots cease.

Greece on the other hand, told Turkey that any Turkish intervention on the Eastern Mediterranean island will bring an immediate Greek reaction.

Thus the two allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization moved to stop the communal conflict that has placed severe strains on Western unity.

About 20,000 students demonstrated in Ankara, the Turkish Capital, marching past the Greek Embassy and shouting "army go to Cyprus."

At Morphou in northwest Cyprus, 24,000 high school students staged an anti-U.S.-British demonstration, burning an effigy of President Johnson wearing a Turkish Fez. The Greek Cypriots accuse the British and Americans of showing partiality to Turkish Cypriots, who are the minority people on this island.

In London, the British Government disclosed it had urged Turkey to act with great restraint.

In Nicosia, Greek Cypriot cabinet ministers met in extraordinary session to consider the Turkish note and frame a reply.

The Cyprus Government radio said the cabinet is expected to reject the note as unacceptable, and may ask an urgent meeting the U.N. Security Council.

The Cypriot Radio added that Foreign Minister Spyros Kyprianou, in Athens with President Makarios for Thursday's funeral of King Paul, may fly to New York to see U.N. Secretary-General U Thant.

Turkey's note, carrying the implied warning of a Turkish invasion of Cyprus, was delivered to the Greek Cypriot Government in Nicosia by the Turkish Embassy. It had been handed Thursday night to the U.S., British and Greek Ambassadors in Ankara.

In Athens, Greek Foreign Minister Stavros Costopoulos summoned Turkish Ambassador Nedim Ilkin, then met with the U.S. and British ambassadors.

"I summoned the ambassadors and discussed with them the contents of a Turkish note sent to the government of Cyprus and to the governments of the United States, Britain and Greece," the Foreign Minister told reporters.

"But to the Turkish Ambassador I reiterated my stand that no Greek government would tolerate unilateral intervention on Cyprus without an immediate Greek reaction."

Word of the Turkish warning came as President Makarios met with Greek Premier George Papandreu and George Grivas, the man who led Greek Cypriot underground fighters before Cyprus achieved independence from Britain in 1960.

The reports of Turkish Military movements spoke of army troops and marines on navy ships deployed at Turkey's port of Iskenderun, 100 miles north of Cyprus.

An air of urgency prevailed in Greek Government circles. Foreign Ministry staffs held abruptly called meetings shortly after dawn. Defence Minister Peter

Garoufalias called a meeting of the Greek chiefs of staff.

Athens newspapers splashed in their front pages the reported Turkish troop movements under headlines that said "immediate threat," and "Turkish invasion in 48 hours."

Emotion also was running high in Turkey. Newspapers blamed Greek Cypriots for the Cyprus conflict and carried cartoons depicting Makarios with a bloody dagger in his hand. The Turkish note threatened intervention under terms of the 1960 treaty of guarantee that accompanied the independence of Cyprus.

The Turkish note contained five requests addressed to the Cyprus government. These were:

- 1—Halt assaults and other acts against Turkish Cypriots.
- 2—An immediate cease-fire throughout the island.
- 3—Sieges around Turkish locations to be lifted.
- 4—Restoration of freedom of movement, communications and correspondence.
- 5—The release of all hostages and the return of the bodies of Turks killed.

If the Cyprus Government fails to comply with these requests, the note added, "the government of Turkey declares it will use its right to take unilateral action conferred upon it by the treaty guarantee of the 16th of August 1960."

The note said that since the Security Council passed the resolution for the dispatch of a U.N. peace force to Cyprus, Greek Cypriots have "resumed acts of extermination aimed at obtaining definite results before the arrival of U.N. forces to the island."

The note added, "it is being observed that these acts are increasing."

Meanwhile, in the mixed village of Ayios Andronikos, Turkish Cypriots allowed Greek Cypriot policemen to search their homes for arms. It was the first time the Turks had bowed to this demand. The Turks had no complaint about the conduct of the Greek policemen.

Two British armoured cars observed the operation, and a British lieutenant said, "if we had not been here the Turks would have been slaughtered."

The village's Greek headman, Pandelis Stylianou, hotly disputed the statement.

At the United Nations, Cyprus appealed to the U.N. Security Council to forestall a Turkish invasion it declared could come at any moment. But Turkey denied its threat to intervene in Cyprus meant that an attack is imminent.

The Cypriot Turkish representatives made the statements at an emergency session of the Council called to cope with a threat by Turkey to invade if killing of Turkish Cypriots continue.

Before they spoke, Secretary-General U Thant informed the Council that he had appealed to Turkey to show restraint in a situation "that is fraught with grave responsibilities."

A message to the Turkish Gov-
(Contd on page 1)

Royal Audience

KABUL, March 14.—The Department of Royal Protocol Announces that His Majesty the King granted audience to the following during the week ending March 12: Mr. Abdullah Malikyar, the acting Prime Minister; Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the National Assembly; Mr. Nour Ahmad Etemadi, Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry; Mr. Abdullah Yaftali, the Minister of Planning; Engineer Mohammad Hussein Masa, the Minister of Mines and Industries; Mr. Gul Pacha Ulfat, President of the Tribal Affairs; Mr. Mohammad Omar, the former Afghan Ambassador in Delhi; Mr. Mohammad Sidik, the Governor of Kandahar; Mr. Sultan Mahmoud Ghazi, President of the Afghan Air Authority; Mr. Abdul Kadir, Assistant Governor of Paktia Province; Mr. Lal Mohammad, the Mayor of Kandahar; Lieutenant General Murad Ali, Chief of the Construction Department in the Ministry of National Defence and Dr. Fakir Mohammad a graduate of atomic physics from Moscow University.

Book On Afghanistan Published In Arabic

KABUL, March 14.—The second volume of a book on Afghanistan has been published by the Information Bureau of Afghanistan in Cairo.

The book, written in Arabic, gives useful information about Afghanistan's history, geography, economy, language and letters, roads and highways, the political system, friendship organizations and educational, agricultural and industrial changes in the country.

The book, in 132 pages is particularly useful for tourists and other foreigners interested in Afghanistan.

It is illustrated. The first volume, issued by the Information Bureau a few months ago, gave briefs information about recent changes in Afghanistan.

WITH PROPER EFFORT IN SOUTH VIETNAM WAR CAN BE WON, SAYS MCNAMARA IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, March, 14.—

U.S. Secretary of Defence, McNamara, expressing confidence that "with the proper effort" the guerrillas can be driven from South Vietnam, reported to President Johnson Friday concerning a week's on-the-spot examination of the war effort.

Mr. McNamara, with Secretary of State Rusk, General Maxwell E. Taylor, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, and John McConne, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, met with the President for an hour at the White House.

The Defence Secretary did not talk with newsmen following the meeting, but upon his return from Saigon earlier in the day noted in a statement that "there is no magic formula for winning an anti-guerrilla war." He added however, "I want to emphasize that during the entire week in Vietnam, every single responsible American or Vietnamese official I met believes that with the proper effort, the war can be won."

Following is the text of Mr. McNamara's statement.

General Taylor and I had two assignments in Vietnam. The first was to appraise the political, economic and military situation

there; the second was to determine what additional actions, if any, the United States might take to strengthen the resistance of the South Vietnamese to the communist-dominated Viet-Cong.

We are prepared to present our conclusions and recommendations on both of these points to the President. Of one thing I am sure, there is no magic formula for winning an anti-guerrilla war.

The path to victory may be hard, but I want to emphasize that during the entire week in Vietnam, every single responsible American or Vietnamese official I met believed, that with the proper effort, the war can be won.

KANDAHAR, March 14.—The Regional Rural Development Department has opened a village school for boys at Salwat village in Punway district. A prominent villager has offered his house free of rent for a year to accommodate the classes.

NUCLEAR FREEZE WOULD REDUCE ARMAMENT RACE, USA POINTS OUT IN GENEVA DISARMAMENT TALKS

GENEVA, March, 14.—

THE United States has urged the Soviet Union to face the fact of the increasing arms race and join now in "a very major effort to control it" through a verified stop of the production of nuclear missiles.

U.S. Delegate Adrian Fisher told the disarmament conference Thursday that the verified freeze would substantially lessen the number of strategic nuclear vehicles—missiles, bombers and anti-missile systems—five, ten or 25 years hence.

Soviet delegate Semyon Tsarapkin, in a prepared 50 minutes

speech, summarized comments that Communist-Bloc speakers made about the freeze proposal during the past few weeks.

Mr. Tsarapkin said the freeze proposal "needs to be analyzed very carefully to see whether it would provide security for all nations and the elimination of nuclear war."

An American spokesman told newsmen later, "the United States does not regard Tsarapkin's speech as an out-and-out rejection of the proposal."

Mr. Fisher, linking the freeze with the complimentary United States proposal to cut off production of explosive materials for warheads, said that without a freeze armaments would increase enormously in future years.

He said this was "just certain as the fact that enormous destructive capacity now exists."

"Prevention of this increase is therefore an integral part of the disarmament problem," he declared.

"Surely this is disarmament in the most meaningful sense of the word," Mr. Fisher said in rejecting a Soviet argument that the freeze is not disarmament. The Soviet contention has been that "it holds nuclear vehicles at a stated level."

Mr. Fisher commented that the Soviet argument was "merely one of semantics—one of playing with words."

He then asked what better way of reducing arms there could be than that proposed by President Johnson and United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) Director William C. Foster, who made it clear that the best way to begin the process is to "stop now and turn around."

The verified freeze proposal is the most important among five which President Johnson proposed to the conference when it reconvened January 21.

These proposals reflect President Johnson's personal determination to explore all avenues towards peace and his recognition of the need to act "now" to halt the arms race.

Mr. Fisher pointed to other significant steps whereby the arms race had been frozen at a point in time, notably the antarctic treaty, the partial test ban treaty and the United Nations General Assembly resolution banning orbiting of weapons of mass destruction in outer space.

"It is only logical now that we should try to build on this formula which has shown an element of success in past efforts," Mr. Fisher said.

He disputed Mr. Tsarapkin's contention that ACDA Director Foster had "tried to frighten him" by stating that the United States stock of strategic missiles in 1955 would be considerably greater than when the conference began in March, 1962.

"Let me emphasize there was no intention to frighten anyone," Mr. Fisher said.

"We live in a real world and in the absence of disarmament we face the fact of increasing arms," the U.S. official emphasized.

Programme To Mark World Health Day Worked-Out

KABUL, March 14.—The programme for celebrating World Health Day in Afghanistan came up for discussion at a meeting held in the Institute of Public Health on Thursday. "No Truce for Tuberculosis" is the theme for this year's World Health day.

The World Health Day scheduled for April 7th will be inaugurated by Dr. Abdul Rahim, the Acting Minister of Public Health with a speech from Radio Afghanistan.

Special meetings and lectures will be arranged by the Ministry of Public Health, the Kabul Municipality, the Women's Welfare Institute, the University of Kabul and the Department of Rural Development at the Institute of Public Health, the Maternity Hospital, Park Cinema, the Women's Welfare Institute, the University Gymnasium, the Military College and the Rural Development Project Centre at Shewaki.

Similar functions will be arranged by local medical authorities and Departments of Public Health in the provinces.

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KABUL TIMES

MARCH 14, 1964

South Rhodesia's Status

The South Rhodesian issue is apt to gain momentum in the light of present hearings conducted on the matter in the United Nations Committee on colonialism, on the one hand, and the fact that fully representative governments have already emerged in two former parts of the now defunct Central African Federation, on the other.

The demand for a similar progress in South Rhodesia will surely become further vigorous.

In the case of Southern Rhodesia neither the African majority nor the white minority in that territory are in the mood to bear much delay in an action aiming at independence in that country. But the two groups want independence under different conditions.

The segregationist government of Sir Winston Field wants an immediate independence for South Rhodesia while the Africans also urge freedom but after the abrogation of the unjust 1961 Constitution under which the non-European population cannot gain a majority in the Legislative Assembly.

According to this Constitution, 50 seats are reserved for the whites in a house of 65.

But furthermore under present conditions an unwilling majority is being governed by a minority government which makes itself more and more unpopular by pursuing a policy of repression and racial discrimination. Among the repressive measures by the white government which constitutes only 10 % of the entire population of the land are the harsh laws which have made it very difficult for any form of political activity on the part of non-European nationalists striving to gain equal rights.

The responsibility to change the present pathetic condition in Southern Rhodesia squarely lies on British government on many occasions in the which has still direct responsibility in that area. The British future over the trend of events responsibility has further increased after the Central African Federation of Rhodesia and proper move in an important area of a continent going through intensive changes.

Pre-Investment Study of Kabul-Herat Highway Should Be Completed Soon

Tabibi's Speech Before 20th ECAFE Session, Teheran

At present on the basis of the requirements, gas discovered we get down to the construction of the nitrate fertilizer plant with a capacity in the first stage of 20 to 25 tons and tons of ammonia per year and a thermo-electric plant on gas. A portion of gas will be sold to the USSR.

At the beginning of 1963 we started geological investigations and prospecting for solid minerals on a large scale. According to preliminary data the reserves of iron ore, new deposits of coal, lapis lazuli and other minerals have been discovered.

The production of electric power in 1963 came to about 150 million KWH against 126.8 million KWH in 1961.

The coal output in 1963 amounted to 90 thousand tons and the production of coal briquettes, around 25 thousand tons. During the current year we shall build one more briquette factory, bringing the production of coal briquettes to 60-65 thousand tons per annum which will enable us to meet the requirements of the population more adequately.

Progress has also been made in the production of cotton cloth. At present we produce approximately 45 million metres of cotton cloth annually and thus meet about 60 per cent of the population in the country due to the future.

U.S.A. MOVING TOWARDS MORE NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS WITH USSR SAYS HODGES

U.S. Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges has said he believes the United States is "moving toward a more normal trade relationship" with Soviet Union and East European countries.

However, Hodges said there were no recent developments which would indicate an immediate increase in the flow of commerce between the United States and Soviet Union.

Hodges said at a news conference other Western nations also are moving toward more relaxed trade with socialist countries.

Prior to Hodges' news conference, Under-Secretary of State W. Averell Harriman told a House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Sub-Committee that U.S. trade with communist countries "is a useful and desirable means" of drawing these countries into contact with the outside world.

Hodges said the question of whether the United States and other Western allies should lift embargoes on items USSR wants to buy is "under constant discussion."

Hodges said he was very pleased at the Soviet's attitude in agreeing to permit wheat the United States bought from the Soviet Union.

In South Rhodesia there is a grave undermining of human rights and, rightly so, the international Commission of Jurationists now meeting in Geneva has expressed deep concern at the trend of legislation in that area specially such acts as the Land Apportionment Act which restricts residence by Africans in certain areas alone and the Law and Order Maintenance Act imposing the death penalty under various pretexts.

Similarly the United Nations has expressed its utmost concern on many occasions in the which has still direct responsibility in that area. The British future over the trend of events responsibility has further increased after the Central African Federation of Rhodesia and proper move in an important area of a continent going through intensive changes.

During the past few years the production of rayon cloth, sugar, soap and other commodities has increased as well.

It is only a short list of the small successes that the Afghan people achieved in industrial production as a result of the implementation of the First Plan and during the first two years of the Second Plan.

Certainly, we are conscious that it is too short a period of time for the considerable increase in industrial production to change noticeably the economic situation in Afghanistan and improve the living standards of the population. We are determined to further develop our home industries in order to more completely meet the consumer requirements with our own production.

One of the most important aspects of the national economy of any country is transportation since it contributes directly to the development of industry, agriculture and trade and encourages the growth of cultural exchanges.

A high priority in Afghanistan's plans for economic development is the development of transportation and especially to road construction since motor transport is the principal means of transportation in the country due to the future.

Progress has also been made in the production of cotton cloth. At present we produce approximately 45 million metres of cotton cloth annually and thus meet about 60 per cent of the population in the country due to the future.

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THE LANGUAGE PRESS AT A GLANCE

absence of railroads and navigable waterways. During both the First Plan and the Second Five Year Plan, special attention has been given to the construction of modern highways. Out of 2,000 to accept such membership. They kins. of highways started during Mr. Salahuddin Saljoqi, Mr. the First Plan, about 465 kins. of roads have been completed during Dr. Mohammad Asif Sohail. The the First Plan and around 600 first two wrote letters to the Editor of the Daily Anis, which were during the first two years of published a few days ago. The the Second Plan (1962-1963).

Within the next two years the construction of the major highway will have been completed says due to personal reasons and 2,000 kins. of modern highways which will provide communication sessions of the Constitutional Commission. The memorandum of trial and agricultural regions of addressed to the Chairman of the Commission, Dr. Abdul Zahir.

Thursday's Anis in its editorial discussed the development of banking in Afghanistan. Although, it said banking has become popular in Afghanistan since thirty years ago, yet only few banks have been able to develop properly and attract the confidence of the people.

The Afghan National Bank is the oldest bank in the country. The central or D'Afghanistan Bank, perhaps is the most developed bank. During the past thirty years many other smaller banks such as the Industrial Bank, Commercial Bank and Agricultural Bank came into existence but sooner or later these institutions became unheard of partly due to mismanagement and partly because they engaged in activities other than banking which proved disastrous rather than beneficial.

The editorial then went on to say that there are other banks which have been able to hold their own against the vicissitudes of the times and are of well established rendering a good service to the country and to the people at large.

One such bank for instance is the Pashtany Tejaraty Bank. Its dealings with customers, the internal management and efficiency as well as the bank building itself are such as to draw ever more greater confidence of those who have anything to do with the bank. The editor then gave his personal impressions of the interior of the bank building. He said the building while looking very nice on the outside it is well organized and efficient on the inside. Adequate arrangements for the safe keeping of money, valuable documents and jewellery have been made. It has well organized offices and is equipped with modern amenities. In conclusion the editorial congratulated the workers and officials of the bank and wished for its greater success in the future.

Thursday's Islah Commented on the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the agreement for co-operation on the peaceful uses of atomic energy between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. The editorial mentioned the enormous possibilities of the atomic energy which could be used for the promotion of human health and prosperity. It also mentioned the devastating power of the atomic bomb and expressed optimism that ever since the use of the first atom bomb over Hiroshima in Japan man has realized the folly of repeating such an experience and therefore all efforts have been directed to explore the possibilities of peaceful uses of atomic energy agency.

Now that Afghanistan and the Soviet Union have signed the agreement for co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy our scientists will have an opportunity to increase their knowledge in this field and search the fields in which atomic energy could best be utilized in Afghanistan.

When newsman asked why USSR would want to go through the trouble of buying more U.S. wheat in view of the problems involved in sales thus far, Hodges replied, "I don't know. There is no reason why she should go through the agony of buying, our wheat."

President Johnson has said that there probably were very few items that the United States would want to buy from Soviet Union.

No USSR Proposal On Return Of U.S. Airmen Says U.S.A.

WASHINGTON, March 14. (AP)—A State Department official denied Friday that any proposal has been made by the Soviet Union to the United States to release three American airmen if the United States would admit the men's release "without delay" they were ordered to fly over East Germany.

A news despatch from Berlin quoted an unidentified informant as saying the Soviets had told the U.S. government it was prepared to make a deal along this line and that otherwise the men would be tried on espionage charges.

The United States, since the reconnaissance bomber carrying the three was shot down Tuesday, has repeatedly denied that the

US Conducts Underground Nuclear Test

WASHINGTON, March 14. The United States conducted another in a series of underground nuclear test Friday in Nevada.

The Atomic Energy Commission said the low yield test had an explosive force of less than 20,000 tons of TNT.

Radio Afghanistan Programme

SATURDAY

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
6.10-6.30 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

SUNDAY

ARRIVALS

MAZAR-KABUL
Ar. 13-10.
HERAT-KABUL
Ar. 16-40.
KANDAHAR-HERAT
Dep. Kabul, 7-30.
KUNDUZ-MAZAR
Dep. Kabul, 8-30.

IRAN NATIONAL AIRLINES
CORPORATION
TEHRAN-KABUL
Ar. 11-50

KABUL-TEHRAN
Dep. 13-00

BEIRUT-KABUL
Ar. Kabul, 11-30

PRAGUE-KABUL
Arr. Kabul-11-30.

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 26607-21122
Traffic 20159-24041
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732
Airport 22318

Pharmacies

Lamar Phone No. 20563.
Paserlai Phone No. 24232.
Hayder Phone No. 22854.
Sanai Phone No. 22649.

BE CAREFUL ON SLIPPERY ICE



Led onto the ice were these pupils of a mannequin school in Frankfurt on the Main, the town of Goethe in the west of the German Federal Republic. They were not only equipped with skates, but books also belonged to their training media. The burden on the crown

of the head is particularly well suited for imparting elegance to carriage and walk. This special flash of inspiration for the training comes from the teacher of the prospective mannequins. She says: "Whoever does not slip here on the ice will move with

grace and infallible assurance over the footbridge at the fashion shows." Professional mannequins are trained in courses of varying duration at special schools. Such institutes are present in each of the leading fashion towns of West Germany.

Afghanistan' Historical And Cultural Setting Bloodstained But Glorious

PART V

With the invasion of the Mongols from the north in early 13th century, civilization in Afghanistan appeared to have gone into eclipse. The intolerable conditions of life under the early Mongul hegemony—slaughter, pillage, devastation and book burning forced society, including the poets and writers, to direct their thoughts and contemplation of the realm of the spirit by way of compensation for the inescapable physical misery which engulfed their lives; they made a psychological retreat into the world of the self, creating a mysticism and mystic literature which alone could justify their existence. The Masnavi of Jualaiddin Rumi of Balkh is the most significant literary manifestation of this period. It is a work of the spirit and can be applied to a variety of psychological states. Manifesting the refinement of feeling and thought of mankind, this work achieves universality by presenting the currents of philosophical and practical ideas of a society having reached an advanced stage of cultural development.

Miniature Period
Having adapted themselves to the civilization of the country which they had subjected, the cultural and intellectual enterprise.

scendants and princes of the Mongul rule became, in the 16th century, the patrons of art, knowledge, and letters, founding the kingdom of Timurids. The kings and princes were joined by ministers, and officials of the court, King Shahrokh and Queen Gowharshad, Sultan Hussein Baikara and Al Sher Nawai, his minister, are best examples. The Timurid era is one of the golden ages of Afghan culture, literature and art and is often called the "Renaissance of the Orient".

Among those sons of Herat and other parts of the country who contributed to the brilliance of this period can be named such figures as Behzad, the painter and miniaturist, Jami, the universal genius-poet, writer, mystic and biographer—and Kashifi, the koraic commentator.

The writers of the Timurid period expressed their veneration of the past by emulating the style of the Ghaznavid period in literature, history and ethics.

They assembled a body of knowledge which they synthesized with their own experience to produce another unique contribution to human intellectual and spiritual achievement. In other words, they succeeded in assimilating and adapting the experience of

the past without compromising their own capacity for information and creativity.

Whatever they accepted of the past's concepts of beauty and art, the proportion of colour and form, was according to their own intellectual and spiritual lights.

What they gave was of themselves as heirs of the past, custodians of the present and contributors of the future. And what they produced they could justly claim as their own.

When we survey statues, coins, architecture, minarets, miniatures, calligraphy and literature of the epoch, we can find a complete expression of that society's thought.

As the Kingdom of the Timurids declined, it was gradually supplanted by the feudalism of the contending Shaibanis. Then came Hotakis and Durranis who were also uniformly opposed to foreign rule.

The arrival of Western imperialism signalled the decline of the Mughal Empire in India, under which a high degree of art and culture had been attained. The rivalry of great powers in the orient resulted for a time in an apparent surcease of creative cultural and intellectual enterprise.

Incentive pay system Triples Bus Production

An incentive pay system—the first to be used in Afghanistan—has almost tripled production of buses at the Bus Assembly Operation of the Afghan Motor Service since it was recently put into practice there.

About three large city busses were assembled per month at the plant, according to Hafizullah Rahimi, Vice-President and General Manager of the Afghan Motor Service Company, before the incentive pay system was instituted. Since the new system has been started, Mr. Rahimi said bus production has leaped to about eight per month.

Mr. Rahimi said incentive pay, widely in use in Western European countries and America, means that workers are given extra pay for more production. Thus, if they assemble more busses than an established average, they are given more pay—an "incentive" that benefits both the worker and the company.

The same high standards of quality in the assembly of busses is maintained even though production has been greatly increased, Mr. Rahimi said.

Mr. Rahimi said the incentive pay system, pioneered in the Bus Assembly Operation, has proved so successful that plans are underway to institute this method throughout the company. Other people have pointed out that this system has an unlimited potential for use throughout Afghanistan—and wise use of the incentive pay system would be important in the economic development of Afghanistan.

The Bus Assembly Operation of the Afghan Motor Service Company, since its inception two years ago, has produced about 80 busses in three models—16-passenger, 26-passenger and 37-passenger "city busses". The busses are completely assembled from components imported from the United States.

The U.S. Agency for International Development assisted the Bus Assembly Operation by a \$ 1.7 million grant to the Royal Government of Afghanistan, which then loaned the amount to the Afghan Motor Service Company to be used for purchasing the components from the United States. In addition, A. I. D. has assisted the operation by providing one American advisor to help in the assembly process; and another advisor who helped set up the scheduling and other details of bus service in Kabul.

Mr. Rahimi said the American advisors had also been helpful in instituting the incentive pay system.

Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, March 14.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at Da Afghanistan Bank. Buying Rates In Afghani

Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar.
Af. 140 per Pound Sterling.
Af. 1250 per cent Deutsch Mark.
Af. 1164-14 per cent Swiss Franc.
Af. 102-14 per cent French Franc.
Af. 7-60 per Indian Rupee (cheque)

Af. 7-30 per Indian Rupee.
Af. 6-80 per Pakistani Rupee (Cheque)
Af. 6-65 per Pakistani Rupee (cash)

Selling Rates In Afghani

Af. 50-65 per U.S. Dollar.
Af. 141-82 per Pound Sterling.
Af. 1266-25 per cent Deutsch Mark.
Af. 1179-28 per cent Swiss Franc.
Af. 1025-30 per cent French Franc.
Af. 7-70 per Indian Rupee.
Af. 6-90 per Pakistani Rupee (cheque)
Af. 6-90 per Pakistani Rupee (Cash)



Ben Bella Concludes Yugoslavia Visit

Joint Communiqué Issued

BRIOXI, March, 14. (Tass).—President Josip Broz Tito of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and President Ahmad Ben Bella of the People's Democratic Algerian Republic have signed here a joint statement on the Yugoslav-Algerian talks.

The statement says that full identity of views was brought out during a broad exchange of views between President Tito and President Ben Bella on mutual co-operation and the international situation.

The two Presidents noted with satisfaction the development of a tendency towards relaxation of international tension and the growing desire of the countries still more resolutely to carry through the policy of peaceful solution of disputes.

The two Presidents stated that they come out resolutely for measures aimed at doing away as quickly as possible with all forms of colonialism and neo-colonialism. Orientation towards socialist development in some of the recently liberated developing nations shows that socialism is increasingly assuming the character of a worldwide process, the statement says.

The two delegations welcome the successful efforts of the African nations aimed at consolidating their co-operation, solidarity and unity.

The statement says that the two Presidents attach particular importance to the forthcoming United Nations conference on trade and development. They welcomed the Moscow treaty on the banning of nuclear tests and stressed that it is the first step which should be followed up by new even broader international agreements leading to general and complete disarmament.

The President of Yugoslavia and the President of Algeria stressed the particular importance of setting up demilitarized zones in various regions and noted with satisfaction that more and more countries were adhering to this idea.

The two Presidents state that the policy of non-alignment was prompted by a desire to make a contribution to the efforts designed to improve the international situation. Guided by this, President Tito and President Ben Bella attach special importance to the new enlarged conference of non-aligned countries.

The statement says in conclusion that President Ben Bella invited Tito to visit Algeria and that the Yugoslav President accepted this invitation.

De Gaulle, Ben Bella Have Surprise Talks Near Paris

PARIS, March, 14. (DPA).—French President Charles de Gaulle and President Ahmed Ben Bella of Algeria held a surprise meeting at Chateau de Champs near Paris Friday afternoon.

Preparations for the meeting had been surrounded by a deep veil of secrecy.

According to the official French announcement made afterwards, the meeting lasted one hour and a half.

Ben Bella had made a stopover at Melun airport on his way home from an official visit to Yugoslavia.

The talks were also attended by Algerian Foreign Minister Abdel Aziz Bouteflika and the Algerian Ambassador to Paris, Moussaoui.

Talbot In Kabul For Unofficial Visit



KABUL, March, 14.—Mr. Philip Talbot, the American Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and South Asia now touring certain Asian countries, arrived in Kabul on a 2-day unofficial visit Friday afternoon. Mr. Talbot was received at the airport by Mr. Amin Etamadi, Deputy Chief of Protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. John Milton Steeves, Ambassador of the United States and certain officials of the United States Embassy in Kabul. Mr. Talbot is to leave Kabul for Tehran Sunday.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, March 14.—The general assembly of publishing houses Thursday elected Mr. Mohammad Ibrahim Abasi, Editor-in-Chief of the Daily Anis as President of the Afghan Journalists Association. Dr. Hafizullah Nasri, Director General of Foreign Publications was elected as Vice-President of the Association. Mr. Sababuddin Koshkaki, President of the Bakhtar News Agency will discharge duties in the capacity of the association's secretary.

KABUL, March 14.—Dr. Mohammad Anas, the new Afghan Ambassador to New Delhi presented Thursday his credentials to His Excellency Dr. Fakhri-uddin, President of the Afghan Journalists Association.

KABUL, March 14.—Telegrammes have been despatched by the provincial governors and chief commissioners to Moscow expressing hope on behalf of the Afghan people for the speedy recovery of Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf. In separate replies the Prime Minister has assured them of his good health and expressed appreciation for the sentiments expressed.

MAIMANA, MARCH 14.—The Chief Commissioner of Maimana discussed with engineers and experts of the Afghan Air Authority Wednesday matters related to the construction of a modern air field in the area. The AAA engineers who had gone to the province for supervising the project have completed their job.

KHOST, March 14.—A Village Council was established by the Regional Department of Rural Development at Hakumat village on Thursday.

According to an official of the Department this is the 15th Council which has been established in the region since December, 1963.

Malaysia Recalls Its Envoys To Confer On Tension

KUALA LUMPUR, March 14. (AP).—The Malaysian government has recalled its ambassadors from eight nations to confer on tensions with Indonesia, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday.

The spokesman said the Malaysian diplomats should arrive here Monday for a three day briefing on the Malaysia crisis and to report on Malaysia's sentiments in their capitals.

Rusk Assails UK's At The Cinema Sale Of Buses To Cuban Government

WASHINGTON, March, 14. U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk said Friday Britain's sale of 400 buses to Cuba cannot help but increase Castro's capacity for mischief.

Rusk told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which Friday began hearings on East-West trade, that the sale of the buses would almost double the transport system in the Cuban capital of Havana.

The Secretary also rejected criticisms of U.S. foreign trade policy. Critics say the administration is too ineffectual on trade with Communist countries. Some U.S. allies, especially Britain, claims the United States is too tough.

He testified that the Eastern bloc is no longer a monolithic whole, but different communist countries with varying degrees of susceptibility to trade pressures and that American policy towards them should be flexible enough to cope with different circumstances.

"Above all, let us avoid the dogmatic extremes that seem to flourish in this field," the Secretary of State said.

"On the one hand, let us be quite clear that, in spite of some opinions to the contrary, trade with communist countries should not be conducted purely on the commercial considerations and as though there were no political and military issues dividing East and West. On the other hand, let us be equally clear that trade with the communist world cannot be effectively used as a blunt instrument."

delegate, supported the Cypriot contention that Turkey intends to invade Cyprus. He said Turkey would not have dared "to conduct itself in such a provocative manner" if it did not have the support of certain of its allies in the North Atlantic Alliance.

In London, Prime Minister Douglas-Home cut short a political tour in the west of England Friday to fly back to London because of the deepening Cyprus crisis.

There were suggestions by British authorities that Sir Alec might propose an immediate British-Greek-Turkish summit conference to stave off the danger of war over the east Mediterranean

PARK CINEMA

At 4-30, 7 and 9 p.m. English film: **FATHER'S DOING**, starring Richard Attenborough, Heather Thatcher, Novel Purcell and Diane Hart.

KABUL CINEMA

At 5-30 p.m. Two Persian stage dramas.

ZAINEB CINEMA

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. English film: **FIELD OF DANGEROUS GAME**.

BEHZAD CINEMA

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. American film: **ANGIJET TOVAMIBER**.

Mikoyan Ends Visit In East Germany

BERLIN, March, 14, (Tass).—Anastas Mikoyan, member of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee and first Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, was in the capital of the German Democratic Republic from March tenth to thirteenth to attend the celebration of the 70th birthday of Otto Grotewohl, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic. His visit was another manifestation of the close and fraternal unity between the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the CPSU, of the close cordial friendship between the governments and peoples of the German Democratic Republic and the USSR.

Anastas Mikoyan conveyed to Otto Grotewohl greetings from the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR and on instructions from the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. handed him the order of Lenin in recognition of his outstanding services in the struggle for the unity of the German working class, in setting up its single Marxist-Leninist party, and also in strengthening East German-Soviet friendship. Anastas Mikoyan had several friendly personal talks with Otto Grotewohl.

island Sir Alec told newsmen in Plymouth he was returning to London because the situation looks pretty serious and I must be on the spot. That is all I can say at the moment.

A meeting of senior cabinet ministers and defence chiefs is expected to be held to consider the possibility to act upon the implications of an outbreak of Turkish-Greek fighting.

