

3-18-1964

## Kabul Times (March 18, 1964, vol. 3, no. 18)

Bakhtar News Agency

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### Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (March 18, 1964, vol. 3, no. 18)" (1964). *Kabul Times*. 568.  
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## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max +13°C  
Minimum -2°C  
Sun sets today at 5-49 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 6-06 a.m.  
Tomorrow's Outlook:  
Cloudy and Rain  
—Forecast by Air Authority

## KABUL TIMES

PRICE AL 1

VOL. III, NO. 18

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1964, (HOOT 27, 1342, S.H.)

## AFGHANISTAN DIVIDED IN 29 ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS KAYEUM EXPLAINS AIMS OF MAJOR REFORMS IN COUNTRY'S DIVISION

KABUL, March 18.—

**BEGINNING Saturday, the first day of the new Afghan year 18. Each of the new administrative units will be headed by a governor.**

Formerly the 18 provinces were administered either by a governor or a chief commissioner.

The Ministry of Interior has the appropriate organisational structures for these provinces and the project will be implemented gradually as from this date.

In releasing the news, Dr. Abdul Kayeum, the Minister of Interior, said yesterday that in more than 30 years, Afghanistan had obtained many achievements in different vital fields under the wise guidance and leadership of His Majesty the King.

The most important achievement, he said, which should be recorded in history in bold letters and for the implementation of which all members of our society should render unreserved support is the beginning of an important social change to be brought about side by side with economic and technical developments opening new horizons of hope in social, political, economic, and cultural fields to the Afghan nation.

The Minister went on to say that, under the benevolent leadership of our beloved Sovereign, the government has undertaken to implement a great social reform programme and is trying to provide the means for comfort and better living of the nation.

The Ministry of Interior, on its part, had to provide the physical basis and framework necessary for the speedy and effective implementation of these programmes.

He said in order to create better facilities for the people to reach the courts of law and to pay their revenues the country's administrative system has been revised after consultations with members of the National Assembly, governors and chief commissioners, and experienced and able members of the Ministry of Interior.

The area administered by each unit had to become smaller for these purposes.

Dr. Kayeum said the Ministry of Interior is of the opinion that if the governors would discharge their duties with a sense of greater responsibility and perseverance and channel the energy of the people in positive directions in the field of production and development it would greatly reduce poverty and help raise the living standards of the nation.

He said, "the basic aim of the government which is the creation of a true democracy will be self-defeating if the greater portion of our society has a primitive way of thinking and low standard of living with empty stomachs".

The Minister said the present titles of governors and chief commissioners will be abolished immediately with the commencement of the programme whereas

those of district commissioners and local magistrates would disappear gradually.

Each province will be subdivided into graded administration ranging from one to four. This grading will be proportional to the population and area covered by the administration.

In order to make this administrative change conforming with the spirit of democracy, the local administrators will be referred to as "Wolus-Wali" (community administrators) and the administered areas will be called "Wolus-Wali".

In order to find names for these "Wolus-Wallis", he said, the Ministry is in contact with the Afghan Historical Society and the Pakhtu Academy. The revised names will be announced later.

Until new governors are appointed for the newly carved provinces, the present governors from whose areas the provinces have been carved out will be in charge of the affairs.

The country has been divided into the following provinces: Kabul, Wardak, and Maidan, Logar, Perwan, Kapisa, Bamiyan, Baghlan and Pul-i-khumri, Kunduz, Samangan, Mazar, Badakshan, Taluqan, Shiberghan, Maimana, Badghis, Herat, Farah, Ghorat, Uruzgan, Grishk, Chakhansur, Kandahar, Kalat, Ghazni, Katawaz and Urgoon, Pakhtia, Nangarhar, The Kunars, and Laghman.

## 1800 Ex-Katanga Mercenaries Under Portugal Training U Thant's Report

NEW YORK, March 18, (DPA).—Some 1,800 former Katangese mercenaries are being trained in Portuguese-held Angola, U.N. Secretary-General U Thant said in a written report to the Security Council Tuesday.

The United Nations Secretary General's report also alleged that other mercenaries were being recruited in Europe in the name of former Katanga President Moise Tshombe.

The new recruits were told to make for Vila Luso in Katanga where a mercenary camp had already been set up, the report said.

U Thant also mentioned reports that some six hundred Katangese gendarmes had recently crossed over from Katanga to Angola.

U Thant adds in his report that the Portuguese United Nations delegation had recently informed him that reports of Katangese gendarmes and mercenaries in Angola were completely unfounded.

## Yugoslav Delegation Meet Omer And Dr. Zahir

KABUL, March 18.—The Yugoslav Economic Delegation met with Mr. Mohammad Sarwar Omer, the Acting Minister of Commerce Tuesday morning. They are reported to have discussed trade relations and exchange of merchandise between Afghanistan and Yugoslavia.

According to another report, the Members of the Delegation accompanied by the Ambassador of Yugoslavia in Kabul also called on Dr. Abdul Zahir, the President of the Afghan National Assembly.

The Delegation attended a dinner last night given in their honour by the Yugoslav Ambassador Peter Ivkovich. The function was attended by some Cabinet Ministers, high ranking officials of the ministries of Foreign Affairs, Commerce and Planning and editors of several newspapers were also invited.

## Committee On Revising School Text Books Holds Meeting

KABUL, March 18.—The Ad-Hoc-Committee set up for reviewing and revising primary school textbooks met at the Department of Primary Education of the Ministry of Education Tuesday afternoon.

At the meeting, the Committee studied the contents of the Persian Reader for the first primary grade.

The meeting, at which Professor Rahimi, the Acting Chief of Primary Education presided, was attended by a number of experienced men and women teachers of primary schools.

Professor Rahimi said that the revised textbooks will be published in accordance with the mental capacity of elementary-grade pupils and on the basis of the experience gained over a long period.

## KUTCHUK TELLS S. COUNCIL HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS HAVE BEEN VIOLATED BY CYPRUS GOVT.

NEW YORK/Ankara, March 18, (DPA).—TURKISH Cypriot Vice-President Fazil Kutchuk in a new complaint to the President of the United Nations Security Council Tuesday claimed that his constitutional rights had again been violated.

The recent request by Cypriot U.N. Ambassador Zenon Rossides for an urgent Security Council session violated the constitution of Cyprus which provided that the Cypriot Vice-President had to be asked prior to such steps, Kutchuk stated.

Other violations of the constitution were the arming of thousands of Greeks on the Island as well as the import of weapons without prior consultation of the Cypriot Vice-President, he added.

Ankara political quarters meanwhile voiced the hope Tuesday that Turkey would not have to embark on a unilateral intervention in Cyprus.

Turkey would refrain from such an action if the siege on Turkish villages in Cyprus were to be lifted, if dead and living Turkish hostages were to be released by the Greek Cypriots, and if the freedom of movement were to be restored on the Island, these quarters explained.

But Turkey was forced to take preparations in case the United Nations peace-keeping force on

## POPAL TELLS STUDENTS TO BUILD STRONG CHARACTER, PATRIOTISM

KABUL, March 18.—

DR. Ali Ahmad Popal, the Minister of Education and Second Deputy Prime Minister in a message to students, teachers and educationists broadcast from Radio Afghanistan last night, wished the success in their efforts in the new academic year.

## Britain Agrees To Review 1953 Pact With Libya

LONDON, March 18, (Reuter). Britain has agreed to a review of the 1953 Anglo-Libyan Treaty of Alliance, a British Foreign Office spokesman said here Tuesday.

Libya in a recent note to Britain asked for talks under article six.

No date for the talks has yet been fixed.

Article six of the Treaty stipulates that it will remain in force for a period of 20 years except in so far as it may be revised or replaced by a new treaty during that period by agreement between the two parties.

The article also lays down that the Treaty shall in any case be reviewed at the end of 10 years.

In February 1963 the Libyan government said that the review of the Treaty, which was due to take place in that year, should be postponed until 1965.

## Israel Prime Minister To Visit Washington

WASHINGTON, March 18, President Johnson and the Prime Minister of Israel, Levi Eshkol, will meet informally in Washington on June 1 and 2.

The White House made the announcement Tuesday.

It is expected that Mr. Eshkol may visit other cities in the United States following his Washington conversations with President Johnson, it was said.

Cyprus were to fail in restoring peace and order to the Island, they added.

For that reason the Turkish parliament last night granted the Ankara government authority for quick action if necessary, these quarters stressed.

Meanwhile two more planeloads of Canadian troops and equipment arrived in Nicosia for the U.N. peace force. This brings the Canadian total to 364 men.

With them came four ferret scout armoured cars and jeeps with trailers.

Two more aircraft bringing 29 soldiers, three ferret cars and some stores were expected last night. Aircraft flying in troops today and Thursday should bring the Canadian contingent here to 690, a military spokesman said.

Questioned about the development of the Canadian troops, he said: "At the moment it appears that there will be no operational activity by Canadian troops until specific orders are received by U.N. headquarters here."

"We still have no terms of reference."

Dr. Popal said that Spring, by revitalizing life on the earth acted as a strong stimulant upon those who had the will to work and a determination to go ahead.

He said that life and its problems should be taken in stride by the youth of the country, but that the importance of the duties and obligations which life places upon us must also be understood.

After outlining briefly the difficulties of the Ministry of Education, Dr. Popal assured his listeners that every effort will be made to expand educational facilities, enrol a greater number of children in schools, increase the number of schools and provide better and larger quantities of textbooks to the boy and girl students during the year.

He also outlined the plans of the Ministry and said that it was very easy to criticise and diagnose, but very difficult to repair and cure.

He called on everyone, who has the good of the country at heart, to help and advise the educational authorities. Dr. Popal, addressing the students, said they should avoid imitating others and, instead, they should try to develop a strong character, a good personality, patriotism and the capacity to work together with others.

He urged them to remain disciplined, tell the truth and work with traditional honesty.

To the teachers, he said that it was their duty to train their wards as honest, conscientious and disciplined citizens of tomorrow.

As foster-parents of their pupils, Dr. Popal pointed out, it was the duty of men and women teachers to impress upon them the importance of obeying the law and respecting the rights of others.

The Minister of Education also gave details of the arrangements being made by the Ministry to establish new boarding schools and the plans which are being put into operations for providing schooling facilities for the nomadic tribes.

He expressed his appreciation of the assistance being given by the friendly countries and international organisations.

Winding up his message, Dr. Popal said under the guidance of His Majesty the King and through determined efforts on the part of the Government and the people, success in spreading the light of knowledge and education in the country was fully assured.

Kabul Times will present the text of Dr. Popal speech beginning Sunday.

BRUSSELS, March 18, (DPA). Cyprus does not at present desire membership of the European Common Market the President of the "Cyprus European Economic Union" Odysseus Tsangarides said in Brussels Tuesday. Cyprus' present economic dependence on the British market makes it unlikely that Cyprus will accept membership before Britain joins the Common Market.

KABUL TIMES

Published By: BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief: Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Address: Joy Sheer-3, Kabul, Afghanistan
Telephone: 21494 (Extns. 03, 22851, 4, 5 and 6)
Subscription Rates: AFGHANISTAN Yearly Af. 250, Half Yearly Af. 150, Quarterly Af. 80
FOREIGN Yearly \$ 16, Half Yearly \$ 8, Quarterly \$ 5
Subscription from abroad will be accepted by check of local currency at the official dollar exchange rate.
Printed at: Government Printing House

US Officials Calm But Uneasy About de Gaulle's Visit To Mexico

By: John M. Hightower

U.S. officials so far discount the possibility that President Charles de Gaulle's visit to Mexico will make serious trouble for the United States in Latin America. But under the official surface calm there is some apprehension that de Gaulle may get caught up in or perhaps inadvertently stimulate new waves of anti-Americanism. The French leader and President Johnson are, in a sense, now embarked on rival campaigns for prestige and effective influence in South American affairs. In a speech Monday to the Organization of American States, Johnson presented his ideas for putting new life into the multi-billion dollar Alliance for Progress.

At the same time the U.S. government acted to strengthen the authority of his hand-picked director of all U.S.-Latin American activities, Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Mann. And an extraordinary conference was opened between top Washington officials, including the President, and U.S. ambassadors and air directors in Latin American countries. Coincident with these moves by Johnson, de Gaulle arrived in Mexico City to be greeted by an enthusiastic crowd of 300,000 gathered around the National Palace. The French leader, joined with President Adolfo Lopez Mateos in projecting a new "alliance" between Mexico and France—an alliance which they agreed is not meant to harm anyone.

The contrast between the problems with which Johnson and de Gaulle were dealing in their almost simultaneous speeches was sharp and dramatic. The Alliance for Progress, which is the heart of U.S. relations and hopes for the future in Latin America, has now been running for more than two years. It has cost the United States about a billion dollars a year. Along the way it has become loaded with problems and criticisms, some errors and failures. To Washington and Latin American officials alike, any achievements have been disappointingly slow in realization. In the background of Johnson's speech also stood a history of disputes and difficulties as well as the special circumstances in profitable trade and long periods of friendly relationships with first trip to Mexico were not foreman Latin American countries seen in the original development. There are current disagreements over Cuba and deep concern over the U.S.-Panamaian quarrel centering around the Panama Canal. So many points that a constant there are tensions in U.S. relations with Brazil and arguments with countries like Argentina and Peru over issues of nationalization. His recognition of the People's Republic of China in January is De Gaulle's dramatic entry on the Latin American scene gains strength from the fact that it is free of such handicaps. As between the two great nuclear powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, de Gaulle seems to be intent on offering as possible the prospect of a "third world" brought into being by French leadership, marked by increasing trade ties with France and respect to the dissatisfactions of people who do not like either the Soviet or the American way. What appeal this concept may have in Latin America is still to be learned.

Johnson And Domestic Policies: An Analysis Of His TV Interview

By: James Marlow

No one can get angry at U.S. President Johnson for what he said in his latest television-radio interview. He said he wanted to be a "people's president". He spent an hour assuring as many as possible about his stewardship, even to mentioning how he has the lights turned off in the White House closets to save money. Would-be Republican Presidential candidates have been critical of him, when not criticizing one another, though sometimes they seem to be stretching hard to find something to hit him with. So far he hasn't given them much excuse for criticism. Since he succeeded President Kennedy who has carefully said and done all the popular things, even to the point of sometimes sounding naive. Again he was restrained and pleasant about the Republicans, which is exactly what could be expected from a politician as good as Johnson. At this particular time they're not hurting Johnson, although they may be hurting one another, and the polls show he's doing fine with the public. A programme to fight illiteracy in Afghanistan is a basic work in this connexion. We had vital one and the fact that could benefit from their advice, the government has formulated such a programme is appreciated and it is our view that in then be published and the public must also be given a chance one all efforts needed must be to express their opinion in this exerted.

Other countries, mostly developing ones, also have had their own programmes for fighting illiteracy. Afghanistan could very well draw on their experiences. Similarly, there are several organisations conducting international research work in this connexion. The plan when studied by the departments concerned, should be then be published and the public must also be given a chance one all efforts needed must be to express their opinion in this exerted.

regard through the press. A programme to fight illiteracy in Afghanistan is a basic work in this connexion. We had vital one and the fact that could benefit from their advice, the government has formulated such a programme is appreciated and it is our view that in then be published and the public must also be given a chance one all efforts needed must be to express their opinion in this exerted.

THE LANGUAGE PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis in its editorial hailed the efforts made by the Ministry of Education to draw out new regulations for the popularisation of education and eradication of illiteracy. Although the campaign against illiteracy has been started in this country for quite some time now, the movement could have been proceeding at a greater speed. However the latest efforts of the Ministry, which in effect means working out a national strategy for fighting illiteracy is bound to give the movement a new impetus.

The editorial stressed the need for the popularisation of education at present more than ever before, because, it said, the latest efforts of the government initiated at the wish of His Majesty the King to lead the country towards a true and stable democracy stand a greater chance of success if the people were educated. In conclusion the editorial expressed the hope that the new regulations would come to take effect as soon as possible preferably during the first month of the new year. The same issue of the paper carried an article by Mr. Mohammad Rafik Habibi drawing attention to safeguarding fruit at various stages of handling them for export purposes.

The article points out some of the most important measures that have to be adopted by orchard owners to protect the trees and the fruit against worms and other infections. In case of grapes, the article said bees and ordinary wasps could become troublesome, inflicting heavy damages. In the stages of drying grapes for making raisins, a possible precaution against wasps is to carry out the operation in an open space covered by wire nets on the top and the sides. This will enable the sun and the fresh air to get through and will stop the wasps from getting in. The article also recommended some points to be observed in picking the fruit: Sorting and packing, are also important and must be done with care. Sales publicity and efforts to find markets are also steps that cannot be ignored if we want a thriving fruit industry. Yesterday's Anis also carried a Standard complaining that his child is sick because he was scared by a boy carrying a big dog. The letter called upon the Municipal authorities to enforce some regulations so that dogs and dog owners cannot become a nuisance. Each dog and its owner must be registered and the owners must fill some forms committing pets to harass people on the street, said the letter.

LONDON, March 18, (DPA).—The British trade gap in February narrowed by nearly 50 per cent to 68 million pounds, as against the "catastrophe month" of January, according to figures released by the British Board of Trade. In February exports rose to 369 million pounds, whereas imports were 449 million pounds. Total exports in the last quarter were two per cent higher than in the previous quarter and four per cent above the same period last year.

BRISBANE, March 18, (Reuters).—The full court of Queensland Tuesday dismissed an appeal over the banning in the state of the American Magazine, 'Playboy'. The Chief Justice, Sir Alan Mansfield, in his reserved judgment said he was satisfied the Magazine was objectionable within the meaning of the objectionable literature act of 1954.

BEIRUT, March 18, (AP).—150 students Tuesday stormed Morocco's Embassy in Damascus swearing to leave only after death sentences in the recent Rabat conspiracy trial were revoked. Police later succeeded in persuading the students to leave the Embassy.

Radio Afghanistan Programme

- WEDNESDAY
I. English Programme: 9.650 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 commentaries, interviews and music: 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
Western Music

The programmes include news, topical and historical reports. 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

- THURSDAY
ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES ARRIVALS
NEW DELHI-KABUL Arr. 11-00
MAZAR-KABUL Arr. 11-40
KARACHI-KANDAHAR Arr. Kabul, 13-45
HERAT-KABUL Arr. 17-00
DEPARTURES
KABUL-HERAT Dep. 11-00
IRANIAN AIRLINES
TEHRAN-ZAHEDAN Arr. Kabul, 11-50
ZAHEDAN-TEHRAN Dep. Kabul, 13-00. T.M.A.
BEIRUT-KABUL Arr. 11-30

Important Telephones

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

Pharmacies

- Afghan Phone No. 22919
Inayet Phone No. 23906
Karte Char Phone No. 23829

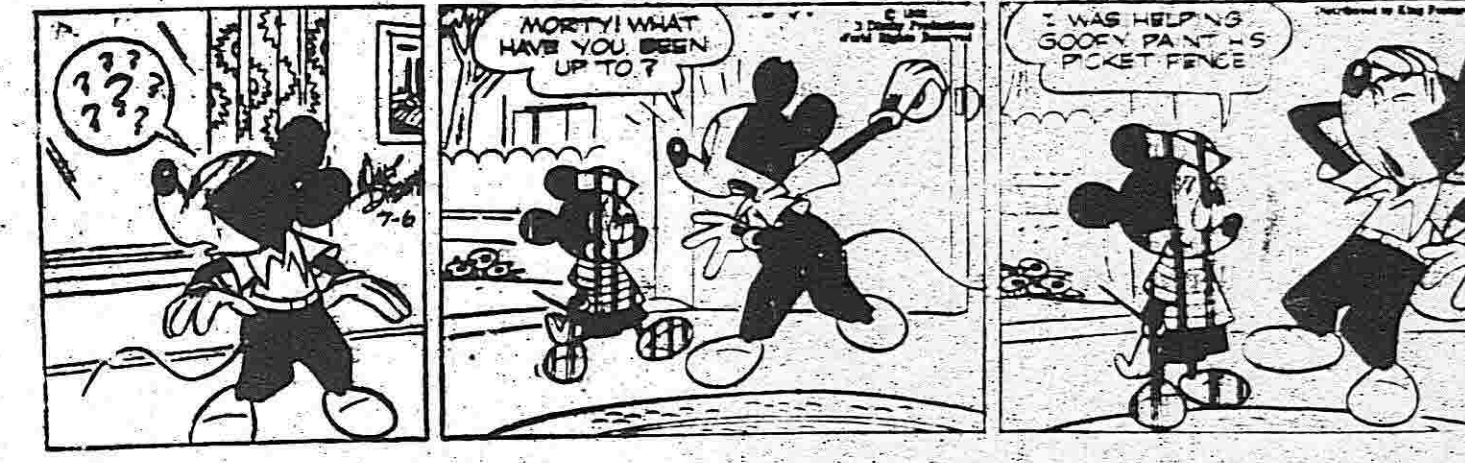
Afghan Women Have Strong Hand In Handicrafts



In the past when women were veiled and had little hand in development activities of the country, embroidery, sewing and weaving kept them busy at home. In recent years however, women's services have been incorporated in various public and private institutions. Meanwhile the programmes by some organizations to develop cottage industries provided a firm ground to revive handicraft on a more organized basis and prevent them from extinction. This move helped not only find employment for a good number of Afghan women but also contributed to the satisfaction of local need. Today, exquisite and elegant pieces of handicraft produced by Afghan women constitutes valuable gifts for foreigners visiting Afghanistan. The picture shows three Afghan women in Helmand Valley busy weaving.

RESEARCH IN AFGHANISTAN

The first step that has been taken is to assemble lists of problems in the various field, to sort them out and to match them realistically with the available research resources. These are: firstly, trained and enthusiastic men and women; secondly space, equipment and supplies for carrying out experimental work which is the basis for research. The next step, now in process, is to launch those projects which can now be staffed, and to support them both with funds and with an understanding of what is involved in carrying out a project. What does a research man need for his work? How shall he proceed? After his project has been defined with a proper purpose, he needs above all a knowledge of what has gone before, what is already known. Consequently a great deal of the initial work consists of finding and assembling the facts. Armed with this information, the research worker can then apply logic and reasoning to the problem, which is to obtain by experiment the findings and results, which can constitute an improvement in the given situation. For example, how can we apply the right kinds and amounts of fertiliser to grow a given crop, unless we know first the condition of the soil? How can we attack the problem of a low-protein hypo-proteinemia and kwashiorkor, until we know the extent and seriousness of these conditions, and how many people and of what ages suffer from them? How can we build satisfactory highways until the physical behaviour of the underlying soils is known? And how can we provide sheep supplements for the valuable sheep population, especially in late winter, until we know their number and the extent of their nutritional deficiency? Nor does Kabul University concern itself with only this type of problem. The colleges on the side of the humanities are concerned with all forms of study for the enrichment of life: the study of the great poetry of the past, historical work and the unearthing of rich archaeological findings; education of the rural population and the best methods to convey to them the information which they need to improve their lives; linguistics which is a study of the dialects of Afghanistan and the surrounding areas; the translation of useful texts; and some new work in the field of the social sciences which it is planned to commence shortly. Economics also plays a part in this programme. In conclusion, the results of research work should be made available as soon as possible, not in some obscure journal read by a few, but to the ministries of the operating departments of the country. Only then will Kabul then will Kabul University Research Centre be fulfilling its high and adventures task. (Concluded)



Pre-historic Remains Found Near Tashkent

Uzbek archeologists have explored a site of ancient man recently discovered in the Angren River Valley near Tashkent, U.S.S.R. They collected about 300 stone spear points, knife-like plates and scrapers. Four "workshops", where flint was quarried for stone working implements, were discovered near the site. The scientists have established that this was a site of Acheulean Man, which has become known in Central Asia. The first two were discovered in the Kairak-Kumy steppe and near the town of Navoi. Man lived there from ancient times until the Neolithic period. The finds in the Angren River Valley allowed Uzbek scientists to advance the hypothesis that the first settlements in Central Asia appeared 100,000 years earlier than was hitherto believed. (Tass)

PAK TROOPS FIRE ON INDIAN POSITIONS, SAYS INDIAN GOVT.

NEW DELHI, March 18, (Reuters).—An Indian government spokesman said Tuesday that Pakistan troops had fired at Indian positions across the ceasefire line in the Jammu area of Kashmir last evening.

He said the firing continued intermittently till the early hours of Tuesday morning. India has lodged a complaint of the ceasefire violation by Pakistan with United Nations observers. He said.

Also Pakistan and Indian Army commanders had a seven-hour meeting at Suchetgarh, on Pakistan's border with the Jammu area of Kashmir Tuesday to discuss recent firing incidents across the border.

Both sides are understood to have agreed to continue the cease-fire arranged by United Nations observers on March 11 after seven days of intermittent firing.

An Indian government spokesman in New Delhi said India had complained to United Nations observers that Pakistani troops fired at Indian positions across the cease-fire line Monday night and continued firing intermittently until early Tuesday.

Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, March 18.—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 Deutch Mark. Af. 1164-14 per cent Swiss Franc. Af. 1012-14 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 Deutch 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).

## India Demands Postponement Of Kashmir Debate

U.N. NEW YORK, March 18. (DPA)—The United Nations Security Council will decide next Friday whether the resumption of its Kashmir debate, demanded by Pakistan, is to be postponed to the beginning of next May, as requested last night by India.

At last night's session, held upon the request of Pakistan, Pakistani Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto stressed that since the interruption of the Council's Kashmir debate the situation in Kashmir and Jammu had further deteriorated.

Indian measures for the complete incorporation of the two states into the Indian Union were continuing, Bhutto charged.

Bhutto again stressed the Pakistani request for decision by the people of Kashmir as a prerequisite for any peaceful solution of that problem.

A mere appeal by the Council to the two countries to resume direct negotiations on the Kashmir conflict was not sufficient as long as it was not based on concrete prerequisites for an agreement, Bhutto emphasised.

India's representative, B.N. Chakravarty, said no "emergency" existed in Kashmir in February when the Security Council meetings were held and no emergency existed now.

The reason why Mr. Bhutto had demanded adjournment of the Security Council meeting which he himself had asked for, was that Chinese Prime Minister Chou En-lai was visiting Karachi.

At that time Indian Education Minister Chagla had declared his willingness to participate in further Council discussions.

At present, however, Chagla was prevented from attending because of the Indian Parliament's budget debate, and he could not travel to New York before early May.

Czechoslovak delegate Jiri Hajek, seconded by Soviet Union's Nikolai Fedorenko, moved to adjourn the Kashmir debate to May five.

Upon request of Brazil's representative Carlos Bernardes the decision on the adjournment was postponed till Friday, March 20 following his argument that an adjournment over such a long period could not be made without prior internal deliberations of the Council members.

## F.G.R. Economic Counsellor Ousted From Soviet Union

MOSCOW, March 18, (AP)—The West German Embassy announced Tuesday that Heinz Naupert its Counsellor for Commercial and Economic Affairs, had been expelled by the Soviet Union.

Correspondents were informed that no explanation had been given to Ambassador Horst Groeper when he was called to the foreign office.

He was told by Ivan Ilichov, Chief of the Third European section in the Foreign Office, that Naupert has been declared persona non grata and should leave the Soviet Union in five days.

It was the first expulsion from the German Embassy since it was created here eight years ago.

## S. VIETNAM GOVERNMENT TO START MOBILISATION SCHEME TO STEP-UP WAR AGAINST VIET KONG

WASHINGTON, March 18.—

THE situation in the republic of Vietnam "can be significantly improved in the coming months" with new steps in the war against Viet Cong Guerrillas, the White House said Tuesday.

## Commonwealth Trade Ministers To Meet In London

LONDON, March 18, (DPA)—Trade Ministers from all the British Commonwealth countries meet here on Thursday and Friday to prepare a joint stand at the U.N. World Trade Conference which opens in Geneva March 23. The British Government is said to set great store by the Geneva talks, and hopes they will lead to effective practical ways of intensifying trade with the developing countries.

London, which is already one of the biggest customers of developing countries, is anxious that the U.N. Geneva Trade Conference will not develop into a "cockpit" between the rich and poor countries, but will further the concept of mutual assistance.

Thus in Britain's view the most important aim of the conference should be to reduce trade barriers and restrictions in economic exchange with the developing countries. For instance, some industrial states should open their markets to products from developing nations.

Britain reportedly takes a favourable view of a proposal where by Western industrial nations would in future give preference to finished goods imports from all poorer countries.

London is prepared to support this plan if the Commonwealth countries for their part are ready to give up their present exclusive preference tariffs in Britain. This question will be the focal point of the two days of Commonwealth ministers talks here.

Britain also expects some tough discussion at Geneva on the Soviet-proposed scheme to create a new International Trade Organisation (ITO). Britain is said to be prepared at least to discuss it, but still regards the existing "General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade" (GATT) as the most effective instrument.

## Jirga Urges Pakistan To Refrain Intervening In Pakhtunistan Affairs

KABUL, March 18.—A report from Moman in Northern Independent Pakhtunistan says that a large Jirga of Safi divines, elders, chieftains and tribesmen was recently held at Adankhail.

The national leaders and tribal elders in their speeches proclaimed their readiness to give every sacrifice for the defence of their freedom and homeland.

They demanded from the Government of Pakistan to refrain from intervention in the area.

They demanded from the Government of Pakistan to release all Pakhtunistani political prisoners.

KABUL, March 18.—Mr. Dharmija Indian Ambassador at the Court of Kabul gave a reception at the India Show-Room yesterday

The assessment was made after Defence Secretary Robert McNamara and General Maxwell Taylor Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, reported to President Johnson and the National Security Council on their trip to Vietnam last week.

The White House described the Vietnamese steps and U.S. plans to increase economic and military assistance funds and civil and military training.

General Nguyen Khanh, South Vietnam's Prime Minister, proposed a national mobilization plan for all Able-Bodied South Vietnamese, the White House said.

This mobilization is part of a war plan which recognizes "the crucial role of economic and social, as well as military, action to ensure that areas cleared of the Viet Cong survive and prosper in freedom."

The plan would strengthen Anti-Guerrilla forces and provide administrators, health workers, teachers and others who must follow up in cleared areas.

Other steps would increase pay levels and the status of the Paramilitary forces, and create a highly-trained Guerrilla force "that can beat the Viet Cong on its own ground." Additional equipment for the Air Force, the River Navy and the mobile forces is also proposed.

Where the South Vietnamese government now has the power to clear any part of its territory, General Khanh's new programme is designed to clear and to hold, step by step and province by province," the White House said.

The McNamara-Taylor Report said there have been setbacks in the South Vietnam situation since their last trip in October, 1963.

The Viet Cong have taken maximum advantage of two changes of government and have continued to get arms and cadres from the north.

Careful and sophisticated control of Viet Cong operations has been apparent, and evidence that such control is centered in Hanoi is clear and unmistakable," the White House said.

The United States will continue its policy of withdrawing U.S. personnel where their roles can be assumed by South Vietnamese, and of sending additional men if needed.

"It will remain the policy of the United States to furnish assistance and support to South Vietnam for as long as it is required to bring aggression and terrorism under control," the statement said.

At the close of the meeting, President Johnson accepted the report and its principal recommendations, which had the support of the National Security Council and Ambassador Lodge, the White House said.

In the exhibition Indian Textile afternoon, products were displayed. The function was attended by high officials of the Ministry of Commerce, Presidents of the Commercial Organisations, press representatives and members of the Diplomatic Corps at the Court of Kabul.

## USA Urges USSR Clarify Proposals On Disarmament

GENEVA, March 18.—The United States has made another effort to get a clarification of Soviet proposals for retaining certain nuclear missiles throughout the whole process of disarmament.

The effort was made at the disarmament conference Tuesday by the U.S. delegate, Adrian Fisher.

The Soviet proposal is often called the "nuclear umbrella." It was first proposed by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in 1962 and later modified in a Gromyko address last autumn to the United Nations General Assembly.

It is understood that the Gromyko proposal calls for the retention of a limited and agreed number of nuclear missiles on the territories of the United States and the Soviet Union throughout all stages of the disarmament process thus providing a nuclear deterrent or "umbrella."

In his probing effort Tuesday, Mr. Fisher said it seemed possible under the Gromyko proposal that the nuclear threat would "loom larger" over non-nuclear states than it does now.

He pointed out that, as the third stage of general disarmament neared its end, all states, including non-nuclear ones, would lack conventional forces but the Soviet Union and the United States would still have nuclear weapons, which possibly could be used as "instruments of nuclear blackmail."

"How does retention of the nuclear umbrella by the United States and the Soviet Union simplify the problem of peacefully settling disputes among lesser powers?" Mr. Fisher asked.

"How is aggression by a medium power against a small neighbour to be deterred?"

Mr. Fisher suggested that the Soviet proposal might "increase the opportunities for both tyranny and anarchy in the international community."

Mr. Fisher also pointed out that two years after Mr. Gromyko had made the proposal and almost six months since the latest modifications, the disarmament conference still does not know exactly what categories of nuclear delivery vehicles are meant to be included nor what quantities would be retained.

He added that the West knows very little about what the Soviet Union proposes to provide in the way of verification.

"This is true," Mr. Fisher declared, "with respect to missiles which are declared to be in existence in the first stage, to undeclared missiles in every stage and particularly to mobile missiles whose launching sites are not fixed."

Mr. Fisher contrasted the Gromyko proposal, with its "serious imbalances," to the U.S. general and complete disarmament proposals, which are based on balanced reductions; each state would know that the other parties are subject to the same across-the-board cuts and no important weapon or weapons system would be left out.



### PARK CINEMA

At 4-30, 7 and 9 p.m. English film, **FOR BETTER FOR WORSE** starring: Susan Stephen, Cecil Parker and Dennis Price.

### KABUL CINEMA

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

### BEHZAD CINEMA

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Indian film, **DIL KISKO DE**, starring: Shashi Kapoor and Ragni.

### ZAINEB CINEMA

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

## Former Nepalese Premier Arrested On Charges Of Anti-Monarchy

KATMANDU, Nepal, March 18, (AP)—A former Prime Minister of Nepal who threatened to start countrywide non-violent agitation for the establishment of a constitutional monarchy, has been arrested and is being held pending a trial.

He is Doctor K. I. Singh, 60, who was Prime Minister of this Himalayan Kingdom for 100 days in 1956.

Fiery, mustached Singh issued a signed statement March 9 announcing his plans to begin non-violent agitation from March 12 to turn the present regime into a constitutional monarchy.

But on the day he issued the statement, the Nepalese Army, under the King's orders, put him under house arrest.

Last Sunday police took him before a three-man tribunal headed by a Katmandu magistrate.

An official spokesman said Tuesday night that police sought an extension of time to lay charges against him and the tribunal granted the request. It is not yet known when the investigation will be completed and a formal trial will begin.

## CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

## KABUL TIMES ANNOUNCEMENT

Since the year 1342 is ending the arrival of the new year, subscribers are respectfully reminded to renew their subscriptions. Money should be deposited at the Kabul Times Office or the office should be phoned so an authorised person may be sent for collecting the same.

## Kabul Golf Club Announcement

The Kabul Golf and Country Club is holding a dinner and dance on Thursday, March 19, 1964 at the Khyber Restaurant at 8:00 p.m. The Club will bear the expenses for the dinner but members are reminded to BYOL and mixes. Members wishing to bring non-members as guests must pay 100 afghanis for each guest. Live music will be provided.

Certificates will be awarded to winners of trophies for the 1963 competition matches.

We will be happy to accept dues from members, and membership fees from those who wish to join the Club.