

5-17-1964

## Kabul Times (May 17, 1964, vol. 3, no. 65)

Bakhtar News Agency

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Sun sets today at 6:59 p.m.  
 YESTERDAY Max +23 C.  
 Min 81°  
 Sun rises tomorrow at 4:57 a.m.  
 Tomorrow's Outlook:  
 Clear.  
 —Forecast by Air Authority

# KABUL TIMES

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

## Dr. Zahir Inaugurates New Sessions Of The Assembly

KABUL, May, 17.—

THE Afghan National Assembly resumed its sessions yesterday after the annual recess: 116 Deputies were present at opening session.

The session opened with recitations from the Holy Koran, followed by an inaugural address by Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Assembly.

He said he was glad that the three-year term of the National Assembly had been covered with goodwill and the Parliament was meeting again in accordance with the wishes of His Majesty the King.

"The 11th Term of the National Assembly", he declared "legally came to an end at the end of the year 1342, but, as you are aware, the period of our duty has been extended by His Majesty the King until the meeting of the Loya Jirga.

This is in itself a proof of the trust placed by His Majesty in your membership. We are grateful to His Majesty for this expression of confidence".

He reminded the members that during the 11th Term of the National Assembly they were able to perform their duties successfully and to their best ability.

We formulated new laws and conveyed to the Government our views on what was best for the people and the country, he said.

He pointed out that in accordance with His Majesty's wishes the Loya Jirga will be convened in Kabul during the first half of the current year to discuss the new Draft Constitution, which, he said, has been prepared by an authoritative Committee and reviewed by an Advisory Commission composed of experienced and well-informed personalities of the country.

You, the members of the 11th Term of the National Assembly, he said, are also members of the Jirga as directed in the Royal Firman. Dr. Abdul Zahir expressed the hope that the members of the National Assembly, as representatives of the people, would fully realise the importance of their role so that the new Constitution, designed to establish a truly democratic system and organise national life, would prove a success as desired by His Majesty the King.

Concluding his speech, the President of the National Assembly prayed for the success of their efforts for the glory of the noble Afghan nation and Afghanistan under the leadership of His Majesty King Mohammad Zahir Shah.

## Sudanese President Arrives For Visit In China

TOKYO, May 17, (AP).—President Ibrahim Abboud of Sudan flew into Peking Saturday for a visit to the People's Republic of China, the New China News Agency reported.

The broadcast heard here said General Ibrahim Abboud, who is also Prime Minister received a tumultuous welcome when the special plane carrying the President and his party landed at Peking airport.

Amidst thunderous cheers mingled with the beating of drums, the Sudanese delegation was greeted at the plane by President Liu Shao Chi, Vice-President Tung Pi-Wu, Chu Teh, Chairman of the National People's Congress (parliament) and Premier Chou

## Big Jirga Demands Self-Determination For Pakhtunistan

KABUL, May, 17.—A report from Peshawar in Central Occupied Pakhtunistan says that a large meeting of Khudai-Khidmatgars was recently held under the chairmanship of Mr. Ajmal Khattak at Chowk Yadgar in Peshawar city.

The meeting at which members of the Khudai-Khidmatgar Party and thousands of people from Central Occupied Pakhtunistan were present, was addressed among others by Mr. Akhtaruddin and Mowlana Mohammad Yousuf, members of the National Assembly, Mr. Mohammad Afzal Bangush, General Secretary of the Khudai-Khidmatgar Party and Mr. Mohammad Ajmal Khattak. In these speeches, the nationalist leaders discussed fully the freedom movement in Pakhtunistan and the right of the Pakhtunistanis to self-determination.

They also condemned the present policy of the government, which numbered thousands, raised slogans of "Long Live Pakhtunistan" and in a resolution asked the government of Pakistan to concede the legitimate right of the people of Pakhtunistan to self-determination, abandon its present policy toward the people of Pakhtunistan and remove the unbearable restrictions which have been imposed upon public meetings and the Pakhtunistani leaders, especially those affecting the veteran Pakhtunistani leader, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and his colleagues.

The report adds that the programme for continuing the freedom movement in Pakhtunistan was also discussed by the meeting and a number of decisions were made in this regard.

## Soviet Union, China Signed 2 Agreements This Week

PEKING, May, 17, (Reuter).—The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China have signed two new agreements this week, one on this year's goods exchanges, the other providing for China to pay ahead of schedule the arrears she owes the USSR for 1960 trade, the New China News Agency said Saturday.

Ilyushin-18 airliners, tractors, trucks, tools, instruments, oil and chemicals are among Soviet products to be supplied under the goods exchange protocol signed on Wednesday, it said.

China will supply the Soviet Union with non-ferrous metals and non-ferrous ores, frozen and canned pork, frozen mutton, egg products, apples, oranges, wool, woollen and silk fabrics, sewed goods, knitwear, industrial chemicals and other goods.

En-Lai, NCNA said. "Imperialism should withdraw from Asia and Africa", Ibrahim Abboud was quoted as saying in his speech. NCNA said he denounced "imperialism for its racial discrimination and colonial rule in Central and South Africa, Angola and Mozambique".

## Seminar Discusses Legal Aspects Of Abortion

KABUL, May, 17.—The Human Rights Seminar in its discussions yesterday morning and in the afternoon again discussed the subject of basic human rights in the developing countries.

The general consensus which emerged at these debates showed that although all these countries had incorporated basic human rights into their constitutional and civil laws, yet due to scarcity of technical, administrative and judicial personnel in these countries, they are facing difficulties in applying such laws.

In yesterday's meetings the Seminar discussed among other subjects relating to Human Rights, such matters as the prevention of homicide and whether the right to live begins after the inception. The delegates discussed at length the question of abortion and its hazards for the mothers.

A number of delegates expressed the view that in order to prevent the standard of living from falling and also birth of handicapped children, abortion could be reasonably resorted to up to three months of pregnancy. Other delegates, however, stressed that in order to control increase in population, steps should be taken to prevent pregnancy, but as soon as it occurred then abortion should be considered a crime and an act contrary to human rights.

The majority of the delegates present agreed that the basic factors needed for applying fundamental rights were economic, social and educational development and since conditions required for applying these principles were the same in the advance and developing countries, therefore the latter should make it of prime importance to create all those conditions for the application of these laws on a wider scale.

It was, therefore, essential for governments in all such countries to keep this matter in view while drawing up their national plans.

## Souvanna Says Pathet Lao Opens General Offensive With North Vietnam Help

VIENTIANE, Laos, May, 17, (AP).—

NEUTRALIST Premier Prince Souvanna Phouma charged Saturday the Pathet Lao has opened a general offensive with the help of north Vietnamese soldiers as the situation in Laos took a sharp turn for the worse.

## Johnson Meets His Advisors To Expand US Aid To Vietnam

WASHINGTON, May 17, (AP).—President Johnson met with his top strategists again Saturday in shaping up an expanded programme of U.S. aid in South Vietnam's tough war against Communist guerrillas.

At the same time, a high State Department official took issue with New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller's renewed charge that the American people are not being told the full story about Vietnam. The Republican governor made the statement Friday after receiving a special administration briefing for candidates for presidential nomination. Undersecretary of State George W. Ball said "I think the American public has been given a very full picture of what's going on" and "I frankly don't understand what Governor Rockefeller means by that statement".

Johnson conferred for about 30 minutes at the White House with Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Secretary of Defence Robert S. McNamara. The same officials were at a White House meeting Friday with congressional leaders in which McNamara reported on his recent Vietnam visit and Johnson indicated he would seek increased assistance.

Presidential Press Secretary George Reedy made no announcement of the outcome of Saturday's meeting, but indicated an administration request to Congress for further funds will be made shortly.

Souvanna told a hastily summoned news conference that Pathet Lao and north Vietnamese had launched a two-pronged drive against both north and south flanks of the neutralist forces in the strategic north-central Plaine des Jarres region.

The neutralists commanded by General Kong Le are loyal to Souvanna and aligned with the rightwing.

The Premier's announcement came within 24 hours of a report that the Pathet Lao had captured the town of Thathom, route leading to Rightwing strong hold of Paksane, but across the Mekong river border with Thailand.

News of the latest Pathet Lao attacks capped a series of developments—at least partly precipitated by the April 19 Rightwing military coup d'état in Vientiane—which led a highly placed western diplomatic source to concede, "I have never seen things look quite so bad".

Other developments included belated accounts of a successful communist counter drive the past three weeks against government units which penetrated deep into communist territory in the northeast near the north Vietnam frontier.

Reliable military sources said General Kong Le has lost control of as many as six battalions of his troops, 110 miles northeast of Vientiane. The Premier denied it.

Arrival of Refugee Meo tribesmen in Mouong Chia with reports that possibly 1,000 of their number had been slaughtered in a hitherto unreported fighting.

This would be the largest number of casualties in the Laotian fighting.

While military problems mounted, political pressures on Souvanna continued building up in the wake of a threat by Pathet Lao chieftain Prince Souphanouvong that his faction will reject Souvanna as coalition premier if he persists in a neutralist-rightwing merger.

Souvanna, who has appealed to the Pathet Lao to join in creating a unified government under him instead of the present shaky tripartite coalition, has committed himself to the merger which he claims to lead.

The Pathet Lao have denounced the merger as a rightist power grab in which Souvanna is only a tool and have said they will consider illegal any moves Souvanna takes until he gets rid of rightwing coup leaders.

These moves include Souvanna's decision to fire two of his left-leaning ministers who have been absent in Cambodia for the past five months and replace them with other neutralists.

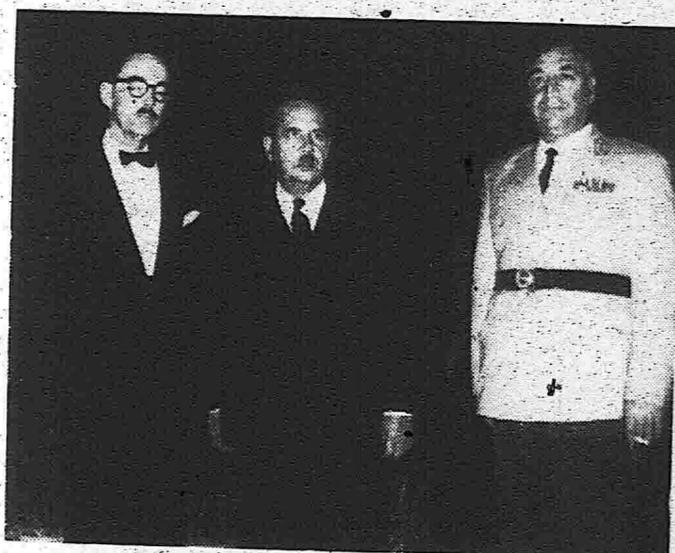
Souvanna made a flying trip to the royal capital of Luang Prabang to submit names of his nominees to King Savang Vathana.

He declined on return to disclose names of the new ministers saying he had to get their concurrence first. But he appeared bent on going through with the move despite Pathet Lao's warning.

North Vietnam denied the presence of North Vietnamese troops in Laos.

The participation of Vietminh (Contd on page 4)

## U.S. Armed Forces Day Observed



KABUL, May 17.—To celebrate the American Armed Forces Day, the U.S. Army Attache gave a reception at his residence last evening. The guests included Mr. Abdulla Malikyar, the acting Prime Minister, General Khan Mohammad, Minister of National Defence, other Cabinet Ministers, high-ranking civil and military officials and the Diplomatic corps in Kabul. Picture shows Mr. Malikyar, (Centre) Brigadier General Khan Mohammad, the Minister of Defence (Right) standing with Mr. W.D. Brewer Charge d'Affaires of the United States Embassy in Kabul.

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

MAY 17, 1964

Role Of National Assembly

This year the National Assembly which resumed its session yesterday has a sensitive historic job ahead which it has to accomplish with remaining members of Loya Jirga, of which the present National Assembly, according to a Royal decree, is going to be a part.

Dr. Abdul Zahir, the President of the Assembly in opening the session told the deputies the importance of their duties in the year ahead. They have to put the final OK to the new constitution, which is going to bring about a new order to the lives of the people of this nation.

Truly, as time has passed, the dreams of that enlightened king have come true. The National Assembly has gradually occupied its rightful place in the life of the nation and now with the enactment of a new constitution and an electoral law, the National Assembly's role in conducting national affairs will assume even more significance.

The deputies of this 11th term National Assembly are to serve in the Assembly for another additional year, until the work of Loya Jirga is completed. This is so because, it is hoped that elections for the 12th term of the National Assembly should take place according to the new laws. But the fact that His Majesty the King has entrusted this term to be part of a bigger body to ratify the new constitution speaks of the faith which he has in them. It is for them to see that they execute this supreme national task with great zeal, honesty and sincerity. The new constitution among other things, aims at giving the Par-

What Should Be The Role Of Zakat In An Islamic Country?

The most fundamental characteristic in taxation is the problem of justice. Every subject in state expects the finance minister to arrange his taxation proposals so as to ensure that the burden of taxation falls on the neck of those persons who can bear it. It is equitable that people in the same economic position should be treated in the same way for purposes of taxation.

The earliest and most common form of government interference with the economic life of individuals and business enterprises is taxation. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the revenue of rulers came from their own property; there was no system of general taxation for the support of a public office. The extravagance and waste of luxurious courts and the increased needs of governments could not be fulfilled by the revenue from monarchs' properties. The development of general taxation was inevitable.

The objectives of social reform advocated by the adherents of Saint-Simon attempted to use inheritance as a means of transferring ownership from individuals to the state. Their reasons sounded sound.

Revenues in an Islamic State

Sources of revenue in modern states can certainly be adjusted even in an Islamic State. Islamic State does not prevent the raising of revenue from any source

Americans To Stage Demonstration In Support Of Civil Rights Bill

Clergymen and laymen from all 50 states plan a demonstration Monday in the Washington in support of the civil rights bill now before the Senate.

The demonstration, organised by the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States, has a two-fold purpose: to show widespread support for the proposed legislation and to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Supreme Court decision that outlawed racial segregation in public schools.

Mark to Supreme Court Demonstrators will march to the Supreme Court building to offer a prayer of tribute for the ruling on May 17, which struck down the legal framework supporting racial segregation.

The ruling specifically declared that separate schools for Negroes and whites were inherently discriminatory and, thus, unconstitutional.

It started a decade of federal court actions banning racial discrimination in other aspects of American life.

From the Supreme Court building the marchers will proceed to the Capitol, where they will again offer prayers on the steps of the U.S. Senate.

The Senate is debating the civil rights bill, which would prohibit racial discrimination in voting, education, employment, public accommodations and facilities and federally aided projects. It also

view the main principles of Islamic taxation that the burden of tax should be in accordance with the capacity of taxpayers, that it should reduce the disparity of wealth by spreading it amongst the largest number of people—many new taxes can be levied upon the people.

In order to give an idea of the main sources of an Islamic State, I here describe the important kinds of taxes levied during the days of Hazrat Umar and other Caliphs.

1. Zakat It is a well-known tax which is levied to reduce the inequalities of wealth in societies. It is imposed on the rich and is distributed among the poor. This tax is compulsory for all the rich. The method of spending the amount raised from this tax is also fixed by the Holy Quran. It is to be spent on the betterment and uplift of the poor. The detail of this tax can be studied in the following lines:

- a) All rich Moslems have to contribute 2 1/2 % of their wealth per year toward this tax.
b) All traders and industrialists have also to pay 2 1/2 % of their trade and produce respectively to the state per year.
c) 20 % of hidden treasures or minerals that individuals may find had to be paid to the state.
d) All owners of cattle above a certain limit have to pay 2 1/2 % of their cattle per year.

Day of Prayer Sunday has been proclaimed a national day of prayer for human rights by the National Council of Catholic Youth.

The demonstrators will assemble for worship services in a church near the Capitol before the march. They will be addressed by the Rev. Francis B. Sayre, Dean of the Washington Cathedral, and a member of President Johnson's committee on equal employment opportunity. After the march the demonstrators will visit their Senators to urge passage of the legislation.

Clergymen in pulpits throughout the country, meanwhile, will stress Sunday the goal of equal rights for all citizens regardless of race, colour or creed in observing the 10th anniversary of the Supreme Court's historic ruling, the National Council of Churches announced.

Day of Prayer Sunday has been proclaimed a

Mikoyan Criticises American Policy Against Cuba

TOKYO, May, 17, (Tass).—Speaking Saturday at the meeting in the 'Japan-USSR' society, Anastas Mikoyan thanked the members of the society on behalf of the delegation for the warm welcome, for the activity aimed at bringing closer the peoples of the USSR and Japan.

The head of the Soviet delegation spoke about the life of the Soviet society, the construction of communism in the USSR. We have defeated exploiters and retrogrades in our country already 47 years ago, Mikoyan said, and now have become free from the environment of enemies and have started all-out construction of communism. At present, 13

e) All cultivators must pay 5 % of the produce of their irrigated and 10 % of non-irrigated land.

2. Usher Hazrat Umar the second Raliph used to take 10 % of the produce from Moslem landlords known as usher.

3. Kheraj The same Caliph imposed a tax known as Kheraj on all non-Moslem landlords, the rate of which was determined by the government officials according to circumstances. But this type of tax is now out-of-date.

4. Agricultural Tax The Moslems abolished all the heavy agricultural taxes levied by the Romans and besides Kheraj only a minor tax was levied on wheat at the rate of 2 % of the produce.

5. Jazia The Moslems had to pay Zakat, but the non-Moslems paid this type of tax. This form of tax cannot be realised today.

6. Oshur In the days of Hazrat Umar, all non-Moslem traders who brought goods from foreign lands were to pay an import duty known as Oshur. Its rate was obtained by the rate which the Moslem traders had to pay while exporting goods to foreign countries. Slowly an export duty was also imposed on the export of goods to foreign countries, which both Moslems as well as non-Moslem traders had to pay. The rate of export duty on Moslems was 2 1/2 % while non-Moslems paid 5 %.

PRESS At a Glance

The Afghan press continue to carry news and pictures in connection with the United Nations Seminar on Human Rights in Developing Countries which opened in Kabul May 12.

Yesterday's Anis front page a group photo of the Seminar members taken Friday when they visited the great Salang Highway Project and the Gul Bahar textile mill.

The paper also carried a picture of Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the National Assembly opening new sessions of the Assembly's 11th term. (Each term of the Assembly covers a period of three years. The 11th term has actually completed its three years but it has been prolonged by the orders of His Majesty the King for another six months, by which time the new constitution is expected to be ratified and come into force.)

The paper commented editorially on the initiative taken by a member of the Presidium of the National Assembly in resigning his post and demanding new elections for some of the positions.

In our country, it said, unfortunately resignation is looked upon as a measure to be taken as a last resort, following which the person in question will lose his prestige and means of livelihood. This is so because the chief employer still remains, to be the government. That is why there are very few people who resign their posts. The editorial then went on to say that a change of attitude is required here and people ought to become more self-reliant. They should resign their posts specially if they feel themselves incompetent and know that there are others who can do their job with more efficiency and competence. People who judge their own performance so objectively and resign in the interest of the society are to be taken into high esteem, said the editorial. We ought to create this spirit among our people. We must learn to exert ourselves in spite of all oppositions and difficulties if we know we are successful and boldly resign our posts if we know we are not successful and let others do a better job so that the high interests of the society may not suffer, concluded the editorial.

One of the letters to the editor published in yesterday's Anis attacked the Municipal Corporation for being sluggish in the fulfilment of some of the works it had pledged itself to at the beginning of the year. The letter, by Abdul Habib Barakzai, pointed out that the Corporation had promised that work on Zarnigar Park will be completed within two months of the commencement.

However, the letter added, this pledge has not yet been fulfilled. What is more one can see at this time of the year trees being planted at the park which we know is not the season for tree plantation.

The letter requested the municipal authorities to let the public know about the causes of the delay if any. The letter contained the idea that the Corporation could not have been busy doing more important work since some of the other projects needing urgent attention were also at a standstill.

CAIRO, May 17, (Reuter).—The Arab League Council will discuss at an 'important' meeting to be held next Monday 'recent British military aggression against Southern Occupied Yemen', the Middle East news agency reported Saturday.

Radio Afghanistan Programme

- SUNDAY
English Programme: 3.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15225 kc, = 19 m band.
English Programme: 3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 15125 kc = 19 m band.
Urdu programme: 6.00-6.30 p.m. AST 4775 kc = m band.
English Programme: 6.30-7.00 p.m. AST 4775 kc = m band.
Urdu Programme: 10.30-11.00 p.m. AST 11735 kc = 62 m band.
Arabic Programme: 11.00-11.30 p.m. AST 15225 kc = 19 m band.
French Programme: 11.30-12.00 midnight 15225 kc = m band.
German Programme: 10.00-10.30 p.m. AST 4775 kc = 25 m band.
The Programmes include news, commentaries, interviews, topical and historical reports and music.

Western Music Sunday, 9.00-9.55 p.m. classical and light programmes Friday, 1.00-1.45 p.m. light programme Tuesday, 5.00-5.30 p.m. popular tunes Thursday, 5.00-5.30 p.m. popular tunes.

Air Services

MONDAY ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES ARRIVALS

Mazar-Kunduz Arr. Kabul 13-10. Amritsar-Kabul. Arr. 15-15.

DEPARTURE

Kabul-Amritsar Dep. 8-00. Kabul-Kunduz Mazar. Dep. 9-30. Kabul-Kandahar Dep. 11-00.

CSA

Kabul-Prague Dep. 8-30.

T. M. A.

Kabul-Beirut Dep. 11-00.

Important Telephones

- Fire Brigade: 20121-20122
Police: 20607-21122
Traffic: 20159-24041
Ariana Airline Office: 24732
Radio Afghanistan: 20452
New Clinic: 24272
Da Afghanistan Bank: 20045
Bakhtar News Agency: 20413
Afghan National Bank: 21771

Pharmacies

- Shafa: Phone No. 20536
Parsa: Phone No. 24232
Naway: Phone No. 20587
Mawand: Phone No. 24273
Naway: Phone No. 20587
Parsa: Phone No. 24232
Karte-Char: Phone No. 23829

Afghan Teachers Return After Study In Germany



A group of Afghan teachers from various schools of mechanics in Afghanistan who had gone to the Federal Republic of Germany for further training and experience returned Wednesday. Picture shows the German Ambassador, Dr. Gerhard Moltmann, standing with the group at the airport.

Humans And Human Rights

The Universal Declaration of human rights or the document, which has been drawn up by the United Nations and approved by its member states is only a chronicle of principles advocated and preached by sages, philosophers, humanists and religions since ancient times.

The four freedoms constitute some of the ideals to achieve which different methods and diverse ways have been proposed in the past. From basic freedoms, to economic and social development plus political consciousness as pre-requisites for these freedoms. In other words, certain strings were attached to what was and is man's birthright.

Appalling Conditions We have been told in recent years that without social and economic development and in the absence of political consciousness, it will be premature to talk about human rights. It must be admitted that in the developing countries social and economic conditions are so appalling and political ignorance so rampant that if this criterion were applied to them, the demand for any freedom—of thought, speech or action—would be more preposterous than ordering roasted dod for dinner. The reason is not far to seek because in these countries the poor humans (if they can be called as such) are hemmed in by the basic necessities of life to such an extent that they can think only of bread, speak only of the next doubtful meal and wear themselves out to death in the ceaseless effort to eke out a bare living.

Rights and Equality Looking at things as they are in the underdeveloped countries, one begins to suspect that in this instance what is really ailing them is neither economic instability nor political ignorance, but something deeper and more sinister. It seems to me that while discussing human rights we either mix up or fail to distinguish between 'right' and 'equality'. Equality will certainly come when conditions necessary to bring it about are developed or created, but human rights have existed in one form or another since Adam was created and will continue to exist so long as a human—a real one—lives.

One may be pardoned if he asks whether a hungry man, a poor man and an illiterate man has certain rights? If he does, then where is the tangible proof, and if he does not and cannot possess them until he is economical, strong, socially advanced and politically mature, then why expect him to have any obligations either? If a human baby is completely isolated from other humans and he is allowed to grow up into a dumb caveman and a callous brute, who is to be blamed for it? Similarly, who can say that a human, whether educated or illiterate, whether rich or poor and whether a statesman or a shepherd has no right to grumble and complain, no right to ask what is legitimately due to him, and no right to seek and select a profession which suits him? Should he not have the protection of the law and must he be hunted, hustled and harassed because he believes in some things and abhors regimentation? These and scores of others, I believe are the questions which must be answered and problems which have to be solved by the underdeveloped countries. To talk about discrimination and then discriminate and to seek excuses for all the misery that exists in our societies, will not absolve us from our obligations. Fundamentals are fundamentals and no amount of theorising can change them.

By: Ibrahim Sherife.

Poverty

The question which must be answered by social, economic and political scholars and experts is, therefore, not only that of human rights but also about the status of the humans themselves. Poverty is the difference between the high-bracket and low-bracket incomes is found all over the world, including the advanced countries, but no question of economic position, social status and political views or non-existence of views of the individual in these countries affects his basic rights; in fact the dogs, cats, birds and burros in the advanced countries enjoy greater protection and more rights than their human lords in the underdeveloped ones. It is, therefore, intriguing to know whether these 'dumb' animals are socially, economically and politically more advanced than the humans elsewhere? It looks like they are, the luck brutes.

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But used under strict control, radioactive materials are now saving lives—saving them from horrible deaths.

This new development may bring about great and heartening changes in man's methods of fighting diseases of all kinds.

Mikoyan Criticises..

(Contd from page 2) We are negotiating with American Government on disarmament, on relaxation of international tension but we also struggle against American imperialism which oppresses other peoples. The American imperialism took upon itself the functions of an international gendarme against the revolutionary peoples. What else can explain the fact that the great revolutionary Cuba on her island is subjected to persecutions and discrimination by American imperialism and her sovereignty is violated? We are helping Cuba not only politically by our statements, but our military specialists and Soviet arms have been and remain in Cuba, so that Cuba could defend herself in case of an invasion.

Free Exchange Rates At D' Afghanistan Bank

Table with columns: Buying (In Afghani), Selling, U.S. Dollar, POUND Sterling, Deutch Mark, Swiss Franc, French Franc, Indian Rupee (Cheque), Indian Rupee, Pakistani Rupee (cheque), Pakistani Rupee.

Nuclear Power Used For Healing

One of the worst diseases is cancer. It causes growths in the human body and these growths or tumours, if unchecked, lead quick to terrible pain and death.

All kinds of treatment for cancer, from herbal remedies to complicated surgical operations, have been tried. Sometimes results are good, and sometimes the best efforts are sadly hopeless.

But now a wonderful new power for healing is in use—nuclear energy.

One hospital, using this tremendously powerful ally, is the Royal Marsden Hospital, London. The hospital specialises in the treatment of cancer patients. And, to take advantage of nuclear energy as a healing force, it has set up a new centre in Surrey, near London, where 60 patients, all threatened with death, are now having the cancer cells in their bodies attacked by radioactive beams.

The centre's specialists can treat a patient safely even when he has a cancerous growth seated deep in his body. They adjust their equipment so accurately that its beams attack the cancer cells only and do not damage the patient's skin tissues. Treatment is quite painless. Patients feel nothing.

The enormously high power contained in these beams would, of course, be dangerous, an instant killer, if wrongly applied.

But every precaution is taken to remove risks to the patient's life, and to protect the medical staff and everyone else, handling the 6,000,000 electron volt accelerator which directs the radioactive power.

The beams can only be applied, too, for short time intervals. That also cuts down risks. For the longer one is exposed to this treatment, the greater may be the risk of something going wrong.

But used under strict control, radioactive materials are now saving lives—saving them from horrible deaths.

This new development may bring about great and heartening changes in man's methods of fighting diseases of all kinds.



## Humphrey Guides UN Activities In Human Rights



It is difficult to think of the United Nations' efforts in the advancement of human rights without thinking about John P. Humphrey, who has been director of the UN Human Rights Division since its inception in 1946.

"I really just went down there for two years," he said this morning in an interview with the Kabul Times, "but I've been there ever since."

At the time, Mr. Humphrey was dean of the Faculty of Law at McGill University in Montreal. He also had been teaching public international law and Roman law. "I never dreamed of becoming an international official," he said.

The Human Rights Division has now grown to a staff of 40 persons handling five sections which include the Human Rights Commission, the Commission on the Status of Women, and sub-section dealing with the prevention of discrimination and the elimination of slavery and servitude.

Mr. Humphrey was born in New Brunswick, Canada, where as a child of six he lost his left arm. He had been playing with matches and burned his arm so severely it had to be amputated. Although some people would think of this as a handicap, it is not so to Mr. Humphrey. "I never even think about it," he said. "I can do almost anything anyone else can do."

He can ride a bicycle, drive a car, swim, and play tennis. "I can even tie a dress tie," he added with a grin, "which many men with two arms can't do. (At this point, the Kabul Times reporter had to admit that he had never been successful in the endeavour even by using both hands and both feet.)"

Actually Mr. Humphrey's only handicap seems to be his Canadian citizenship which is often confused with that of the United States. "I had a bit of a rough time during the anti-American riots in Taipei," he recalls, "because people thought I was an American."

However, riots are nothing unusual to Mr. Humphrey. He was in Buenos Aires the day a certain general was driving tanks through the streets and in Hong Kong during the "Double 10" Riot.

It was actually during a Human Rights Seminar on the Participation of Women in Human Rights that the Ethiopian revolt took place in Addis Ababa. "Our hotel was in the middle of the cross-fire between the rebels and the loyalists," he remembers, "and there was a lot of gunfire hitting the hotel."

"Although my work has brought some physical adventure," he said, "there is more adventure in the realm of ideas." He characterized the current seminar as one of great importance in the evolution of ideas on civil rights and reiterated his tribute to the Afghan people for the smoothness with

## Arab Workers Are Closer To Khrushchov's Heart Than Arab, USSR Feudal Lords

ASWAN, U.A.R., May 17, (Reuter).—

**SPEAKING** at a rally at Aswan last night in his honour, Soviet Premier Mr. Khrushchov said the Arab worker and peasant were much closer to his heart than the Arab feudal lord and capitalist or even the Soviet feudal lord and capitalist.

Lenin's slogan "unity of peoples" meant unity on the basis of work, not nationality. "We have come to help the U.A.R. not to help all the Arabs but the Arab peasants and workers," he said.

"All the Arabs, be they workers, feudal lords, peasants or capitalists, have one common aim to drive out foreigners from their lands, who own factories and wealth in these countries, so that this wealth will return to Arab hands."

"I am over 70 and I have worked in the past under French and Belgian capitalists and I can tell you they are not different from one another. We say in Russian 'the onion is not sweeter than garlic'."

Calling on all Arabs to unite against imperialism, monopoly and exploitation, he said that when this unity was achieved "every individual will have the right to work and live by their toil."

Mr. Khrushchov, who spoke with passion and was several times wildly applauded, said he foresaw the day when a man would be asked to show his hands. "If the hands are calloused, it means he is a worker. If he has soft hands, he is an exploiter."

"Imperialists only understood the logic of strength and in the military field we exceed the strength of imperialism."

He added "imperialists today speak of peaceful co-existence. We Communists also speak of peaceful co-existence. This does not mean they understand what we say."

Mr. Khrushchov said that when he was in the United States it was obvious the Americans did not understand the meaning of peaceful co-existence. But they understood it in 1963 "and the reason was that the balance of power changed."

Speaking before Mr. Khrushchov, President Nasser said UAR would never forget the help of the Soviet Union in building the high dam.

A World Bank loan would have been at six per cent interest in hard currency, but the Soviet loan was two per cent in UAR currency over 12 years.

Earlier thousands of tons of rock were tipped into the Nile while Mr. Khrushchov and President Nasser watched from the deck of a Nile steamer.

Saturday was the last of the four days of ceremonies marking the completion with Soviet aid of the first stage of the dam.

Mr. Khrushchov and President Nasser were accompanied on the steamer Lotus by President Abdul Salam Arif of Iraq and President Ahmed Ben Bella of Algeria.

The four leaders had returned earlier Saturday from the Red Sea resort of Ras Banias where they had held talks on another steamer.

The Soviet news agency Tass said Saturday the talks—"a frank and friendly exchange of views"—concerned in particular the role of the United Arab Republic, Algeria and Iraq in the national liberation struggle, in the fight against imperialism and the further development of these countries.

which the conference is proceeding.

"The seminar is going very well here," he said. "The Afghans have done a wonderful job—especially at the Foreign Office and here at the University."

## Home News Briefs

**KABUL, May 17.**—The Ambassador of Pakistan gave a reception in honour of the Leader of the Delegation of Pakistan to the Human Rights Seminar at the Pakistan Embassy in Kabul last evening. The guests included certain Cabinet Ministers, the Chairman and delegates to the Seminar and heads of certain diplomatic missions.

**KABUL, May 17.**—A reception was given in honour of participants of the Seminar on Human Rights by Mr. John R. Kerr, the Australian delegate which was attended by members of the Seminar and some officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and some members of the Diplomatic Corps.

**KABUL, May 17.**—Professor Joshi, President of Punjab University arrived in Kabul yesterday morning; he has been invited by the University of Kabul on a visit to University institutions. Professor Joshi was received at the airport by Dr. Abawi, the Acting Director-General of Cultural Relations and Dr. Sayyed Mohammad Hussaini, Assistant Dean of the Science College of Kabul University.

**KABUL, May 17.**—Professor Jorjes Vedel, Dean of the College of Law of Paris and Professor Andre Mathiot a Professor at the College arrived in Kabul yesterday afternoon. Their visit to Afghanistan has been made in accordance with the provisions of the agreement of affiliation between the Law College of Kabul University and its counterpart in the University of Paris.

The visitors were received at Kabul airport by Professor Hamidulla, the Dean of the College of Law together with certain foreign and local Professors of the College and the French Ambassador in Kabul. During their stay in Kabul Professors Vedel and Mathiot, in addition to carrying on talks on matters of interest between the two Colleges, will also attend the Human Rights Seminar as observers.

**KABUL, May 17.**—The village school at Chanakhwah in the Urgan District of Pakhtia Province was converted into a regular primary school by the local educational authorities on Thursday. One of the villagers has donated 2 acres of land for the school building and grounds and the villagers themselves have undertaken to build the school. Similarly, the primary school at Garzewan in Maimana Province has also been converted into a Middle School. Two prominent villagers have donated half an acre of land for the girls village school at Kishm; the school will also be built at the expenses of the villagers. A village school was opened by the educational authorities at Khwarak village in the Kishm District of Badakhshan Province on Thursday. The villagers have provided land and funds for the school.

## Two Light Planes AT THE CINEMA Crash In Vienna Downtown Killing 5

**VIENNA, May 17, (AP).**—Two light airplanes collided over Vienna Saturday and crashed in downtown section, killing at least five persons.

The planes, whose nationality was not immediately known, collided in about 2,000 feet altitude and exploded in the crash, first reports said.

One plane believed to have carried four persons, crashed into a block of apartment houses in the seventh city district of Neubau, setting the roof of one apartment house on fire.

Four bodies were recovered from the debris while firemen battled the blaze.

The other plane crashed into an empty courtyard of a building about one mile away in the eighth district of Josef Stadt. One person believed to have been the pilot was recovered alive but died shortly afterwards at the scene of the crash.

The crash scene on Neubau Strasse was covered with smoking debris from the plane. Police kept back crowds of curious and people who came rushing back to their apartments when they had heard of the crashes.

Eye witnesses said the two aircraft were flying close together when the pilot of one of them appeared to have lost control and his single-engine plane rammed the other.

Josef Siexert, a 57-year-old teacher, said he watched the collision from the street where he was standing in front of a cafe just opposite the house where the plane crashed.

"I saw them flying close together for a split second, then one plane bore into the other from the side. There was a flash of fire and a puff of dark clouds from an explosion and then they came tumbling down."

## Retaliatory Acts Against Turkish Cypriots Announced By President Makarios

**NICOSIA, Cyprus, May 17, (AP).**—

**CYPRUS** President Archbishop Makarios Saturday night denounced retaliatory acts by Greek Cypriots who have been abducting Turkish Cypriots and holding them as hostages.

At the same time an official announcement said two Greeks who allegedly kidnapped a Turkish Cypriot journalist outside Ledra Palace Hotel earlier in the day have been arrested and will be tried for "illegal arrest."

The Turkish journalist was abducted despite efforts by the United Nations Chief Information Officer Cesar Ortiz, of Mexico, who was himself threatened at gunpoint when he tried to prevent the kidnapping.

As soon as the journalist was taken away by three armed Greeks, Ortiz communicated with the Commander of the U.N. Peace force, General Prem Singh Gyani, who interceded personally with Cyprus police.

The Turk was released within half an hour. He said he had not been mistreated.

The Makarios statement, broadcast said: "I deeply regret the fact that there are certain Greek Cypriots who by their activities cause serious damage to their country and prejudice its good name. I wish to state in most emphatic manner that the practice of taking hostages followed by some irresponsible persons is a revolting criminal action which I unreservedly condemn. To resort to such methods cannot be justified as retaliation to Turkish criminal actions against the Greeks. Government of the republic considers such ac-

## PARK CINEMA

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film; **THE MOON RAKER**, starring: George Baker, Sylvia Syms, Peter Arne and Marius Goring.

## KABUL CINEMA

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **BLUFF MASTER**, starring: Saira Banu and Shammi Kapoor.

## BEZHAD CINEMA

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; **IN THE SOUTH OF ALGERIA**.

## ZAINEB CINEMA

At 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Indian film; **SANJOK**, starring: Pradeep Kumar and Amita Guha.

## Souvanna Says ..

(Contd. from page 1)

troops in the fighting in Laos side by side with Pathet Lao army "are completely false," the Vietnamese News Agency (VNA) said in a broadcast.

Meanwhile, North Vietnamese Foreign Minister Xuan Thuy called for the liquidation of the rightwing revolutionary committee established after the rightwing coup of April 19.

The request was made in a letter sent to the two co-chairmen of the Geneva conference on Lao-Britain and the Soviet Union.

The only correct measure (to settle the Laos crisis) is to dissolve the so-called revolutionary committee of the national army of the coup clique and resume negotiations between the three parties in Laos, the letter dated May 14 said.

**KABUL, May 17.**—Miss Rosalinde Fuller, the English artist now on a world tour, will give at least three performances in Kabul from May 19th to 22nd. Miss Fuller, now 63 years old, has already given a number of performances of her dancing in the United States of America, Iraq, South Africa and Israel. Her trip to Kabul has been arranged by the British Council.

tion is totally unacceptable and is determined to take all the necessary measures to put an end to such occurrences. This was the first public denunciation of the alleged abductions by President Makarios. It followed soon after U.N. senior officials protested strongly over the Turkish journalist incident and the threatening of a U.N. official who tried to rescue the journalist.

Hushref Suleiman, the arrested journalist, had just crossed from the Turkish quarter bringing back replies to questions submitted to doctor Kuchuk by Greek correspondents.

The Greek newsmen said they had been advised by Turkish officials it would be unwise for them to enter the Turkish quarter.

No sooner had he delivered the envelope to the Greeks than he was arrested.

Suleiman was forced out of his car at gunpoint and into a car driven by an armed man. Cesar Ortiz of Mexico, chief U.N. Information Officer, said he attempted to intercede in Suleiman's behalf.

Ortiz told newsmen "I tried to get into the car with Suleiman but one of the Greeks pointed a gun at me and refused permission."

Eyewitnesses said Ortiz had a gun stuck in his stomach when he insisted.