

5-20-1964

Kabul Times (May 20, 1964, vol. 3, no. 68)

Bakhtar News Agency

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Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (May 20, 1964, vol. 3, no. 68)" (1964). *Kabul Times*. 609.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/609>

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THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max +23 C.
Minimum +9 C.
Sun sets today/at 7:00 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4:54 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook:
Clear.
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

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

VOL. III, NO. 68

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1964 (SAUR 30, 1343 S.H.)

PRICE AL 1

3 Pakhtunistani Leaders Welcome Constitutional Commission's Decision

KABUL, May, 20.—PAKHTUNISTAN leaders in Kabul expressed yesterday their appreciation for the recommendation by the Afghan Constitutional Commission in reiterating the unshakeable stand of the government and people of Afghanistan as regards the rights and aspirations of the people of Pakhtunistan.

Mr. Mohammad Ayoub Khan Achakzai the national leader of Southern Pakhtunistan told a Bakhtar reporter "we appreciate the fact that Afghanistan, in spite of finding itself today at the threshold of a great change and wanting to carry on with the change still attached great importance to the Pakhtunistan issue and has not forgotten the question of Pakhtunistan at this vital stage of its national life. We are thankful to the government and people of Afghanistan for their kind and sincere feelings.

"We look forward to the time when Afghanistan has completed all the stages of the constitutional work. When this is done, of course, we will discuss with our Afghan brothers the future programmes for the question of Pakhtunistan," he added.

Mr. Pacha Gul, a leader of Northern Independent Pakhtunistan in reiterating the views expressed by Achakzai, said now that Afghanistan is preparing to enter a new stage of national life this expression of support of the Afghan nation is in conformity with the deep wishes of the people of Pakhtunistan.

We know he added, that the entire Afghan nation has interest in the issue of Pakhtunistan and this is consoling.

Mr. Ramzani, the leader of the Central Independent Pakhtunistan said that although Afghanistan has always supported the right claim of the people of Pakhtunistan the reiteration of this support at a time when Afghanistan is starting a new life has a special significance and gives us more courage.

U.S. To Agree To Changes In UN For Better Working

LONDON, May, 20, (AP).—Ambassador Adlai Stevenson said Tuesday the United States is willing to consider modifications in the structure of the United Nations to avoid a showdown in the world organisation over Moscow's refusal to pay its assessments.

The Chief U.S. delegate to the U.N. told a news conference he was certain the Soviets will set-up in the end.

"We don't believe the Soviet Union has any more desire to destroy the United Nations than we do," he said.

In this connection the United States, he said, would agree to changes in the U.N. which would make it work to greater advantage to the Soviet Union and other members.

Under one of these proposals, operations would be considered first in the Security Council, rather than being considered first in the Assembly, which is the present practice in order to sidestep the veto.

A financing committee weighted in favour of states contributing to peacekeeping operations also would be set up. This committee would make recommendations on the size of assessments for peace-keeping operations.

Under questioning, Stevenson said the United States would not try to deny the Soviets their voting rights.

US Accuses USSR Of Embedding Mikes In USA Embassy

WASHINGTON, May, 20, (Reuters).—A network of microphones has been found deeply embedded in the walls of the American Embassy in Moscow, and a strong protest has been lodged with the Soviet government, the State Department announced Tuesday.

A department statement said the microphones were apparently placed in the building before the U.S. government leased it from the Soviet Union in May, 1953.

"It must be assumed that at least some of them were in operating conditions when discovered," the Department said.

"A review is being made to determine whether there has been any significant compromise of sensitive information in light of the measures taken for protection against such a possibility."

State Department officials said that "in excess of 40" microphones had been found since the first one was located on April 23.

Officials said that presumably some of the microphones had been in working condition and use during the entire 11 years that the U.S. diplomatic mission in Moscow had been quartered there.

The United States, officials said, had informed allied nations of the discoveries.

U.S. officials in Washington said that, while a review was under way to determine whether any secrets had been lost, it was routine operation in Moscow to conduct conversations under the assumption that the building was "bugged."

Before the first of the microphones was found, an entire room was destroyed by American technicians under instructions from Washington to determine precisely whether the embassy was being tapped by Soviet listening devices.

State Department officials termed the discovery the worst case of "bugging" found so far in a U.S. post.

They said it was definitely worse than the discovery that a carved wooden seal, presented to the U.S. Ambassador in Moscow in the early 1950s, secreted an electronic-controlled listening device.

The disclosure about the wooden seal, which had hung in the Ambassador's office, was made before the U.N. Security Council in 1960 by Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, the Chief American Delegate.

In the present case, officials said, microphones were found in rooms on the eighth, ninth and tenth floors of the embassy where the main officers were situated, and in apartments on the floors below.

State Department security experts said that the microphones were typical of the 1952 period, and were "good" although not an advanced system.

It was noted here that the microphones apparently had been installed during the Stalin era, when the U.S. arranged to lease the building.

Seminar Debates Women's Rights In Lively Discussion

KABUL, May 20.—One of the liveliest sessions of the UN Human Rights Seminar took place this morning when the delegates got onto the subject of women's rights.

"One of the greatest confidence games of history," Mr. John Kerr of Australia said jokingly, "is that women have enslaved half the men in the world."

Although he introduced the subject in a humorous way, he and the rest of the delegates were dead serious about the problems of giving full rights to women in developing countries.

Mrs. Chandrasekhar pointed out that in India women's civic and political rights are not just something on paper but actually exist. Women are engaged in any profession—and are much in evidence in parliament.

Mr. Dhamija, the Ambassador of India, seconded her on this point by saying that there are more women than men in the Indian delegation at the seminar.

"If more women had been in government," he said, "with their love of children, they might have prevented the recent world war."

He pointed out, however, that although women played a leading role in the struggle for India's freedom—and the men followed—customs die hard and all the personal rights of women are not exercised.

This is one of the major problems in the advancement of women's rights in developing countries, he pointed out. India, he said, has legally done away with child marriages but we know they still exist.

"The dowry is abolished by law—but widely practiced," he said, "and these things will not fully disappear until public opinion wishes it."

The institution of divorce is provided for in the constitution, he said—"but because it is alien to us, we think a second marriage (after an unsuccessful marriage

USSR Charges USA With Extending War In Southeast Asia By Aid To Vietnam UN Debate On Cambodia Launched

UNITED NATIONS, May, 20, (AP).—

THE Soviet Union accused the Johnson administration Tuesday of requesting 125 million dollars in new aid for South Vietnam in order to extend aggression and bloodshed in Southeast Asia.

Soviet delegate Nikolai T. Fedorenko made the charge in giving full support to charges of aggression leveled by Cambodia against the United States in U.N. Security Council debate. The United States denied the charges as baseless.

Dr. Rawan Farhadi of Afghanistan also spoke on the subject, giving the opinion that "there is more to women's status than being an airplane pilot or a senator."

"The large number of women," he said, "must be able to contribute to the total development of the country."

He also said that "legislation cannot change customs overnight." Although Islam is very progressive in the field of human rights, he said, popular customs are steeped in history.

He called for the U.N. to enact a special programme for women—with funds to carry out these goals. Childbirth must be protected in practice as well as legally. Although UNICEF has provided for the child, no one is providing for the mother, he said.

Mr. Kerr injected an interesting note to the effect that it is the women themselves that often restrict their own rights. "In Australia we are trying to get more women to become barristers but generally even women clients and women solicitors don't want women barristers."

Mrs. Chandrasekhar of India agreed on this point by mentioning that in India a woman will often give up her right to a free choice of husband.

After finishing discussion on woman status, the delegates began debating subjects related to right to work, just and favourable condition of work, trade unions' rights, conditions of children's work and prosperity right.

The Soviet attack on U.S. policy took place as the 11-nation council opened debate on a complaint by Cambodia that Vietnamese forces accompanied by U.S. officers committed aggression in crossing into Cambodian territory last May 7 and 8.

Voeunsai Sonn, Cambodia's Ambassador to the United Nations, demanded that the council condemn the United States as an aggressor. He urged the council to call for reconvening of the 14-nation Geneva conference to guarantee his country's neutrality.

He demanded also that the United States make reparations for alleged loss of lives and property in the two border crossings. U.S. Ambassador Charles W. Yost denied that any U.S. officers crossed into Cambodian territory on May 7 or 8.

"There is no basis for charges of aggression against my government," he declared.

He proposed that the United Nations establish machinery for inspecting the border between Cambodia and South Vietnam. He said he would make more detailed recommendations along that line at a later stage.

He said that U.S. officers did accompany South Vietnamese forces in crossing the border last March, and that U.S. regrets had been extended to the Cambodian government.

Soviet delegate Nikolai T. Fedorenko assailed all aspects of U.S. efforts in South Vietnam. He said President Johnson had requested 125 million dollars in new aid for South Vietnam in order to extend the aggression, and bloodshed.

He said Cambodian delegate had proved the "criminal nature of the aggression" by the United States and added "we share the justifiable anger of the Cambodian representative."

He accused Yost of trying to "paint the facts" and thus escape the charges. U.S. policy, he asserted, "constitutes a threat to the peace and security of the region."

At the outset of the debate Fedorenko tried to block the participation of the delegate from South Vietnam. The council overrode his objections by a vote of 9-2. Only Czechoslovakia supported the Soviet move.

The leading and the supporting roles played by the United States are both sides of the same coin," Fedorenko said. "It proves that they have unfurled military operations against the people of the Indo-China peninsula...and constitutes a threat to the peace and security of the region."

Fedorenko quoted Robert McNamara, U.S. Defence Secretary, as saying he was flattered that the South Vietnam war is called "the McNamara war...because it is an important war...a war of the government of the United States."

(Contd on page 4)

Seven Turkish Cypriots Released As UN Intervenes

NICOSIA, Cyprus, May, 20, (AP).—

THE intervention of the United Nations succeeded Tuesday night in the release of seven Turkish Cypriot hostages from Greek hands.

President Makarios kept his word to U.N. representative Galo Plaza given earlier that any Turks found in government captivity without specific guilt in the communal strife would be turned loose.

The seven men included a father and his three sons who were seized four weeks ago at Klepina, east of the turbulent Kyrenia Pass area. They were held without charges, they said.

Greek police turned the men over to the International Red Cross Tuesday night and the Red Cross escorted them to the Turkish headquarters of Vice-President Fazil Kuchuk.

Three of them said they were grabbed in their homes and the other four were seized in fields by uniformed Greek Cypriots. They told newsmen they were held in the central police station in Nicosia in cells without beds, and were fed potatoes, bread and olives. They were interrogated frequently about Turks who may possess guns but they said they were not beaten nor otherwise mistreated.

The seven men were on a list of 45 hostages the U.N. reported to President Makarios a week ago which was established since the U.N. became operative March 27. An eighth name on the list was detected after he was found to be free.

Since that original list was compiled, the U.N. confirmed that 46 additional Turks were seized by Greeks, mostly as reprisals of a Famagusta incident when Turks killed two Greek army officers and a Greek Cypriot policeman May 11.

President Makarios said only these seven, and ten Turks returning here from Turkey by plane who were seized by Greek police at the airport, were known to be in official hands. The others on the total list of 92 hostages, he said, were not taken by recognised official forces of the Cyprus government.

Plaza told newsmen the Archbishop expressed concern to him over this phase of the Cypriot strife and promised to pursue inquiries with vigor.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY

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Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"
Telephones:
21494 (Ext. 03)
22851 (4, 5 and 6)
Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN

Yearly Af. 250
Half yearly Af. 150
Quarterly Af. 80

FOREIGN:
Yearly \$ 18
Half Yearly \$ 8
Quarterly \$ 5

Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate
Printed at:
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

MAY 20, 1964

Supporting Pakhtunistan Cause

Pakhtunistan leaders residing in Kabul have welcomed a statement made by the Advisory Constitutional Commission recommending to the government to put before the Loya Jirga when it convenes once again the unshakable stand of the Afghan Government and people for supporting the national aspirations of the people of Pakhtunistan who are struggling for their right to self determination.

The recommendation made is not based on a new stand regarding the issue. As a matter of fact from the time when the British was ruling the sub-continent of India and exercising their pressure over this area the Afghan government and people were voicing strong opposition and disapproval of those imperialistic tactics. The people of Pakhtunistan have never submitted to the foreign rule, history records.

When the British left India after World War Two, it was expected by the people of Afghanistan who share strong ties with the people of Pakhtunistan that the Pakhtunistan will also be given a chance to express their views regarding their future status. To those who eventually became either citizens of Pakistan or India were given the chance to choose between the two states. But as far as the people of Pakhtunistan were concerned, they were not given the chance to choose their future on the basis of historical and ethnological facts. The decision made about their future was one sided and arbitrary.

Since then the people of this area totaling some eight million, have demanded for the right to self determination.

As far as the right of nations to self-determination is concerned, the position of Afghanistan is quite clear. We have stood for this right as a principle. How should we have not supported this right for a people with whom we have so many things in common.

Last year when the diplomatic relations were resumed between Afghanistan and Pak-

Soviet Magazine Views Lotion Situation

The Lotion developments took a new turn on May 2, when it was announced in Vientiane, that the Rightists and the neutralists had merged onto a single group under the leadership of Prince Souvanna Phouma.

On May 4 General Phoumi Nosavan, leader of the Right-wing group, declared that he was placing his army-western newspapers say it is about 50,000 strong—under the Prince's command.

Reactionaries Insistence
According to observers, all this has been done at the insistence of the reactionary generals who engineered the recent military coup in the capital. For the agreements concluded by the three Lao groups in Zurich and the Plain of Jars and the Geneva agreements on Laos expressly state that no changes in the country's political structure and the composition of the government can be made without the consent of all three groups forming the coalition.

The military coup on April 19 plunged Laos into a grave political crisis, imperilling the 1962 Geneva agreements, which paved the way to peaceful settlement in Laos and to its transformation into an independent, peaceful and neutral state.

Foreign observers at first gave the isolated military junta only a few days to live. But judging by press reports, it has now been in control of the government for several weeks and has practically paralyzed its activity. The capital is completely in the hands of the "black berets." General Sino's security troops, and they strictly

A cursory glance at the world and home press will convince you how deadly and costly are road accidents. Daily newspapers carry thousands of news items of instant deaths. It is a tragically common form of death, but one about which sufficient publicity has not been done.

Traffic Department
It is a praiseworthy act of our Traffic Department in Kabul that it propagates its views about road accidents over Radio Afghanistan and in the local press. The information given in the form of advertisements slowly sinks in the subconscious mind of our people so as to be their guiding principle in future behaviour of the roads.

Evidence
The actual words advertised by our Traffic Department echoed in my ears in Kandahar. Many a youngsters repeated the phraseology several times to reach late is better than not reaching at all.

go on as long as our Pakhtunistan brethren have not attained this right.

This is a well-earned reward and we have to keep up our struggle against road accidents.

Research

Through long stretch of years medical and engineering experts have tested-crashed hundreds of cars, studied thousands of accident reports, examined the wreckage of cars in which hundreds

istan we hoped that a next stage for further improvement of relations between the two countries should be that positive steps should be taken by Pakistan to solve this one and only political difference between our two countries.

What we want to state is that Afghanistan's support for the rightful aspirations of the people of Pakhtunistan is a national policy of the people in this country.

Condensed from New Times
censor all outgoing cables and letters.

Kouprasith's Conditions
General Kouprasith, reports the Vientiane correspondent of the Associated Press, presented Prince Souvanna Phouma with the following ultimatum: The Prime Minister is to effect radical changes in the government "in conformity with the present situation" and recognise the "revolutionary committee's right to follow and observe closely the execution of the governmental tasks."

The idea actually was to break up the tripartite government coalition agreed upon in Geneva, expel the Pathet Lao Ministers and give more portfolios to the Rightists in order ultimately to force Laos off its path of independence, neutrality and national unity.

Commenting on the situation in Laos, some foreign newspapers draw attention to the rather ambiguous position of the United States. Officially, Washington has condemned the Rights attempts to overthrow the coalition government. Seymour Topping, the New York Times correspondent in Vientiane, wrote on May 3 that Washington's disapproval of the military coup and its statement of fidelity to the Geneva agreements were prompted by its belief that the Right-wing forces, despite their American training and equipment, could not withstand the Pathet Lao.

Although the State Department has condemned the coup leaders for their attempt to overthrow the lawful government, its attitude, says the France Press correspondent in Vientiane, "has not led to any concrete action." What is more, while U.S. Ambassador in Vientiane Leonard Unger follows the State Department line, other American officials in Laos, civil and military, behave themselves quite differently.

The situation in Laos remains complicated and tense. The open assault by the reactionary generals and the Rights on the Geneva agreements, which define Laos as an independent, peaceful and neutral state, cannot be interpreted as anything but an attempt to prevent the peaceful solution of its problems and to plunge it again into civil war.

Without looking around jump into their deaths by passing the roads while speeding cars catch them for eternity.

Publicity
Of course, one of the most effective methods in reducing accidents on roads is publicity through radio, newspapers, dramas, and lectures. School children can be made road conscious by giving them a weekly demonstration of how accidents occur.

Diversification of methods for preventing accidents can be worked out in the council of the Traffic Department and later those methods can be put into action to save the lives of hundreds of

have died.
Expert safety engineers of leading motor manufacturing companies have also co-operated. Leading medical experts with their vast knowledge of experience have written detailed post-mortem reports on such crash victims.

Objective
The principal objective in research work has been to reduce fatalities by making cars safer, more crash-proof. Out of it have come recommendations for safety belts, a different type of steering wheel, safety door-catches dashboard padding, etc.

Out of research has also come another important fact: the terrifying picture of what happens to the steel and glass material of a car, to flesh and blood of human bodies, in those last split seconds when a human being is crushed into eternity.

This is a slow-motion, split-second reconstruction of what happens when a car, travelling at 55 miles an hour, crashes into a solid immovable object. I have seen with my own eyes some victims of such accidents among which the accident of my aunt's son, Mohammad Sami, is worthy of mention. He was probably driving at 60 miles an hour when he had to make a turning. The car door opened and his head hit the ground. You can well imagine the state in which this unfortunate youngster of 23 years of age was pressed. The sight of that young body covered with blood lacerated the hearts of all those who stood around to gaze at the stupidity of man for driving fast.

Responsibility
Another element most concerned with road and car accidents is the carelessness of the man at the wheel. He does not only play with his own life, but endangers the existence of those who happen to be in his car.

From another angle we see that many road trodding people

Robert Kennedy To Visit West Berlin
WASHINGTON, May, 20, (DPA)—United States Attorney General Robert Kennedy here Tuesday accepted an invitation by visiting governing Mayor of West Berlin Willy Brandt to pay a visit to West Berlin next June 28.

On that day a plaque in commemoration of Robert Kennedy's brother, the late U.S. President John F. Kennedy, is to be unveiled at West Berlin's City Hall.

The same day Robert Kennedy will also hold a lecture at West Berlin's Free University in commemoration of his brother. On his trip to West Berlin, on which he will be accompanied by his wife Ethel, Robert Kennedy will possibly stop over in Bonn.

Apart from his meeting with Kennedy, Willy Brandt here yesterday also had talks with the head of the State Department planning office, Walt Rostow, the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee William Fulbright and Defence Secretary Robert McNamara and also called on Jacqueline Kennedy, the widow of the murdered President.

Every effort should be made that the canteens sell at the lowest possible prices in the interest of poorer students and workers. One of the letters to the editor published in the same issue of the daily suggested that since the governments has raised the officials salaries it is now desirable and appropriate that some attention should also be paid towards the improvement of the worker's conditions.

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's *Ishtar* carried an editorial entitled "Supporting Pakhtunistan's National Aspirations." It is more than a century, said the paper, that the eight million people of Pakhtunistan have been struggling with full determination and bravery against the colonial forces for the attainment of their freedom.

Afghanistan has supported this struggle of Pakhtunistan throughout this time. The people of Afghanistan have many unbreakable historical, cultural and religious ties with the eight million people of Pakhtunistan—a people who have always given sincere assistance and support to us whenever such support and assistance were needed.

This is why we always consider the people of Pakhtunistan as our brothers. We want Pakhtunistan, too, to become independent like ourselves and the rest of the independent nations of the world so that they may be able to follow a path of national progress and reconstruction with peace and tranquility. That is why the quest of Pakhtunistan's independence with whom we share religion and blood and with whom we are neighbours is entirely a national issue.

Our people, the editorial continued have considered it as a national cause for the attainment of which we have struggled for more than a century. This struggle will continue in the future. No change can put a stop to these efforts and struggle, be it a change caused by history or by political trends of the world and or by the change of government inside Afghanistan.

The recommendation of the Constitutional Commission confirms once again that "following its national policy and on the basis of the unbreakable ties with the people of Pakhtunistan, Afghanistan continues to take interest in the Pakhtunistan issue."

The Constitutional Commission has recommended to the government of Afghanistan to submit a resolution reaffirming the resolve of Afghanistan in supporting the rights and aspirations of the eight million people of Pakhtunistan for ratification to the Loya Jirga at the same time that the constitution is submitted to this supreme national body for final ratification. It is a certainty, concluded the editorial, that our Loya Jirga will unanimously support the resolution as it had done before.

The Daily Anis of yesterday in its editorial commented upon the recent news concerning the opening of canteens in various schools, colleges and factories etc.

This is an essential move, it said, but it has to be coupled with appropriate measures to insure cleanliness of food served at these canteens. It is also important that contractors running these canteens should be checked against charging high prices.

Every effort should be made that the canteens sell at the lowest possible prices in the interest of poorer students and workers. One of the letters to the editor published in the same issue of the daily suggested that since the governments has raised the officials salaries it is now desirable and appropriate that some attention should also be paid towards the improvement of the worker's conditions.

Radio Afghanistan Programme

WEDNESDAY
English Programme
3.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15225 kcs = 19 m band.

Urdu Programme
3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 15125 kcs = 19 m band.

Urdu Programme
6.00-6.30 p.m. AST 4775 kcs = m band.

Urdu Programme
6.30-7.00 p.m. AST 4775 kcs = m band.

Kurdish Programme
10.30-11.00 p.m. AST 11735 kcs = 62 m band.

Azabic Programme
11.00-11.30 p.m. AST 15225 kcs = 19 m band.

French Programme
11.30-12.00 midnight 15225 kcs = 19 m band.

German Programme
10.00-10.30 p.m. AST 4775 kcs = 25 m band.

The Programmes include news, commentaries, interviews, topical and historical reports and 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

THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES ARRIVALS

NEW DELHI-LAHORE
Arr. Kabul 11-00
KARACHI-KANDAHAR
Arr. Kabul 13-45
HERAT-KABUL
Arr. 17-00
Arr. 11-45

DEPARTURE

Kabul-Kunduz
Dep. 8-00
Kabul-Jalalabad
Dep. 9-30
Kabul-Tehran-Beirut
Dep. Kabul 11-30

AEROFLOT

Moscow-Tashkent-Kabul
Arr. Kabul 9-55
T. M. A.

Beirut-Kabul
Arr. Kabul 11-00

SATURDAY

Mazar-Kabul
Arr. 11-40
Buirot-Tehran
Arr. Kabul 12-10.

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 2121-2012
Police 2067-2122
Traffic 20159-2404
Ariana Booking Office 4731-24732
Radio Afghanistan 20452
New Clinic 24272
Da Afghanistan Bank 20045
Bakhtar News Agency 20413
Afghan National Bank 21771
Airport 22318

Pharmacies

Ariana Phone No. 20563
Bakhtar Phone No. 22619
Shakari Phone No. 24470

Tree Planted In Seminar's Commemoration



A tree was planted on the grounds of Kabul University yesterday to keep alive the memory of the Human Rights Seminar in Developing Countries, which opened in Kabul

May 12th. The ceremony was performed by Mr. John Humphrey, the UN Secretary General U. Thant's representative to the seminar Mr. Zalmi Mah-

moud Ghazi the seminar's Chairman and Dr. Anwary, Rector of Kabul University. Other members of the seminar were also present during the occasion.

USA Does Not Rule Out Possibility Of Military Move To Keep Laos Neutral

WASHINGTON, May, 20, (AP). A spokesman said Tuesday the United States is "not ruling out" any measures—possibly including military moves—which it may find necessary "to preserve the neutrality and independence of Laos."

That was the answer given when the State Department's press officer was asked at a news conference whether the United States might send troops into Thailand as was done in a period of crisis in Laos two years ago. Press Officer Robert J. McCloskey said the latest reports to the State Department show that Pathet Lao attacks are continuing in the Plain des Jarres against forces loyal to the neutralist government of Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma.

Other officials said the attacks could result in destroying the neutralist forces under General Kong Le and wrecking the whole internationally agreed neutralisation programme in Laos. McCloskey declared the Pathet Lao attacks, which officials say

is supported by battle-hardened elements from North Vietnam "have seriously threatened Souvanna Phouma's government and the fabric of the Geneva agreements (neutralising Laos in 1962)."

So far, McCloskey said, United States activity has been concentrated on diplomatic efforts to stop the fighting. The U.S. has alerted its Southeast Asia Treaty Organisation allies, appealed to Britain and the Soviet Union for co-operation, and asked Britain, France and Pakistan to intercede with the People's Republic of China.

McCloskey said that the initial concentration on diplomatic efforts "does not preclude any other efforts which may be required in support of the Royal Lao government and Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma."

He was asked whether this statement was a deliberate refusal to rule out possible U.S. military moves. He said it was, and added:

"We are not ruling out any measures which may be necessary

to preserve the neutrality and independence of Laos to which we are committed as a signatory of the Geneva agreements."

In this connection, however, officials said privately that the United States was not trying to give any warning of direct U.S. intervention in Laos itself.

The implication was that if Thailand wanted U.S. assistance and the United States agreed it was necessary the assistance would be quickly given.

From this it was obvious that the whole problem of dispatching thousands of American troops into Southeast Asia—apart from the 16,000 already in Vietnam—is under active consideration here.

McCloskey said the United States was aware of a call issued by Souvanna Phouma for early consultations among the countries which signed the Geneva agreement in Laos. Such consultations are supposed to be held if Laos sovereignty, neutrality or territory is threatened.

"If the Prime Minister wished to have consultations in Laos we would agree," McCloskey said.

TOMB OF SAKA KINGS DISCOVERED IN EGYPT

Several ancient tombs of the saka kings which have the shape similar to that of Egyptian pyramids have been discovered by archeologists of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences in the valley of the Ili River, 5,000 kilometres from the Nile. "Tass" reported from Alma Ata.

The tombs built of huge logs of schrenk spruce stood on mounds as high as a six storey house, built of big stones, and the remnants of people who lived 2,500 years ago had been found in the tombs, the agency added.

Log tombs were well known on a vast territory from Mongolia to Hungary. Kemal Akishev, a Kazakh archeologist, told "Tass" in an interview, but the tombs of the Saka kings were unique. Their size, special structure and building technique distinguished them from all others.

One of such tombs had been dismantled and brought to Alma Ata, Archeological Museum.

USSR-USA Sign

Pact For Exchange Of Scientists

WASHINGTON, May, 20, (DPA).—The United States and the Soviet Union yesterday signed an agreement here on increased exchanges of scientists between the two nations.

The science academies of the two countries signed the agreement, which lays down the number of exchanges over the next two years.

Under the terms of the agreement, 55 scientists from each country will have the opportunity to give guest lectures in the other country, to learn research methods there, and to take a part in research programmes for a period not exceeding ten months. In addition, closer co-operation between the scientific organisations and archives of the two nations will be aimed at.

Reform U.N. Structure

Stevenson Advocates

LONDON, May, 20, (DPA).—U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Adlai Stevenson, at a press conference here Tuesday advocated a reform of the U.N. structure to enable the world body to react more quickly in the interests of peace.

Stevenson said the United Nations had reached a cross-roads in its role as peace-keeper.

He said the main reason for this was the refusal of the Soviet Union and other member states to give financial backing to U.N. peace missions.

The U.S. Ambassador stressed that certain improvements in the U.N. apparatus were necessary so that the organisation could move into action more quickly in every case.

Free Exchange Rates

At D' Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, May 20.—The following rates at D' Afghanistan Bank are the foreign free exchange buying (in Afghanis) selling
U.S. Dollar 50.65
Pound Sterling 141.82
Deutch Mark 12.66
Swiss Franc 11.79
French Franc 10.25
Indian Rupee (cheque) 7.70
Indian Rupee 7.70
Pakistani Rupee (cheque) 6.90
Pakistani Rupee 6.90



Bhutto And Chagla Comment On UN Debate On Kashmir

LONDON, May, 20, (AP).—Z. A. Bhutto, Pakistan Foreign Minister, arrived Tuesday night from New York where he attended talks on Kashmir in the United Nations Security Council.

He told newsmen at London airport he had "a most successful trip." He added:

"We were determined and still are that Kashmir should have the right of self-determination."

According to Reuters, Mr. M.C. Chagla who led the Indian delegation to the United Nations Security Council session on Kashmir said when he arrived at London airport that the meeting had achieved nothing.

It did not produce a single result. It was a complete exercise in futility, he said.

Mr. Chagla, Indian Minister of Education, who is on his way back to India, said India had not wanted to go to the meeting.

"We were dragged there, he continued.

"None of Pakistan's charges over Kashmir has been proved. There is not a shred of evidence to support them."

Mr. Chagla said India had confidence in and respect for the United Nations Secretary-General and would not mind him having an on-the-spot look at the Kashmir situation. But he would have to have a formal invitation.

He added that the problem of Kashmir could never be solved while Pakistan refuses to accept that Kashmir is an integral part of India.

Four Pakistani Soldiers Killed In Fire Exchange With India On Border

NEW DELHI, May, 20, (Reuters).—Four Pakistani soldiers were killed and two injured in an exchange of fire Monday between an Indian patrol and Pakistani troops near the cease-fire line in Kashmir, a Defence Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

The spokesman said Pakistani troops were trying to set up a post about 2,000 yards inside the Indian side of the cease-fire line when they were interrupted by Indians on a routine patrol in the area.

India has lodged a complaint of cease-fire violation with the United Nations observers in Kashmir, he added.

Sheikh Abdullah Will Visit Pakistan Sunday

SRINAGAR, India, May, 20, (Reuters).—Sheikh Abdullah the Kashmiri Leader, who will fly to Pakistan on Sunday said that he would like to visit East Pakistan if time permitted.

Sheikh Abdullah will fly from Delhi to Lahore by commercial airliner and from Lahore will travel to Rawalpindi in President Ayub Khan's personal aircraft.

The Sheikh said he would be completely in the hands of his host Ayub Khan during his stay.

Jirga Urges Pakistan To Refrain From Interferences

KABUL, May, 20.—A report from Bajwar, Northern Independent Pakhtunistan states that a large jirga of Salarzai leaders, elders and tribesmen was held at Choorak Baba in which speeches were delivered by some of the chieftains reiterating their firm resolve to defend their soil and giving what ever sacrifice needed in the attempt.

Participants of the jirga demanded from the Pakistan government to refrain from further interferences in the territory of Bajwar.

The report adds that similar jirgas are being held throughout Bajwar.

"Little Voice" Tells Clay: His Next Rival Patterson

ACCRA, Ghana, May, 20. (AP).—

WORLD heavy weight champion Cassius Clay says the little voice that tells him when an opponent will fall now tells him his next rival will be ex-champion Floyd Patterson.

Clay said, however, that he doesn't always listen to the little voice.

"He'll fall in round one," the voice says. If you don't get him in one, make it two," Clay added.

At a news conference at the Ghana Press Club, Clay said rather more seriously that he would defend his title early next year because of United States taxation and that he would welcome an arrangement enabling him to defend the title in Ghana but he didn't know his next opponent.

Clay also said he had been "cracking jokes" when he said he was going diamond hunting in Ghana and he planned to marry four girls in U.A.R.

Clay was wearing a white shirt with light blue slacks and carried a packet when he entered the club shouting "king of the world." His retinue, including his brother—known as Kanman Ali—and his business manager, Usman Karim, wore Ghanaian dress.

To a question about defending his title, Clay said, "when you think of taxes eating up 93 cents out of every dollar, then it should be just once a year."

Asked what he thought about a separate black state in America, Clay replied:

"It's the only way in which we can get respect. We don't want segregation, we want separation. Nature won't let black and white mix. Our leader, Elijah Muhammed, teaches us—and I believe he's right—that the integration programmes are not effective."

"People are getting killed, children are being bombed in churches. For 410 years whites and Negroes cannot seem to get along because the slave master doesn't want his slave to be equal."

"America is the most powerful and richest country in the world which gives millions of dollars to other countries, but the Negro gets nothing."

After demonstrating with a

bundle of newspapers "how the whites treat Negroes"—and beating up Karim in the process—Clay declared:

"You get more respect than 22 million Afro-Americans. You have your own flag with a black army among other things."

When the questions got around to the stories of diamond hunting and the proposed plural marriages, Clay laughed:

"If you read newspapers, you'll see I say everything I like. It was just a poke or gimmick. American law doesn't permit this and I won't do it."

When a girl reporter put the question: "are you married?" Clay said: "no, I am free"

(Contd. from page 1)

On that score, Fedorenko said, it is not surprising that American soldiers are heading military units in South Vietnam "and going into Cambodia."

Fedorenko said the war in South Vietnam "is with every month acquiring more and more brutal scope."

"It is well known that in South Vietnam there are about 16,000 American soldiers," he said, "and the United States is spending on a billion dollars a year."

He said that President Johnson had just proposed the allotment of an additional 125 million dollars "in order to extend the aggression and bloodshed."

The Soviet delegate said Cambodia cannot but feel a legitimate concern that what Americans call an error in map reading is in fact a definite pattern of affairs.

"If the United States does not have a hidden aim in connection with Cambodia, there should be no justification in putting obstacles in the path of convening a Geneva conference," Fedorenko

Home News Briefs

KABUL, May 20.—The National Assembly Commission for Foreign Affairs yesterday discussed the treaty banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere, outer space and underwater which was signed by Afghanistan last year.

The Commission for Communications, agriculture and Mines and Industries discussed matters related to postal revenues, while the Education Health and Press Commission deliberated upon the cultural agreement between Afghanistan and India.

The Budget Finance and trade commission has under its consideration the question of the Federal German loan to the Royal Government of Afghanistan.

KABUL, May, 20.—Mr. Hao Ting, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China left Kabul to spend a vacation in his country.

KABUL, May, 20.—Dr. Ghulam Zikria, Director General of Public Health in Herat and Dr. Mohammad Sarwar his counterpart in Kandahar left Kabul for the Federal Republic of Germany Tuesday to take part as Afghanistan representatives in the international seminar on planning medical education. The seminar will be open on June 15.

KABUL, May, 20.—Mr. John Heath, Charge d'Affaires of the British Embassy in Kabul gave a reception in honour of the Commonwealth Members of the Human Rights Seminar last night at his residence. The function was attended by high ranking officials and some members of the Diplomatic Corps.

KABUL, May, 20.—Mr. William Dodd Brewer, Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America in Kabul gave a reception in honour of Mrs. Marietta Tree American observer at the Human Rights Seminar at his residence yesterday afternoon. The function was attended by Dr. Abdul Kayeum Minister of Interior, certain Members of the Cabinet, high ranking officials and Members of Diplomatic Corps.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA

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

KABUL CINEMA

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film: **YOUNG AND CRIMINAL**.

BEZHAD CINEMA

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film: **MAN MOJI**, starring: Sadhna, Kishore Kumar, Agha and Pran.

At 5 and 7 p.m. American film: **C-HEH CHEH BOOM**.

Correction

In yesterday's Kabul Times on page 4 in the story about Laos word Viet Cong was erroneously inserted in the headline and the first line of the story. It should read as Pathet Lao.

ADVTs.

FOR SALE

1963, Model Ford Gallaxie 4-door Sedan, 2600 miles, duty not paid. Asking price \$ 3200 or Afghanis equivalent. Contact Mr. Flynn, 20186, Extension 39.

Announcement

The Cultural Centre of U.A.R. Kabul Celebrates the Hagir (ALHIGRIA) on Saturday May 23, 1964 at six o'clock. Professor Mohamed Shah Irshad delivers a speech on the occasion.

House For Rent

House with comfort for Rent in PACHMAN near of the house of H.R.H. Shah Wali Khan. For season or longer visit possible on Friday contact. Phone No. 22378 or No. 20672.

Miss Fuller On Stage

The famous British actress Miss Rosalinde Fuller will give a dancing performances at Kabul Nandari at 6 p.m. Saturday night. Tickets are available after 2 p.m. on the same day at the Pohany Theatre and Kabul Nandari; they are Af. 20, Af. 30 and Af. 40.

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