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Kabul Times (May 23, 1964, vol. 3, no. 69)

Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max +20 C.
Minimum +5 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 Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque
International Club; Pamir Cinema

VOL. III, NO 69

KABUL, SATURDAY MAY 23, 1964. (JAWZA 2, 1343. S.H.)

PRICE Af 1

Social Rights' Promotion Dependent On Economic Advancement, Seminar Says

KABUL, May, 23.—

THE Human Rights Seminar, on Friday continued its discussions on the individual's social rights. The right of the individual to work, favourable conditions for work, the rights of labour union, conditions of work for children, and right of property constituted the topics of discussion at the session.

While all delegates were of the opinion that together with the rights of the individual these rights also formed a part of the basic human rights in this age, economic and social development were pre-requisites for their full attainment, and it was essential that conditions and projects which would enable all able-bodied men to find employment should be created.

Economic development, it was pointed out, will not only help in maintaining the social, economic and cultural rights, but that it would also prove effective for maintaining the rights of the individual.

With regard to the rights of labour unions, the majority of the delegates were of the opinion that the right to strike is the basic right of the worker, but it should not be misused.

The representative of the International Labour Organisation said that the establishment of agencies which could arbitrate in a dispute between the employers and employees would help in maintaining harmonious relations between them.

The Seminar held only one session on Friday. Mr. Nour Ahmad Etemadi, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs gave a luncheon in honour of the delegates to the Seminar at Tuppa-Paghman Gardens Friday afternoon.

The guests included a number of Cabinet Ministers, high-ranking officials and Heads of Diplomatic Missions.

Due to Moharram, an Islamic Holy day, the Seminar did not convene on Thursday. Members of the Seminar visited the Kabul Museum that day.

Later Thursday evening they attended a reception given in their honour by Mr. Sixten Heping President of U.N. Representative in Kabul.

On Wednesday night they attended a dinner in their honour by Mr. Sayyed Shamsuddin Majrooh the Minister of Justice and President of the Constitutional Commission.

To honour the Iranian delegation, Mr. Zulfikari, the Ambassador of Iran gave a reception at the Embassy on Wednesday afternoon. The function was attended by certain cabinet Ministers, high ranking officials and members of the Diplomatic Corps.

Three film, one related to literacy corps organised in Iran to combat illiteracy were also shown. The two other films were about Isfahan and Tehran.

Similarly the Japanese Charge d'Affaires gave a reception in honour of the Japanese delegation to the seminar which was attended by some Cabinet Ministers, high ranking officials and members of the Diplomatic Corps.

KABUL, May, 23.—Professor Khalilullah Khalili, His Majesty's Press Advisor left Kabul for the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Writers Association Friday morning.

Constitution's Text Submitted To Mr. Malikyar

KABUL, May 23.—The text of the new draft constitution of Afghanistan together with the two recommendations made by the Advisory Commission on revising the Constitution, was delivered to Mr. Abdulla Malikyar, the First Deputy and Acting Prime Minister on Wednesday morning.

The Constitution was first drafted by a committee and later was reviewed by a commission.

The two recommendations relate to asking the government to put before Loya Jirga the unshakable stand of the government and people of Afghanistan for supporting the national aspirations of the people of Pakhtunistan and publishing the draft version of the constitution before submitting to the Loya Jirga.

Two Dissidents Die After Ambush By UK Troops In Thumair

THUMAIR, Southern Arabian Federation, May, 23, (AP).—Four 50-ton British Centurion tanks rumbled down a rebel-held wadi in the Radfan Mountains Friday to recover the bodies of two dissidents killed in a dawn ambush by a patrol of the king's own Scottish borderers.

The tanks and a troop of armoured cars met no resistance from the rebel tribesmen.

The Scottish borderers patrol ambushed a rebel camel train in a sharp gunbattle.

Heavy rebel fire prevented the British patrol from recovering the bodies of the two dissidents at the time.

Similar ambushes have been laid around this British operation base every night but this is the first time the rebels have run into a trap.

The patrol took up positions at the mouth of Wadi Misrah Thursday night. They laid in wait for hours before spotting the rebels shortly before dawn.

The tribesmen fled to craggy high ground overlooking the desert pass and kept up withering fire on the British trying to recover the bodies.

BAGHLAN, May, 23.—A meeting was held at the provincial High Court of Baghlan to discuss methods of accelerating campaign against illiteracy.

The meeting was attended by provincial officials, dignitaries and learned figures.

Speeches were delivered emphasising the need for early eradication of illiteracy. Some of the learned figures present promised full co-operation in making the effort a success.

Royal Audience

KABUL, May 23.—An announcement from the Department of Royal Protocol says that the following were received in audience by His Majesty the King during the week ending May 22nd.

Mr. Abdulla Malikyar, First Deputy & Acting Prime Minister, Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Afghan National Assembly, General Khan Mohammad, Minister of Defence, Mr. Shamsuddin Majrooh, Minister of Justice, Mr. Nour Ahmad Etemadi, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Engineer Mohammad Hussain Masa, Minister of Mines and Industries, Lt. General Ghulam Farouk, Chief of the General Staff, Professor Mohammad Asghar, Mayor of Kabul, Professor Siddiqui La Rishteen, Chief of Pakhtu Academy, Mr. Abdul Malik, Deputy Governor of Herat Province, and Professor Mohammad Sarwar Rahimi, Chief of the Department of Primary Education in the Ministry of Education.

Similarly, a number of prominent citizens of Faizabad, Badakshan Province were also granted audience at Gulkhana Palace. His Majesty explained to them the purpose of the Government's development plans, which aim at improving the standard of living of the people and leading the country to prosperity.

His Majesty also drew their attention to the need for closer co-operation with the authorities in this regard. The dignitaries from Faizabad pledged their full support to the Government for this purpose. Then lunched at the Royal table.

Afghan-Soviet Talk To Begin On Joint Utilisation Of Amu

KABUL, May 23.—Members of a Soviet Delegation sent to negotiate matters relating to joint utilisation by Afghanistan and the Soviet Union of the waters of Punj and Amu rivers, arrived by air in Kabul, on Thursday.

The Afghan delegation to the talks will be led by Mr. Nour Ahmad Etemadi, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs while the Soviet delegation is being headed by Mr. Antonov, Ambassador of the Soviet Union in Kabul.

Makarios Conveys Regret Over Death Of U.N. Soldier

NEW YORK, May, 23, (Reuter).—

ARCHBISHOP Makarios, President of Cyprus, expressed through his chief delegate here last night profound regrets to Secretary-General U Thant over the killing of a Finish soldier of the U.N. force near Nicosia on Wednesday.

The Cypriot delegate, Mr. Zenon Rossides, told reporters that he had also discussed with U Thant the investigation which is being conducted into the killing of two Greek officers and a Cypriot policeman at Famagusta.

He said that he and U Thant were "in complete accord about the measures to be taken for the normalisation of the situation in Cyprus."

On the death of the Finish soldier, who was shot in a clash with Turkish Cypriots, Mr. Rossides said he had given U Thant information he had received from authorities in Cyprus about the incident, which was being investigated by both Cyprus and the U.N.

"I expressed our deep sorrow over the incident and conveyed

S. Africa Refuses Thants' Plea For Mercy Against Africans Convicted To Die

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May, 23, (Reuter).—

SOUTH Africa's response to an appeal for mercy for political offenders under sentence of death was described here Friday as "fresh proof" of its "determination to disregard its obligations as a member state."

Iranian Oil Co. Official In Kabul

KABUL, May, 23.—The Executive President of the Iranian National Oil Company Dr. Manuchehr Iqbal arrived in Kabul Wednesday afternoon at the invitation of Engineer Masa, the Minister of Mines and Industries.

He was received at the airport by Engineer Masa, Mr. Sultan Mahmoud Ghazi, President of the Afghan Air Authority; Mr. Abdul Wahab Haider, Advisor to the Ministry of Finance; Mr. Gulbahar President of the Ariana Afghan Airlines; Vice-President of the Government Monopolies; Ambassador and members of the Iranian Embassy. Dr. Iqbal is leading a seven man delegation of the Iranian National Oil Company officials.

Dr. Iqbal, together with certain members of his entourage, the Ambassador of Iran, signed the Golden Book at Dilkusha Palace, on Thursday and later placed a wreath upon the tomb of His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah.

They paid a courtesy call on His Royal Highness Marshall Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, at his residence, on Thursday afternoon.

KABUL, May 23.—Dr. Abdul Samad Seraj, Dean of the College of Medicine and Dr. Abdul Kadeer, Vice-President of the Malaria Institute left Kabul for Turkey to participate in an Eastern Medical Congress to be held in Istanbul tomorrow.

Dr. Seraj will address the five day congress on mother and child care where as Dr. Kadeer will talk about Afghanistan's efforts to eradicate malaria.

The criticism came from Mr. Diallo Felli, of Guinea, Chairman of the General Assembly's special Committee on Apartheid, in a statement to a meeting of the committee called to recommend further action by the Security Council on curbing apartheid.

Mr. Felli said the South African government had repudied with insolence and disdain to appeal for mercy by U Thant, the Secretary-General and its answer was an open challenge to the General Assembly and the Security Council.

The South African reply rebuked U Thant for intervening in the case of three people sentenced to death on charges of murder, sabotage and certain lesser charges. It said all three had been granted leave to appeal, and the matter was thus sub judice.

Mr. Felli said the South African reply was an unwarranted and impudent attack on the Secretary-General, whose action was in full harmony with the decisions of the competent organ of the United Nations, both the General Assembly and the Security Council had demanded an end to the "arbitrary trials," he said.

Above all it is fresh proof of South Africa's determination to disregard its obligations as a member state and a warning to all member states that no complacency or delay in dealing with the grave situation in South Africa is permissible, since South Africa will regard this as weakness," Mr. Felli said.

There has been speculation recently that the Security Council might be reconvened next month to consider further steps following South Africa's failure to comply with repeated U.N. requests to modify her racial policies.

Khrushchov Receives Key To City Of Alexandria

ALEXANDRIA, May, 23, (Tass).

Speaking at a dinner here the head of the Soviet government Nikita Khrushchov, thanked the governor of Alexandria who presented him with a "key of the town Alexandria" and a model of the ancient lighthouse. Accepting this key with gratitude, Khrushchov said, I would like to express my profound appreciation of your great trust.

Everybody knows that a key from one's home is given only to a friend, a person whom one really trusts. I want to assure you that I will try to justify this trust and you may be sure that I, of course, will not abuse your permission and will not give this key to your enemies, so that they will not be able to use it."

Your city, the head of the Soviet government went on to say, has earned glory by its courage and staunchness in the struggle against foreign invaders, for the independence of your homeland.

Your city is also remarkable because of the fact that an important act of the Egyptian revolution was proclaimed here in July 1956: President Nasser declared the nationalisation of the Suez Canal which was handed over forever to its real master—the people of the United Arab Republic.

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KABUL TIMES

MAY 23, 1964

Rhodesia To Become Independent

Another free nation is to come into being on 24th of October when Northern Rhodesia will be declared an independent state. It will be called "Zambia".

The independent Zambia will have a special significance in the history and development of Africa, since that country, as a part of the now defunct Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland had, conducted a vigorous campaign to win the right of the majority in that area, which was once ruled by the white minority.

The two other components of that Federation, Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia have also still not achieved their independence. But while Nyasaland has progressed to an extent where the local government is handed over to the African majority, in South Rhodesia the government of white minority over the majority of non-Europeans still persists and African leaders of that area, such as Mr. Nkomo, are being detained and persecuted for their demand to equal rights in the South Rhodesian Legislative Assembly.

South Rhodesian whites are also asking for immediate independence, but the Africans are urging a change in the constitutional structure of the country first, under which an African majority can never be attained in the Legislative Assembly.

That Zambia is going to evolve as a free and independent state in October is a matter for rejoice to those nations which have given full support for the rights of the people of that area during the dark days of Sir Roy Welensky, the Prime Minister of the disintegrated federation's rule. We are sure that Nyasaland, too, as it is ruled by a government supported by the majority of the population, will become free. But, as far as the future of Southern Rhodesia is concerned, prospects look dim and gloomy. There, one is faced with a stubborn, non-realistic minority government trying to get hold of the last part of the federation by trampling on just and legitimate rights of the African

UN Committee Condemns South Africa For Its Policy In South West Africa

UNITED NATIONS, May 23. (AP)—New condemnation of South Africa for its policies in South West Africa was voted Thursday by the special U.N. committee on decolonisation.

A 15-nation resolution approved 21-0 with three abstentions (United States, Britain and Australia) said any attempt by South Africa to annex a part or a whole of the territory would violate international law, the mandate under which South Africa has administered the territory since League of Nations days, and the U.N. Charter.

It called for the Security Council to keep an eye on the situation as a serious threat to peace.

It also asked Secretary-General U. Thant to keep trying to establish a U.N. presence in the territory in the form of a call for U.N. presence technical assistance representative who would pave the way for educational and other reforms aimed at giving the territory independence.

The condemnation was in a clause that accused South Africa of persistent refusal to co-operate with the United Nations in leading the territory to independence.

Sidney R. Yates, U.S. representative, strongly opposed apartheid but could not support the resolution because the United States does not agree that the situation threatens international peace. He said the resolution also failed to point out that the South African government had announced it would not carry out recommendations of it other deal commission, which proposed setting up separate Bantu "homelands" as

W. German Parties Want To Determine Future Course On German Question

By Henry Schavio
DPA Correspondent

West Germany's political parties have opened a nation-wide struggle over the country's future foreign political course as far as the German question is concerned.

The central theme of discussion is the question what West Germany can contribute to an international East-West relaxation of tension without accepting the partition of Germany as definite.

The general discussion is being conducted not only between the various parties but also among the leaders of each of West Germany's big three political parties—the Christian Democrats, the Free Democrats (liberals) who form the government coalition—and the opposition Social Democrats.

The topics also include the question how far West Germany could go in her flexibility vis-a-vis Moscow, Eastern Europe and East Germany.

West German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard at present mediates between Foreign Minister Gerhard Schröder, advocate of a flexible course towards Eastern Europe, and Franz Josef Strauss, head of the Bavarian version of the Christian Democrats who insists on sticking to the first policy pursued by Erhard's predecessor Konrad Adenauer.

But despite the discouraging situation in that area, one is quite certain that the "wind of change" will have its positive effects there as well. The same way as the two other parts of that area are progressing towards freedom, South Rhodesia, too, will achieve its ultimate goal: its right to self-determination and freedom.

segregated areas in the territory. British and Australian representatives voiced the same reservations.

Italy's Ludovico Carducci Arsenio and S. Mellbin of Denmark expressed reservations on the language of the resolution but voted for it.

Mellbin said Denmark would have preferred a modification of the paragraphs objected to by the United States, Britain and Australia but voted for it because of the broad general principles behind the measure.

The Western powers had noted that the mandate question was before the World Court and George O. Coleridge-Taylor of Sierra Leone, spokesman for the sponsors, said that it was in defence to that fact that a stronger resolution had not been brought in.

Thirteen countries originally sponsored the measure. Iran and Cambodia brought the total to 15 by becoming cosponsors during the meeting and joining Chile, India, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Malaysia, Republic of Mali, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tunisia, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

The resolution preamble deplored the refusal of South Africa "to co-operate with the United Nations" and "notes with concern the continued deterioration of the situation in South Africa as a result of the intensification of the policy of apartheid."

It said implementation of the Odendaal Commission recommendations would result in partition and disintegration of the territory and its absorption into South Africa.

It said implementation of the Odendaal Commission recommendations would result in partition and disintegration of the territory and its absorption into South Africa.

Schroeder has returned from the NATO conference in the Hague with the full backing of the Atlantic Alliance for German reunification.

The fact that the Western powers at present do not wish a demarche in Moscow for the benefit of the German question has, however, caused feelings of uneasiness with many Bonn politicians.

During his talks with U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson next month Erhard is, therefore, expected to press for a Western initiative on that subject as shortly as possible after the Presidential elections this autumn.

One of his arguments to support the demand may be a hint to West Germany's loyal support of Washington's policy in Cuba and South Vietnam.

During the Erhard-Schroeder-Strauss talks at the Chancellors summer holiday residence in Bavaria, Strauss is expected to adjust himself eventually to the more flexible line of Schröder although that dialogue between the two star politicians of the Christian Democrat camp may not be the last one held.

Independent of these discussions West Germany's rapprochement with the East Europe continues with the opening of another trade session in Eastern Europe—this time in Bucharest.

Despite the insistence of the U.S. government, Schröder refuses, however, to consider restitution payments (to compensate for damage done by the Hitler regime) to Yugoslavia on the grounds that Belgrade had opened diplomatic relations with the East German regime.

This attitude shows that Schröder's flexible attitude vis-a-vis Eastern Europe ends whenever the East German regime comes into it.

Even in Schröder's conception

rica. Salient points of the operative part read:

The committee "Solemnly reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of South West Africa to self determination, national unity, territorial integrity and independence. "Calls upon the Republic of South Africa to desist from implementing the recommendations of the commission of inquiry into South West Africa affairs."

"Considers that any attempt to annex a part of the whole of the territory of South West Africa constitutes an act contrary to international law and a clear violation of the mandate and the Charter of the United Nations which will endanger international peace and security."

"Condemns the government of the Republic of South Africa for its persistent refusal to co-operate with the United Nations in upholding the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and implementing the resolutions of the General Assembly."

"Requests the Secretary-General, to continue to take steps to establish the office of a United Nations technical assistance resident representative in South West Africa."

"Draws the attention of the Security Council to the critical situation in South West Africa, the continuation of which constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security and a clear violation of the Charter of the United Nations."

The "Hallstein Doctrine" is still valid. (This doctrine means that the West German government regards itself as the sole legitimate representative of the German people and therefore ruptures relations with any third country recognising East Germany diplomatically.)

The Bonn government opposes any possible political upward-revaluation of the East German regime.

U.N. Plane Destroyed In A Force Landing In Kivu Province

LEOPOLDVILLE, May 23. (DPA)—A United Nations aircraft, flying reconnaissance missions over rebel-held territory in the Congo Province of Kivu, was destroyed Friday in a forced landing south of the Kivu capital of Bukavu.

The three-man Swedish crew was unharmed, however, and later picked up by private car and taken to Bukavu.

Meanwhile, the United Nations headquarters in Leopoldville announced last evening that the national Congolese army had evacuated the Norwegian and Swedish missionaries from the station in Lemerax which has been threatened by encroaching rebels recently.

The missionaries were taken to their own request to Bukavu. Congolese General Lundula, Chief-of-Staff in the absence of General Joseph Mobutu, has gone to Bukavu with Defence Minister Jerome Anany to review the situation in the Province.

The two men are to plan joint future punitive action of the national forces against the rebels who still hold the town of Uvira and much of the territory round it.

PRESS At a Glance

Both Islam and Anis of Thursday carried leading articles on the significance of Moharram—the month in which the grandson of Prophet Mohammad was killed in a battle.

Anis said the incident of Karbala (name of the battle seen) is the greatest example in history of revolt against tyranny and oppression.

On realising that the rulers of the area at the time were dangerously suppressing the rights of the people, Hazrat Hussein, the grandson of Prophet Mohammad, with a small group of friends and family members, tested against the situation and volunteered in a battle in which he knew he is going to lose because the enemy greatly outnumbered his group.

This is an example from which we should learn the noble virtues of respecting and fighting for human rights, chivalry and sacrifice, concluded the editorial.

Wednesday's Anis carried an editorial entitled "Participating in Public Services". The paper was commenting on the views expressed at the Human Rights Seminar as regards the forced labour, when most of the delegates while rejecting the principle of forced labour did not consider recruitment for public services such as road making, irrigation and reforestation projects as running contrary to human rights.

Participating in such public services is a real need of the developing countries, said the paper, and we must create a spirit among the people to consider themselves obliged to take part in such projects even though it may be for a short time.

The paper referred to certain countries in which students help farmers in such works as sowing seeds, weeding etc. In developing countries, too, such volunteer services are needed specially in the field of road making and popularising literacy.

In Afghanistan while such services were made use of in the highway construction activities, the popularisation of literacy is a field still needing urgent volunteer services. Therefore the enlightened men and women are called upon to make their voluntary services available for the popularisation of literacy, concluded the paper.

One of the favourite writers for the children's edition of Anis on Friday is Mr. Asad Sakhi Ferhad, 15.

Yesterday's Anis carried a story by him which was quite inspirational for young men. The story was about a poor farm labourer who did not have any land of his own. He used to work day and night, the story goes, without getting much pecuniary reward.

One day his cousin, who owned a large estate of his own, set the young man aflame by mockingly referring to their respective wordly status.

The young man decided to plough some of the land at the desert with a view to reclaiming it for himself. Everyone thought he was out of his mind but the young man kept on working hard until the land became cultivable.

This piece of land was laying at a higher level than the adjoining river; this meant he had to dig a water channel between his newly reclaimed land and some point up-stream on the river. This too involved a lot of hard work, which did not make the young farm labourer change his mind. The channel was dug and the water was brought to his land. In a few years time he was reaping rich harvest and came to a position from which he found opportunity to lend money to his cousin who had belittled him once.

Radio Afghanistan Programme

SATURDAY
English Programme:
3.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15225 kc = 19 m band.
Russian 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.
Arabic Programme:
10.30-11.00 p.m. AST 11735 kc = 32 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 = 19 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

SUNDAY

ARRIVALS

HERAT-KANDAHAR
Art. Kabul 16-40.
PESHAWAR-KABUL
Art. 13-35.

DEPARTURES
KANDAHAR-HERAT
Dep. Kabul 7-30.
KABUL-PESHAWAR
Dep. 10-30.

AEROFLOT
KABUL-TASHKENT-MOSCOW
Dep. 13-10.

IRAN NATIONAL AIRLINES CORPORATION
TEHRAN-ZAHEDAN
Arr. Kabul 12-00
KABUL-ZAHEDAN-TEHRAN
Dep. 13-00

T. M. A.
BEIRUT-KABUL
Arr. Kabul 11-30

CSA
PRAGUE-KABUL
Arr. Kabul 11-30.

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20407-21122
Traffic 20159-24041
Ariana Booking Office 4731-2473.
Radio Afghanistan 20452
New Clinic 24272
24275
Da Afghanistan Bank 20045
Bakhtar News Agency 20413
Afghan National Bank 21771
Airport 22414

Pharmacies

Feroz Phone No. 25273.
Mirwais Phone No. 20583.
Zaman Phone No. 20531.
Bari Phone No. 20523.



Picture showing a group of guests at a Paghman luncheon by the Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Nour Ahmad Etemadi (Story P. 1)

Dr. Matine-Daftary Says Rule Of Law Indispensable Today



Mr. Daftary

Dr. Ahmad Matine-Daftary is undoubtedly the leading statesman of the Human Rights Seminar. You feel it the minute you meet him and listen to his philosophy about the law.

"I am always fighting for the rule of law," he said, "because without it you cannot have any human rights."

Although the Iranian delegate has had four careers, diplomatic, judicial, political, and academic—they have all been connected with the law.

"I have made laws, applied laws, introduced bills, taught law, and written books on law," he said. Although he has served as a judge for many years, as well as a member of the House of

Delegates, and was even Prime Minister of Iran from 1939-1941, he has never given up his teaching of the law for the past 30 years at the University of Tehran.

Dr. Matine-Daftary also served as minister of justice during which time he was instrumental in modernising Iranian law. Currently he is a senator and roving ambassador.

"I have taken part in many seminars and attended meetings of the U.N. General Assembly," he said. His respect for the U.N. and its workings is shown by his work with the Iran Association for the United Nations, of which he is president.

He has also been interested in other international affairs, having written books on International Law, International Relations, and the Economic Independence of Iran. He has served as a plenipotentiary of Iran at various meetings and signed for Iran various international convention on the law of the high seas, the conservation of living resources in the sea, and territorial waters.

At the Seminar he is serving as a Vice-Chairman. He helped set up the agenda and divide the discussions into logical angles of development.

"I also like to provoke debates," he said, "to get the delegates to exchange views—and not just talk in theoretical terms."

SHIBERGHAN, May 23.—The foundation stone of the girl's regular primary school at Aqchah was laid by the Governor of Jowzjan Province on Wednesday. The new school for girls is being built in an area of 6 acres. It will have 12 rooms plus an auditorium. The cost of building the school is being borne by the local citizens.

Mrs. Chandrasekhar Maintains Family And Pursues Career



Mrs. Chandrasekhar

"There is nothing incompatible about rearing a family and having a career at the same time," said Mrs. M. Chandrasekhar, India's chief delegate to the U.N. Seminar on Human Rights.

"People say that a woman with outside activities can neglect the home—but I say that women with no outside activities can neglect the home too," she said.

When she makes these strong statements, Mrs. Chandrasekhar is not just talking theoretically; she has a husband and two children, aged 8 and 12.

"I'm not saying it is easy," she warns, "it takes a great deal of patience and understanding on the part of the mother as well as her husband and children."

In spite of the hardships one expects, "the proper mental attitude and her love for family can conquer all obstacles," she said.

She applies the same principles to community life. "Whether in a family, a village, or a country, it is necessary for the individual to overcome selfishness and make the necessary adjustments," she said, "then it is very easy to bring together all factions."

Mr. Chandrasekhar first became interested in social work while studying for her B.Sc. degree from London University. She visited social and educational institutions during her college days. At that time India became independent and "I saw the need for women to take up the challenge of government as well as answering the call of social work."

She became a member of Parliament in 1952 and Deputy Minister of Health in the first Parliament. She is now Deputy Minister of Home Affairs in charge of tribal areas, thus giving her full play for her ambition of working for the backward classes.

At the seminar she has been citing statistic to show what "we have done and what we are trying to do," she said, "to encourage others by showing them that they too can do these things."

The seminar is most useful, Mrs. Chandrasekhar said, and added her deep appreciation to that of the other delegates for the work that has been done by the Afghan government and people to make the seminar so successful.

Story Of Sandanger On Fire

The first mate of the flame-wracked Norwegian freighter Sandanger told Tuesday of a dramatic but losing fight to check a fire that forced most of the crew to abandon ship.

The steamship drifted helplessly 20 miles off the desolate coast of Baja California Tuesday morning as a tug stood by waiting to board and try to learn the fate of the skipper and nine others missing.

Forty-five others were rescued Monday by a German freighter. The first mate said the flames were so furious "it was impossible for anyone to remain alive" after crewmen were forced to take to lifeboats.

The Los Angeles Herald-Examiner interviewed the mate, identified only as a Norwegian named Kruger, by radio telephone to the tug Sea Eagle 450 miles southeast of Los Angeles. His account, translated from Norwegian:

"I was called about 2 o'clock Monday by the fire call and tried to go to the next deck to the passenger quarters. I didn't get up the steps because of too much heat and smoke on the port side. I went to the starboard side but again there was too much heat and smoke. The crew and I tried to fight the fire with hoses rigged from the boat deck. We tried to go to the passenger quarters from the outside in."

"We rigged two hoses from the boat deck down to where the fire was, and two hoses from the main deck where I had tried to go to the fire, and two hoses from a half deck outside the passenger salon. After the hoses were rigged and we tried to extinguish the fire.

The passengers' quarters, the captain's deck and the bridge were all a solid flame.

"After the fire became so intense we figured the only way the passengers could be saved was over the side through port holes. We lowered two lifeboats so the passengers could jump and be picked up."

"The smoke was dense and suffocating and we were forced to retire toward the stern we checked for anybody we could get out. We could see through the windows that the passenger quarters were a solid flame."

There is nothing incompatible about rearing a family and having a career at the same time," said Mrs. M. Chandrasekhar, India's chief delegate to the U.N. Seminar on Human Rights.

"People say that a woman with outside activities can neglect the home—but I say that women with no outside activities can neglect the home too," she said.

When she makes these strong statements, Mrs. Chandrasekhar is not just talking theoretically; she has a husband and two children, aged 8 and 12.

"I'm not saying it is easy," she warns, "it takes a great deal of patience and understanding on the part of the mother as well as her husband and children."

In spite of the hardships one expects, "the proper mental attitude and her love for family can conquer all obstacles," she said.

She applies the same principles to community life. "Whether in a family, a village, or a country, it is necessary for the individual to overcome selfishness and make the necessary adjustments," she said, "then it is very easy to bring together all factions."

Mr. Chandrasekhar first became interested in social work while studying for her B.Sc. degree from London University. She visited social and educational institutions during her college days. At that time India became independent and "I saw the need for women to take up the challenge of government as well as answering the call of social work."

She became a member of Parliament in 1952 and Deputy Minister of Health in the first Parliament. She is now Deputy Minister of Home Affairs in charge of tribal areas, thus giving her full play for her ambition of working for the backward classes.

At the seminar she has been citing statistic to show what "we have done and what we are trying to do," she said, "to encourage others by showing them that they too can do these things."

The seminar is most useful, Mrs. Chandrasekhar said, and added her deep appreciation to that of the other delegates for the work that has been done by the Afghan government and people to make the seminar so successful.

Mickey Mouse By Walt Disney



Vietnam War Could Be Expanded If Communist Aggression Persists: Rusk

WASHINGTON, May, 23, (Reuter).—

MR. Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State, declared tonight that the war in South Vietnam could be expanded "if the communists persist in their course of aggression."

Mrs. Tree Speaks On Women's Right In Big Gathering



Mrs. Tree

KABUL, May 23.—"The greatest loss in the history of mankind is the wasting of the mental and physical powers of women", Mrs. Marietta P. Tree said Wednesday at a meeting of the Institute of Public Health.

Mrs. Tree, who attended the Human Rights seminar as the United States observer, has been working for the advancement of human rights for nearly 25 years and was appointed about two years ago by the late President Kennedy to represent the United States on the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

She told the distinguished gathering, including His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, Her Royal Highness Princess Khatoul, Mr. Rishtya, the Minister of Press and Information, and a large audience that "man has endeavored to raise himself to the peak of progress and development, but to attain this goal, he has employed only half of his energies".

She drew attention to the fact that up to 150 years ago there was not in the whole world a single woman University graduate, nor a woman who could leave her home to earn a living—nor was there a single woman voter.

"However", she said, "the situation has now changed and most women in the world have realised their rights and are enjoying political and social liberty".

She added that mothers and women teachers carried heavy responsibilities of training girls as mothers of future generations and it was up to them to prepare the girls to meet their personal, family, national and international obligations.

Earlier in the day Mrs. Tree was interviewed by a class of journalism students at Kabul University, at which time she said "Although I am a woman and naturally interested in women's rights, I am interested in equal rights for all citizens".

In the interview, Mrs. Tree said that her experience at the United Nations was most rewarding and that she learned a great deal by working with people as the late Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and also with Afghanistan's Ambassador Pazhwak, who has been chairman of the Human Rights Commission. "He is one of the most respected men at the UN", she said, "and he did an outstanding job last year as chairman of the Fact

In a prepared address to the American Law Institute here he called on the communists to stop using adjoining Laos as a "corridor" for the carriage of arms and men into South Vietnam.

"A third choice would be to expand the war. This can be the result if the communists persist in their course of aggression."

Mr. Rusk said there was a fourth alternative of "neutralisation" but the communists had already flouted neutralisation agreements in Southeast Asia. What was needed was not new agreements, but compliance with existing accords.

He said North Vietnam had been guided and assisted by the People's Republic of China in the Guerilla war against South Vietnam.

He continued: "The Soviet Union lends political support to the aggression against South Vietnam, although we think it may perhaps understand better than Peking and Hanoi the danger that hostilities of this type may devolve into large and more destructive wars."

Referring to the Laotian crisis, Mr. Rusk said also that the situation there "raises the gravest questions."

Clearly a leftist take-over of Laos would be an unacceptable answer for Laos and for South-east Asia, he added.

Jirga Condemns Pakistan Interferences

KABUL, May 23.—A report from Bajawar in Northern Independent Pakhtunistan says that a large Jirga of Barozai Mamood tribe was recently held at Sharghasho-Deray.

The Jirga, which was attended by a large number of elders, divines and members of the tribe in strongly-worded speeches condemned interference by the Government of Pakistan in their territory, especially the military established by it at Nawi-Kili in Shaar region.

The Jirga expressed determination to continue its fight against such interferences on the part of the Government of Pakistan and urged it to discontinue such tactics.

Another report from Peshawar in Central Occupied Pakhtunistan says that Mr. Karimdad Khan and General Nazar Din, two members of the Khudai Khidmatgar Party of Dera Ismailkhan area have recently been ordered by the Government of Pakistan to leave Dera Ismailkhan.

They are accused of taking part in the Pakhtunistan freedom movement.

Finding Commission in S. Vietnam. She also told of his bravery.

She said Mr. Pazhwak and other members of the commission were sitting at a table having coffee when some bullets began whizzing through the air. The other men ducked under the table, but Mr. Pazhwak continued sitting there, calmly smoking a cigarette, she said.

Also speaking at the Institute of Public Health were Mrs. Mubarez, Director of the Department of Public Guidance at the Women's Welfare Institute; Mr. Sidky, Chief of the UN Information Office in Kabul; and Mrs. Abubakr, Chief of Publicity in the Afghan Red Crescent Society. They spoke on the development of women's rights and their position in the present-day world.

Mrs. Shireen Majrooh read a part of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Home News Briefs

KABUL, May 23.—His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society inspected the Blood Bank of the Institute of Public Health on Wednesday afternoon with Dr. Monammad Omar, the Chief and foreign and local experts of the Bank present.

His Royal Highness was given particulars of the method used in obtaining and distributing plasma.

KABUL, May 23.—Mr. Mohammad Moosa Shafique, the Deputy Minister of Justice left Kabul for West Germany at the invitation of the Federal German Government to inspect the legislative-judiciary organisations in that country.

Mr. Shafique will also represent Afghanistan in an international conference on oriental philosophy and theology to be held in Germany on June 1st.

KABUL, May 23.—The 10th of Muharram or the anniversary of Imam Hussain's martyrdom was observed in Kabul, on Thursday.

His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah and His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad Nadir visited the Public Takia in the morning to take part in the prayers offered in memory of Prophet Mohammad's martyred grandson.

KABUL, May 23.—Dr. Fakir Mohammad Shefa, Professor of Internal Diseases at the Medical College of Kabul University, returned to Kabul yesterday after visiting Japan on the invitation of Osaka University.

During his stay in Japan, Dr. Shefa visited health and medical institution in Tokyo and other parts of the country.

He also delivered a series of lectures in Osaka University.

West Germany Has No Territorial Claim Against Czechoslovakia, Says Bonn

BONN, May, 23, (DPA).—West Germany has no territorial claims on Czechoslovakia, a West German government spokesman stressed here Friday.

He said the Bonn government's position on the border question was unchanged and reiterated that West Germany's policy was to adhere to the demand for the reunification of Germany within the borders of December 1937.

A final decision on Germany's frontiers could then be reached, the spokesman said, through a peace treaty signed by combatant members of the anti-Hitler coalition and an all-German government.

The spokesman's reaffirmation of the West German government's attitude to its Eastern borders was prompted by reports of a speech last weekend by Transport Minister, Hans-Christoph Seebohm, who allegedly claimed that the Sudetenland portion of Czechoslovakia belonged to Germany. The government spokesman implied that the minister had been misquoted and said any statements, which spoke of a German revisionism, were false.

The federal government hopes, he added, that the Czechoslovak government would assume a liberal attitude toward the Sudeten-germans right of self-determination. Concrete negotiations on this subject had not yet been launched, it was said, and also no plans existed for them by "day after tomorrow".

The federal government would continue its policy, he stated, of trying to ameliorate its relations to countries of the Eastern bloc. His government hoped that a long range of discussion about self-determination would be possible with these states.

Wife Of French Aircraft Manufacturer Kidnapped In Front Of Paris Home

PARIS, May, 23, (AP).—The wife of wealthy aircraft manufacturer Marcel Dassault was kidnapped shortly after midnight Saturday in front of her home in Paris' stylish 16th Arrondissement.

Police said Mme Dassault, whose maiden name was Madeleine Minckes and is believed to be about 65 year old, was about to enter her home 25 minutes after midnight when three masked men forced her into a fast black car.

Witnesses sitting near the scene in a parked car tried to follow the assailants' car but lost it, officers said.

The car was believed headed for the four-lane autoroute of the west which leads out of Paris toward Versailles and beyond.



PARK CINEMA

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film: **DOCTOR IN LOVE**, starring: Michael Craig, Virginia and Carole Lesley.

KABUL CINEMA

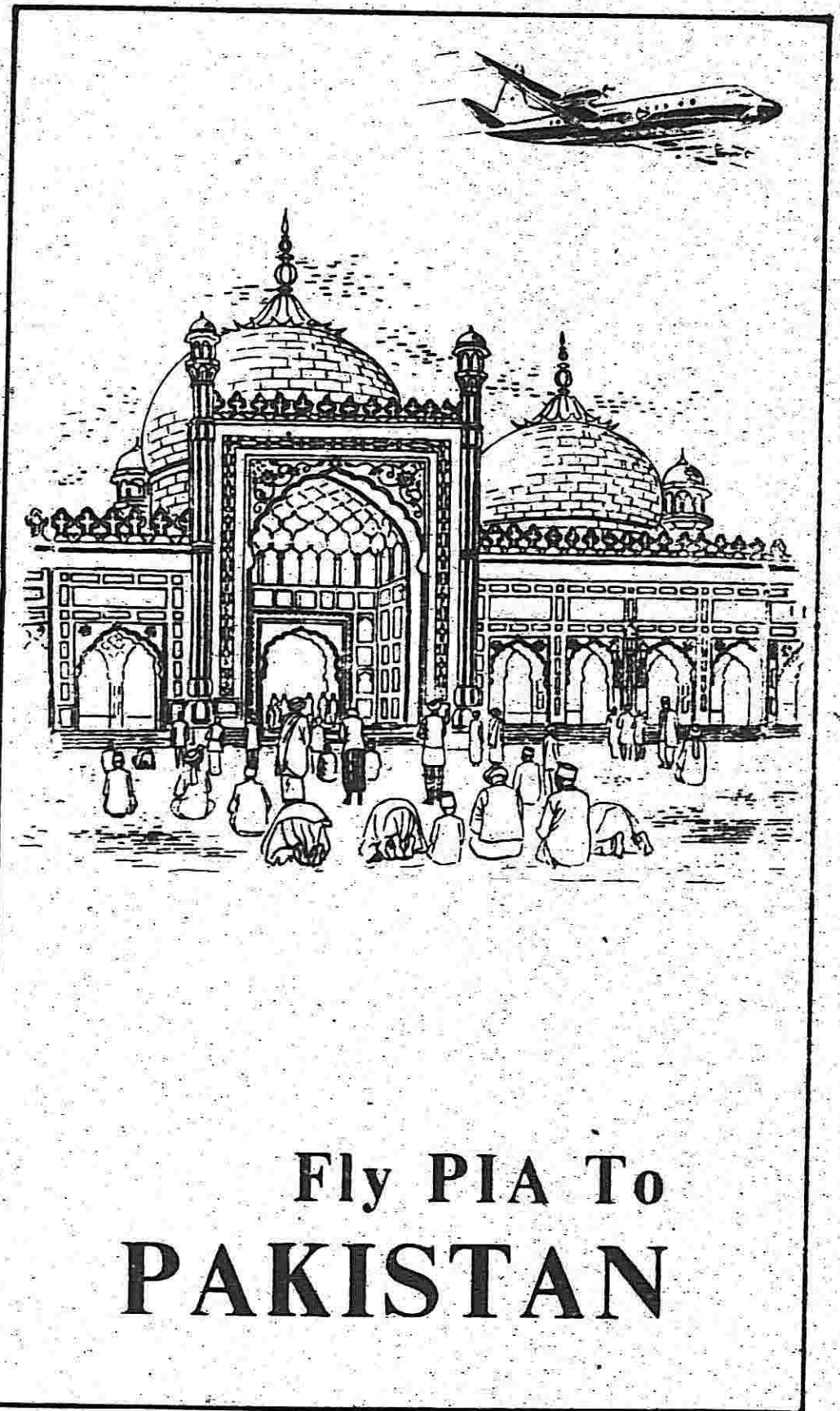
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film: **BLUFF MASTER**, starring: Saira Banu and Shamma Kapoor.

BEHZAD CINEMA

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

ZAINAB CINEMA

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



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