

7-14-1964

## Kabul Times (July 14, 1964, vol. 3, no. 113)

Bakhtar News Agency

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### Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (July 14, 1964, vol. 3, no. 113)" (1964). *Kabul Times*. 665.  
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/665>

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## THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures  
Max. +34°C. Minimum +8°C.  
Sun sets today at 7:02 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4:51 a.m.  
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear  
—Forecast by Air Authority

# KABUL TIMES

## NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:  
Khyber Restaurant; Splazar  
Hotel; Kabul Hotel; Shar-e-  
Naw near Park Cinema; Kabul  
International Airport.

VOL. III, NO. 113.

KABUL, TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1464. (SARATAN 23, 1343, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

## U.K. Not To Grant Freedom To South Rhodesia Until Majority Vote Is Assured

LONDON, July 14, (AP).—

BRITAIN pledged at the Commonwealth summit talks Monday that independence will be withheld from Southern Rhodesia until majority African rule is assured there.

Conference officials reported that Commonwealth relations Secretary Duncan Sandys also insisted Britain must remain sole judge of just when and how the objective of Rhodesian Independence can be achieved.

The British undertaking did not altogether satisfy African and Asian government chiefs who have been pressing for a categorical commitment binding this country to act swiftly for a settlement.

Nonetheless some British authorities predicted confidently the 18-nation conference would be able to put out a windup declaration Wednesday patching up the conflicting views on the hottest issue facing the leaders.

After four days of formal and informal discussion of the Southern Rhodesian problem most of the 13 non-white have urged the following points:

1. Immediate release of all political prisoners held by Premier Ian Smith's government in Salisbury.

2. The convening of a new conference to write a constitution based on one-man one-vote which would give power to the three million Africans who outnumber the whites 12 to one.

3. Despatch of a Commonwealth commission to Rhodesia to speed up the independence programme.

Britain's response, given by Prime Minister Douglas-Home and Sandys:

1. The British have no right to interfere in Rhodesia's internal affairs and therefore could do nothing to free political prisoners.

2. A constitutional conference will be arranged if possible.

3. Britain long ago accepted the principle of majority rule for Rhodesia and it was written into the constitution which has never worked properly. However the British have no intention of granting statehood to Southern Rhodesia until majority rule is assured in a measurable period which cannot be defined.

4. Meanwhile the conference should avoid saying anything that would harden the attitude of the Smith government—just when it seems that a complete change may be taking place in that attitude.

## ECOSOS Meeting Opens In Geneva

GENEVA, July 14. (Tass).—An annual session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOS) opened here Monday. After the elections of a chairman (Roland Walker of Australia), the session endorsed the agenda which includes a wide range of questions.

The ECOSOS meeting will review the 1963 world economic situation.

It will also consider questions of world trade with the light of the results of the recently concluded United Nations conference on trade and development in Geneva. Considerable attention will be devoted to the economic and social problems of the developing countries.

## Cyprus Drafting Protest To Turkey On Troops Landing

NICOSIA, Cyprus, July 14, (AP).—

The government of Cyprus is drafting a formal protest to Turkey over the secret landing of 500 Turkish troops on the island, an official spokesman announced Monday.

The Turkish government spokesman Saturday reported observations by U.N. patrols on the northwest coast showed about Turkish military personnel had been put ashore every week for the past five weeks. The U.N. reaffirmed the report Monday, despite the Turkish denial.

The Cypriot government spokesman did not say when the protest would be sent but indicated it would be still a denunciation of clandestine landings the government of Archbishop Makarios has declared "null and void" the 1960 treaty of guarantee that gives Turkey the right to intervene in Cyprus.

Word of the protest came as Secretary General U Thant's military advisor, General Indarjit Rikhyia, arrived from Rome to inspect operations of the U.N.'s 6,000-man peace force on the island.

Meanwhile Thant's official spokesman reported the government was introducing a bill in parliament Thursday to declare press censorship on military matters in Cyprus.

Spokesman said Cypriot and foreign newspapers had been publishing military secrets and the bill would forbid disclosure of any relating to the military. It would be the first censorship ever imposed on the island.

Sikhye who has been conferring in Holland and Italy on offers of standby emergency troops for any quick U.N. operations said his visit to Cyprus was routine and was not prompted by disclosure of Turkish landings or any particular emergency on the island. He is scheduled to visit U.N. units in Gaza later.

## Possibilities OF French Help For TV Station In Afghanistan Sought

KABUL, July 14.—Mr. Cordonnier, Advisor to the Economic section of the French Foreign Ministry who is now visiting Afghanistan met Mr. Rishtya acting Minister of Press and Information yesterday morning.

Mr. Cordonnier discussed with Mr. Rishtya the possibility of setting up a small television station under the French cultural co-operation programme.

After an agreement reached between the governments, the technical survey of the project will be conducted by the French experts.

## His Majesty Congratulates Gen. de Gaulle And Field Marshal Aref

KABUL, July 14.—A telegram has been sent on behalf of His Majesty the King to President Charles de Gaulle congratulating him on the French Nation Day. A similar message has been despatched on behalf of His Majesty to His Excellency Field Marshal Abdel-Salaam Mohammad Aref, President of Iraq on the Iraqi National Day.

Also a telegraphic message has been despatched by Dr. Mohammad Haider the Minister of Communications and President of the Afghan-French Society to Mr. Haurat a member of the French Parliament and President of the French-Afghan Society in Paris congratulating him on the National Day of the Republic of France.

## 60% Of Sardeh Dam Completed; To Irrigate 37,500 Acres Of Land

KABUL, July 14.—Sixty per cent of the work on Sardeh Irrigation Dam has been completed and it is hoped that the dam will be ready by the end of this year.

Lieutenant Abdul Ghani, Officer of the Project, said that when the Dam is completed, it will be possible to irrigate 37,500 acres of hitherto uncultivated and barren lands.

The Sardeh Dam reservoir, he declared, has a storage capacity of 200 million cubic metres of water.

The Dam will not only irrigate large tracts of arid lands, but also those areas where a scarcity of water is felt. Surveys in this regard, he said, are being conducted by experts.

He predicted that the Sardeh Dam will turn Ghazni into a vast granary.

## Moscow And Peking Accuse Each Other On Ideology Issues

MOSCOW, July 14. (AP).—Premier Khrushchov and the Chinese Communists exchanged views Monday on just what communism is all about.

From Peking came accusations that Khrushchov is leading a Soviet bourgeoisie toward the restoration of capitalism here.

Khrushchov said it is amazing how anyone can call himself a Marxist and "regard the improvement of the living standards of the people in a socialist society as bourgeois tendency."

In obvious reference to the Chinese, Khrushchov said that picturing communism as a society that pushes concern for living standards to the background "can only frighten away people and make them recoil from communism." It plays into the hands of capitalist propaganda, he said.

Accusing the Soviet Union of alleged revision of Marxism to give preference to economic development over politics and ideology shows ignorance, Khrushchov declared.

"The development of the economy and raising living standards of the people is the policy and ideology that are most important and most interesting to us."

Khrushchov spoke to the summer session opening of the Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Parliament. The Chinese attacked him in their ideological journal, Red Flag.

The Chinese charged that Khrushchov had "usurped the leadership of the Soviet party and state," a privileged bourgeois stratum has emerged in Soviet society composed of degenerate elements. Red Flag said.



Field Marshal Aref



General de Gaulle

## Sen. Goldwater Says He Has Over 800 Delegates To Vote For Him In GOP Convention

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14, (AP).—

SENATOR Barry Goldwater claimed Monday to have "a little over 800 delegates" backing his bid for the Presidential nomination in the Republican National Convention.

## Goldwater Cancels Plans To Visit Germany

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14. (DPA).—U.S. Senator Barry Goldwater has cancelled his plans to go on vacation in West Germany. He declared Monday that he would spend a short holiday in California instead.

The cancellation came in the wake of a news story by Daniel Schorr, Germany correspondent of the CBS radio network, that Goldwater had in fact been invited by his old friend General William Quinn, stationed in Tutzing, West Germany, and would address the "evangelical Academy" there, and that his recent interview with the West Germany news magazine "Der Spiegel" was the starting shot to form a movement which would collaborate with right extremists in Germany.

## UN Mediator Trying To Start Cyprus Talks

GENEVA, July 14. (DPA).—The U.N. mediator in the Cyprus conflict, Finnish diplomat Sakari Tuomioja, had another lengthy interview here Monday with Turkey's representative to the Geneva Cyprus talks, Nihat Erim, which was followed by a discussion with Greece's delegate Dimitri Nicolareisis. Tuomioja is attempting to bring about direct talks between the two to settle the Cyprus problem. It has not become known so far whether he succeeded in persuading Nicolareisis to meet Erim. The Greek government is opposed to the direct talks idea which was suggested by U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson. Former U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson is standing-by in Geneva to attend the talks, if requested.

## Khrushchov To Visit Poland July 22

LONDON, July 14. (AP).—Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchov will visit Warsaw to attend the 20th anniversary celebrations July 22 of the formation of the Polish communist regime.

Announcing this Monday night, the official Tass News Agency said the Soviet leader will be accompanied by Mrs. Nina Khrushchov.

Leadership of the Soviet party and state, a privileged bourgeois stratum has emerged in Soviet society composed of degenerate elements. Red Flag said.

That would be about 150 more than the 655 needed. The latest Associated Press tabulation credits him with 768.

Goldwater gave out his new estimate as he emerged from a conference with former President Dwight D. Eisenhower, whose backing Governor William W. Scranton, the other major aspirant for the nomination, has been hoping for.

Goldwater said his number of delegates had gone up overnight, but did not specify where. Sunday he figured it was 739.

As for the 15-minute session with Eisenhower in the former President's hotel suite, Goldwater said only that it was "a pleasant meeting—we discussed the time of day, the convention and the General's health."

"We didn't talk about that," Goldwater replied when asked whether he and Eisenhower discussed his progress toward the nomination in the convention that got underway just before their meeting.

Asked about the bitter assault on him Sunday in a letter from Scranton, Goldwater said the communication was more damaging to the GOP (the Republican Party) than it was to me, and that is what I regret."

"I don't think Governor Scranton knew what was in the letter," Goldwater said.

Goldwater went to Eisenhower's suite from a closed caucus of Wisconsin delegates.

Eisenhower met him at the door.

"Hello, Barry," he said. "How are you?" Brigadier General Robert Schulz, an aide to Eisenhower, said Goldwater sought the appointment through an assistant. The two were alone together for most of the brief session.

As he left his hotel headquarters earlier, Goldwater said he is confident the Scranton forces will never win approval of their suggestion that the nominee be chosen by secret ballot.

"Such a procedure would be undemocratic," he said.

Asked how he felt as the convention opened, Goldwater replied, "Scared to death as we always are."



## KABUL TIMES

Published By:  
BAKHTAR NEWS  
AGENCY  
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21494 (Ext. 03  
22851 (4, 5 and 6  
Subscription Rates:  
AFGHANISTAN  
Yearly Af. 250  
Half yearly Af. 150  
Quarterly Af. 80  
FOREIGN  
Yearly \$ 15  
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

JULY 14, 1964

## French National Day

The French people today are celebrating their most important national day which is not only honoured by Frenchmen alone but by people throughout the world who believe in liberty, equality and fraternity.

For the people of Afghanistan who themselves believe in these principles deeply and are good friends of the French people it is a good occasion to send their best wishes to them for their future progress and happiness. Relations between our two countries, based on cultural and educational ties, are such that while there has been constant improvement in this respect there is lots of room for its further development. Next year on the basis of an invitation by President de Gaulle, Their Majesties the King and Queen are to pay an official visit to France. We are sure that it will provide an excellent opportunity for the heads of the two states to seek further ways of improving the amicable and friendly ties between the two countries.

France, under the wise and bold leadership of its President since 1958, has made important headways for its own economic prosperity and helping the developing nations in their progress. The fact that on the basis of the wise policy of General de Gaulle, Algeria received its independence and this provided better conditions for the improvement of relations between that country and nations seeking the right of self-determination and freedom to all peoples and nations of the world.

We are happy to join the people of France on this most honoured occasion for them and wish them further prosperity.

## Iraqi National Day

Our Iraqi brethren are also celebrating their national day today. They mark the occasion during which the Iraqi people were able to assume a new regime on the basis of which they chartered for themselves a non-aligned policy based on friendship with all nations. The leader of the new movement has been Field Marshal President Arif.

On the basis of common spiritual bonds between the people of Afghanistan and Iraq, the

## Ignorance—The Main Stumbling Of The East—African Countries, Says Yugoslav Writer

DAR-ES-SALAAM, July 14.—The governments of the East African countries are making every effort to ease the weight of the load which the colonialists left in legacy as a "reward" for years of exploitation. The Tanganyika government, for instance, has sent over two thousand people abroad. They are studying or specialising in various vocations in more than forty countries. Besides this, several hundred schools have been opened in the country during the past two years, numerous courses have been organised, and a modern university college is being built near Dar Es Salaam, which will be able to admit about 1,500 students. When they speak of their backwardness and about the difficult colonial legacy, people in East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar) often mention ignorance first. The small number of literates the even smaller number of those who have any vocational training for the economy, administration, education, health and other fields will long remain the main stumbling block for all of them in their efforts to emerge from poverty and economic dependence on the former metropolises and on foreign capital.

## Hardest Labour

While they ruled these countries, from which they extracted inexpensive raw material for their industry, the colonialists did everything to keep the Africans from learning anything useful. They were used for the hardest physical labour. Few of them were given the opportunity to acquire an education or training for work in the few industrial enterprises. The efforts of the colonialists were perhaps best illustrated by the particular that in all East Africa today only 0.4 per cent of the entire population works in the manufacturing industry and mining. Or that in Tanganyika, a country of about 10,000,

## Scranton's Backers Have Battled Faithfully For Republican Presidential Nomination

San Francisco, July 14. (AP)—Governor William W. Scranton of Pennsylvania has worked hard and his backers have battled faithfully and noisily for the Republican party presidential nomination.

But the Republican National Convention will name its presidential candidate Wednesday, and Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona looks assured of success on the first ballot.

The Scrantons still hope for a political miracle, but their uphill battle becomes harder with each passing moment.

Why has Scranton had such difficulty in firing up his campaign? Granted that he had an incredible task, how come he has been unable to be even a little menacing to Goldwater?

people of Afghanistan have always wished for closer ties with their Iraqi brethren. There has been a constant flow of knowledge and cultural activities between the two Islamic countries. We hope that such relations will further increase.

Iraq, as an important country in the Middle East, is today progressing rapidly towards the goals of economic and social progress. For the people of Afghanistan it is a matter of happiness to notice that these changes are taking place in that country in a calm and orderly atmosphere.

000 inhabitants there are at present, or two and a half years since independence, only twenty Africans with a secondary-school teacher's certificate.

## Trying Tribute

Owing to this the people of East Africa still pay a high tribute to the former colonial rulers and are incapable of getting over their economic backwardness at a quick pace though they possess substantial natural resources and receive no small assistance from friendly countries.

Considerable resources of phosphates have recently been discovered in Tanganyika. Naturally, the government was most interested in exploiting this gift of nature and, since it lacked the sources to do so alone, it attracted an Italian company for the idea. Having examined the deposit and estimated that the business would pay, the company made an offer, which the government forwarded to its service of specialists. After several months' consideration, the experts unexpectedly gave a negative reply. In giving this decision, the experts, mostly Britons obviously were not guided by the actual economic interests Tanganyika had in the project. Because the economic calculations show that if it had accepted the Italian offer, Tanganyika would have satisfied all the demands of the East-African market for phosphate products, considerable quantities remaining for export. As it is, Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda will continue to import all necessary commercial fertilisers from Great Britain.

## Foreign Experts

Similarly, with an offer from another European country which recently offered the Tanganyikan government credit to build a shoe factory. It would seem that the interests presented by foreign experts on whose services the Tanganyikan government at present

Like most political questions, this has no simple answer. But while Scranton makes his last-ditch bid, let us look at why the odds against him have become so astronomical.

## Formidable Handicap

In conversations here, and with others who have watched Scranton closely, this is always mentioned first.

Scranton's late start has been his most formidable handicap. It often has been stressed that it takes money, big money, to launch a campaign these days, but it also takes time. The draft-Goldwater campaign, under way for months before the Senator acknowledged he was a candidate, had both.

Scranton had counted—and perhaps still counts—on something dramatic that would cause Goldwater delegates to be shaken into serious second thoughts.

But evidently no one had thought out what this dramatic event was to be, for he and his supporters have tried about everything. A battle over the platform that in interview Goldwater gave a German news magazine, a letter deluge from Republicans back home to stir delegates.

## Eisenhower Stand

Or—and this appears to have been a hard-dying hope—maybe Dwight D. Eisenhower would come out powerfully for Scranton.

Why this note was sounded so constantly remains a mystery. Eisenhower isn't the type to take sides in a controversy like this, majority on the 100-member plat-

relies for want of its own men prevailed. Even in the Economic Development Office, which assesses various economic projects as a government institution, British experts have the main say.

These instances are no exception, and they clearly show why East Africa speaks about ignorance as one of the key problems and why the government of the East-African countries considers that the hard-won independence will not give major returns until Tanganyika is able to rely on the implementation of its plans of economic and social development on its own experts, who will have other norms to judge the country's interests by. Until this becomes reality, ignorance will demand high tribute from the people of Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda—occasionally in the form of chances slipped by, occasionally in the form of such projects as the teachers college at Dar Es Salaam, whose construction has just begun. It will cost about a million dollars, but will be able to admit only 160 pupils.

What Tanganyika expects of its people who are being trained abroad and what sacrifices it is making to be able to train them was recently picturesquely described by President Nyerere as he proposed the five-year plan to parliament. "Those who have been given the opportunity to acquire knowledge," he said, "resemble a man who in a famine-stricken village has been given all the available food so as to gather strength to be able to go to a distant place to get food for all the rest. If that man eats everything the village has and does not bring back assistance to his brothers he is a traitor. I do not believe that the young men and women whom the people of this country are enabling to go to school will do this. I am confident that they will use the knowledge they get to help to develop their native country."

## (Tanjung Features)

In fact speed of work does not appeal to the minds of our employees. This behaviour on the part of employees will lead to corruption. In an effort to speed up the flow of work in various departments, the editorial suggested that in every ministry an office should be created to be responsible for accepting all claims and work taken by clients. It furthermore should put the exact time on the papers when they are received for an action.

"Restriction on imports" was the heading of an editorial published in yesterday's Anis. Preventing luxury goods from entering the country is considered one of the basic steps towards stabilising and strengthening the national economy, said the editorial.

Today, fortunately we are in a position under which we can produce woollen and cotton cloth in the Gulbahar, Pul-i-Khumri Kandahar textile mills or through cottage industries.

If a curb is put on foreign textile products, and people will be encouraged to consume local textile products, the productive capacity of our companies and industrial circles will be enhanced.

Meanwhile the platform (statement of principles) proposed for the Republican party in 1964 was released Saturday, calling for "full implementation and faithful execution" of the New Civil Rights law.

But the platform, drawn up by a committee with a majority of members sympathetic to Senator Barry Goldwater, faces a fight when it goes before the full convention, according to backers of W. Scranton.

The completed campaign document alters the party's 1960 platform on several key issues. It emerged as a policy statement on which conservative Senator Barry Goldwater could stand easily for election to the presidency in November.

## Amendments Killed

Amendments described as moderate by Scranton backers were killed by the heavy Goldwater majority on the 100-member plat-

## PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's Islah published an article entitled "Change And Firmness" by Mr. Zahir Siddiq. Bringing a change and introducing great social reforms constitute one of the vital problems of human societies. Change is more in need of public support and co-operation. The question of social change is always dependent on people's co-operation, sacrifice on the part of intellectuals and positive guidance by the organisations concerned. It will be a mistake to claim that one person or one organisation by itself can carry on the task of change in the interest of social development, said the article.

Public guiding centres bear great responsibility in the implementation of social reforms. These centres, therefore, try their best to win and attract public confidence and support by exercising honesty, stability, adopting non-reactionary attitudes, giving priority to public interests, adopting a reasonable and moderate policy. Commenting on the administrative "red-tape" existing in our various organisations, the editorial of Islah under the title "Come Tomorrow" said that one of our great difficulties lies in the fact that we usually do not attach any value to the concept of time.

If we are to fill the vast gap existing between the living standard of our people and those of developed and advanced nations and enjoy the fruit of a civilised life, it is indispensable that we should try our best to make use of time available and ignore the expression "Come Tomorrow."

It is true that some subjects need deliberation and study and is no decision can be issued immediately. But this does not mean that every simple work which requires not more than a few minutes to be done, should be postponed for "tomorrow."

In fact speed of work does not appeal to the minds of our employees. This behaviour on the part of employees will lead to corruption. In an effort to speed up the flow of work in various departments, the editorial suggested that in every ministry an office should be created to be responsible for accepting all claims and work taken by clients.

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If a curb is put on foreign textile products, and people will be encouraged to consume local textile products, the productive capacity of our companies and industrial circles will be enhanced.

form committee which ended its work at 6 a.m. after 20 hours of literally continuous drafting and bickering.

## Republicans Pledged

The finished product, due to reach the convention floor on Tuesday, pledged the Republican party to:

—Reduce Federal spending by "not less than five billion dollars," and put an end to "chronic deficit financing," remove the war time federal excise taxes and abolish dollar grabbing regulatory actions; minimise government intervention in labour disputes. (Contd on page 4)

## Radio Afghanistan Programme

TUESDAY

English Programme:  
4.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15225 kc =  
19 m band.

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

Urdu programme:  
6.00-6.30 p.m. AST 4775 kc =  
62m band.

Urdu Programme:  
6.30-7.00 p.m. AST 4775 kc =  
62m band.

Russian Programme:  
7.30-11.30 p.m. AST 4775 kc =  
62 m band.

Arabic Programme:  
11.00-11.30 p.m. AST 11735 kc =  
25 m band.

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

German Programme:  
10.00-10.30 p.m. AST 15225 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

WEDNESDAY

## ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

## ARRIVALS

Beirut-Tehran-Kandahar  
Arr. Kabul, 13-30.

Mazar-Kunduz  
Arr. Kabul, 13-10

## DEPARTURES

Kandahar-Karachi  
Dep. Kabul-10-00.

Lahore-New Delhi  
Dep. Kabul 15-00.

Kunduz-Mazar.  
Dep. Kabul 10-00.

## AEROFLOT

Moscow-Tashkent  
Arr. Kabul, 9-40.

Tashkent-Moscow  
Dep. Kabul 12-20

## Important Telephone

Fire Brigade 20121-20122  
Police 20607-21122  
Traffic 20159-24041

Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732

Radio Afghanistan 20452

New Clinic 24272

D'Afghanistan Bank 20045

Bakhtar News Agency 20413

Afghan National Bank 21771

Airport 22318

## Pharmacies

Maiwand Phone No. 24273

Naway Phone No. 20587

Shafa Phone No. 20536

Parsa Phone No. 24232

Kart-Char Phone No. 23829



Now visiting Britain for four weeks as guests of the British government are four government officials from Afghanistan. Here they are welcomed to Britain's Foreign Office at the beginning of their tour.

Pictured with Mr. Robert Mathew Siddiq, Dean of the Faculty of Education, Kabul University; Mr. Mohammad Yaqub Attai, Deputy Minister of Public Works and President of the Construction Bank, Mr. Mohammad Gul Wardak, Vice-President of Planning in the Ministry of Interior, and Mr. Mohammad Zaber Qaderi, Chief of Animal Science, Ministry of Agriculture.

During their stay the party had discussions with officials of Central and local Government in Britain, visited the University of Oxford and travelled to Cardiff, capital of the Principality of Wales, after calling at Stratford-upon-Avon where the 400th anniversary of the birth of the noted English playwright William Shakespeare is being celebrated.

## Coming Of Islam Religion To Afghanistan

In 622 the Arabian Prophet Mohammad was forced to leave Mecca and take refuge in Madina. Hardly a century had elapsed since Palestine, Syria, Egypt and the whole of Northern Africa, and even the distant Spain and Southern France, had been brought under the banner of Islam. In the east, the warriors of Islam succeeded in reducing Persia, Baluchistan, Sindh and a great part of Central Asia.

## Severest Resistance

By 644 A.D. the Arabs penetrated to the vicinity of Kabul, but had to fall back, as here they met the severest resistance they had experienced thus far. No nation or race has shown more dauntless courage or more indomitable energy than the Afghans in their wars with the Arabs. The Arabs attacked Kabul no less than six times, but all their efforts were frustrated and each time they had to fall back after sustaining heavy losses, and Kabul remained in the hand of Kabul Shahans until 871 A.D. when it was reduced by Yakub bin Laith.

It was in 645 that Yazdigird III of Persia, after his repeated setbacks at the hands of the Arabs, took refuge in Khurasan. A contingent of 20,000 Arabs led by Ahnif bin Qais followed him into that country.

## Battle of Men

In the battle that took place near Merv, Yazdigird and Khashan, his colleague, sustained a crushing defeat. The unfortunate monarch fleeing from the field of battle, came to Tukharistan and appealed to China to assist him in his struggle against the Arabs. But the Chinese emperor, was in no mood to send his forces such a long distance. In his despair the Persian monarch came to Balkh. Ahnif availing of the opportunity, led a second expedition against him. A battle took place in the vicinity of Balkh. Once more Yazdigird was defeated and forced to seek flight. He took

refuge in the Murghab basin, while his son Firoz fled to China. In 652, during the Caliphate of Osman, Abdullah bin Amir, one of the famous Arab generals, led an expedition into Khurasan. He made Nishapur his military headquarters, and from there he sent expeditionary forces in various directions. One of these under Rabi bin Zayad came towards Herat, and a second under Abdur Raman bin Samarah made for Seistan. Abdur Rahman besieged and finally captured Zaranj (now Zahidan). From Seistan as his advance base Abdur Rahman advanced into Zaminidawar. Here in a temple devoted to the sun-god at Zur (or Zuz) he got an idol of gold with ruby eyes. (653 A.D.)

Call for unity  
Amir Moawiyah, after restoring peace, again appointed Abdullah bin Amir governor of Khurasan. By this time Herat and Balkh had reasserted their independence. Abdullah, after reducing the cities in retaliation issued orders for the demolition of the famous shrine of Naobahar at Balkh.

In 706, however, the great Muslim conqueror Qutaiba entered Merv and called upon its inhabitants to unite in a Jihad or Holy War against non-believers. He advanced as far as the borders of Chinese Turkestan. In 709 Nizak, prince of Badghis, raised the standards of revolt. He sent his treasures for safe keeping to the king of Kabul, and attempted to unite all the local rulers against the Arabs. But he failed in his attempt and the rising did not take the form of a national upheaval. It was therefore easily put down, and Nizak, who had surrendered on terms, was executed.

In 682 A.D. Yazid bin Zaiyad with his brother Buobaidah led an expedition against Kabul. It was a complete failure. In the battle that ensued the Arabs met a severe defeat, and a large number of them were either killed in

the action or taken prisoners. Yazid himself fell fighting, while his brother was imprisoned. The Caliph was forced to pay half a million dinars to the King of Kabul as a ransom for his army. Shortly afterwards a second expedition under Abdur Aziz bin Abdullah for the same purpose, had to fall back after sustaining heavy losses both in men and materials.

## Rejecting the Offer

When Abdur Malik became Caliph, he appointed Hajjaj bin Yusuf governor of the east. Hajjaj equipped another expedition under Abdullah to take Kabul. It is said that the King of Kabul was ready to pay a million dirham if Abdullah would give up his expedition and return to his base. But Abdullah puffed up by his recent success into an overweening confidence in his own abilities, both as a soldier and as a statesman, rejected the offer. The king of Kabul did not think it advisable to meet this grand army in the open field. Falling back on his capital, he destroyed the villages enroute, so that the provisions for his large army on enemy should not be able to get his way to Kabul. When the Arabs reached the hilly part of the country, they found their retreat cut off. Abdullah realising his folly sued for peace. He was allowed to return on payment of three hundred thousand dinars, and the pledge that he would not meddle with the affairs of the King of Kabul any more. Hajjaj, on hearing these humiliating terms, disavowing the treaty, dismissed Abdullah, and appointed Musa Ibn Talha in his place.

In 698 Obaidullah ibn Abi Bakr came with a large force towards Kabul. The King of Kabul again took to his old tactics. When Obaidullah reached the hilly tract of his country, he suddenly found himself cut off from his base. He was therefore forced to make good his escape on payment of seven hundred thousand dinars.

Most of the developing countries have failed to counteract this tendency by increasing their imports.

The developing nations imports only rose by two to three per cent. Agricultural production in the past year suffered from bad weather everywhere in the world, so that the production of food stuffs, did not rise above that of 1962. Agricultural production as a whole only went up by two per cent.

## World Economy Flourished During Last Year

Despite certain set-backs, 1963 was a favourable year for world economy, according to the United Nations organisation.

In its economic report for that year, published Monday and to be submitted to the U.N. Economic and Social Council meeting in Geneva, the U.N. said the value of world economic activity rose by 9% the gross national product in individual countries was by four to five per cent above that of 1962, raw materials after years of receding prices for the first time reached the 1958 level again, and the developing countries registered the smallest trade deficit since 1954.

Among the set-backs, the report counted the inflationary tendencies in Western Europe, the still increasing unemployment in the United States, and the disappointing development of agriculture in the East bloc countries.

But, generally speaking, economic development was better and more homogeneous than in the past years, it said.

The Western industrialised countries gross national products rose by four per cent on the average, or somewhat more than in 1962.

The raw material export countries—among which are, apart from the developing countries, Australia, Greece, Ireland, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, and South Africa—had an unchanged increase of five per cent.

In the socialist countries the increase was five per cent, too, thus remaining below the increase rate of the previously year while the "dramatic development" of economic growth in the European Economic Community (EEC)—with imports into that area from Asia, chiefly Japan, having risen by twenty per cent, and exports of the EEC to the developing countries having gone up by eleven per cent. The report expressed some concern about the situation in the developing countries.

The sharp upward turn of raw material prices by six per cent to the standard of 1958, did add to the foreign currency earnings of these countries, the report said, but had also led to stepped up demand and price rises at home.

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## Free Exchange Rates At D' Afghanistan Bank

KABL, July 14.—The following are the exchange rates at D' Afghanistan Bank.

## Afghanis per Currency

Buying	U.S. Dollars	Selling
56.50	37.00	
158.20	Pounds Sterling	159.60
14.12	German Marks	14.25
13.1548	Swiss Francs	13.2113
11.4372	New French Franc	11.5388
7.60	Indian Rupee	Draft 7.78
6.82	Pakistani Rupee	Cash 6.98
6.52	Pakistani Rupee	Draft 6.90



## GOP Convention

(Contd from page 2)

completely reorganise the National collar grabbing regulatory action thereby avoiding the recent which many Republicans consider favourable to labour and fight any form of unregulated monopoly, whether business or labour—amend the Constitution to permit any state to apportion one house of its legislature on a basis other than that of population thereby avoiding the recent Supreme Court decision;—pursue a dynamic foreign policy.

—Press for a change in United Nations rules to reflect population disparities between big and small countries—a move which would reduce the influence of the scores of small, new nations;

—Move decisively to assure victory in South Vietnam. This plank did not specifically reflect Goldwater's proposal to interrupt Viet Cong supply lines in North Vietnam, it said that "while confining the conflict as closely as possible, Americans should move to end the fighting in a reasonable time and provide guarantees against further aggression";

—Maintain "a superior, not merely equal, military capability" to the Soviet's press, the development of new weapon systems; undertake "sensible, continuing reviews" of the nuclear test-ban treaty to insure it is not working to this country's military disadvantage. "We will end second-best weapons policies," the platform pledged. "We will end the false economies which place price ahead of the performance on which American lives may depend";

### Commission From Platform

It was the omissions from the platform, and the dilution of planks which the party pledged itself to years ago, which aroused the wrath of the Scranton forces. Senator Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, Scranton's field general in the platform committee charged that the document provides no reasonable answers to "some of the most crucial issues of our times".

Scranton made clear that he agrees that a floor fight is necessary on such matters as civil rights and nuclear weapons control.

KABUL, July 14.—Mr. Hideke Masaki the Japanese Ambassador at the Court of Kabul gave a reception last evening in honour of Cultural Attaché of the Embassy which was attended by some high-ranking officials of various ministries and members of Diplomatic Corps in Kabul.

## Agreement To Provide For Asphaltting 320 Km. Road With Soviet Assistance



KABUL, July 14.—An agreement on metalling and asphaltting the Pul-i-Khumri-Samangan, Khulm-Aqchah-Shiberghan highway was signed by the Ministry of Public Works of Afghanistan with the Soviet Techno-Expert yesterday afternoon.

The agreement was signed on behalf of the Ministry of Public Works by Engineer Ghousuddin Matin, Chief of the Department of Highways, and by the Mr. Skovitim, Economic Counsellor of the Soviet Embassy on behalf of the Soviet Union.

The agreement provides for building and asphaltting the 320 km. long and 10 metres wide highway with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union.

A preliminary survey of the highway, an agreement for which was signed by the Ministry of Public Works with the Soviet Techno-Expert, was completed in April this year.

The basic project for paving and asphaltting this highway is being prepared and will be submitted to the Afghan Ministry of Public Works by the Soviet Union next October for approval.

The new highway will shorten the distance by 40 km. and the difficult Rabatak Pass and Khulm Gorge will be avoided by a detour; the highway is expected to be completed within a period of four years.

It is estimated to cost approximately 23 million dollars plus 980 million afghanis (total about 44 million dollars). To meet these expenditures, a loan of about 30 million dollars will be provided by the Soviet Union.

Speaking at the ceremony, Engineer Matin described this new highway as an important factor for Afghanistan's economic development and expressed the hope that, similar to the Salang Pass highway which now nears completion with the help of the Soviet government, the new project will also be completed successfully.

The Economic Counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in his speech expressed the hope that the Salang Pass Highway would be opened to traffic before the Independence Day Festival of Afghanistan this year.

He said that the new project was economically important for Afghanistan and hoped that it will be successfully completed with the co-operation of Soviet engineers and Afghan engineers and workers.

Picture shows Engineer Matin (right) and Mr. Skovitim signing the agreement.

## One Afghani Cut Announced On All Textile Products

KABUL, July 14.—One afghani per metre reduction was announced yesterday, cut on all types of Afghan Textile Company's productions.

An official of the Ministry of Planning said this measure has been taken as a part of government's plan to improve economic situation of the country.

He said the reduction has been made possible as a result of a government move to cut down one afghani tax on the product of Textile Company in the interest of encouraging local industries and public economy.

The measure is effective from today on through Afghanistan.

Western and Latin American delegations—with the exception of Cuba—announced last week they would quit the conference if the majority forced a vote on the Nigerian resolution.

## US Officials Study Soviet Union Note On NATO Force

WASHINGTON, July 14. (AP).—The latest Soviet note warning against West German participation in the U.S. proposed multi-lateral nuclear force contains some new elements in addition to its tougher tone. U.S. officials reported Monday.

The note, addressed to the seven countries that agreed to participate in a demonstration ship, has been received in Washington and is under study, Robert McCloskey, the State Department Press Officer told a news conference.

McCloskey, however, declined to go beyond confirming that the note has been received. He said the United States will consult with other recipients of the document "on a possible reply in due course".

McCloskey also declined to say whether the note differed from similar protests against the establishment of the multi-lateral force. Other officials said, however, that the note contained some elements missing from earlier documents, though Moscow "did not bring up a new argument," as one official said.

The Soviet Union has consistently protested against the plan to set up a fleet equipped with polaris missiles and manned by international crews.

McCloskey said it was "not quite clear what other countries have received the note. According to news dispatches from Moscow, the note was sent to the United States, Britain, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Turkey and Greece, the seven nations which agreed to contribute to the crew of destroyer biddle, used to demonstrate that the project is feasible.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, July 14.—The Foreign Affairs Commission of the Afghan National Assembly yesterday discussed the Afghan-Soviet agreement on co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

The Commission decided to summon a representative of the government at the next session for questioning on certain points. The Finance and Trade Commission of the House took under consideration the answers received from the Ministries of Finance and Commerce about the subject of enhancing customs duty on and banning certain articles of import.

The Bill was later sent to the Secretariat for submission to the plenary session of the National Assembly.

KABUL, July 14.—Mr. Abdulla Yaffali, Minister of Planning, will henceforth also discharge the duties of Secretary to the Cabinet Council in addition to those of his present post.

This duty was previously performed by Mr. Rishtya, Minister of Finance.

KABUL, July 14.—To bid farewell to Mr. Chang Lung-Hai, Third Secretary of the Chinese Embassy, Mr. Chan Han-Chin Counsellor of the Embassy of People's Republic of China, in Kabul held a reception last evening.

## AT THE CINEMA

### PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film: **THE BULLDOG BREED**, starring: Norman Wisdom and David Lodge.

### BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film:

### TAKRAM BAZ.

### ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7 p.m. Russian film: **WAY TO STAGE** with translation in Persian.

## USSR, Mauretania To Exchange Envoys

MOSCOW, July 14. (Tass).—The Soviet Union and the Islamic Republic of Mauretania will exchange diplomatic missions. This is stated in a joint communique concerning a visit to the USSR by goodwill mission of the republic of Mauretania which stayed in this country from July 6 to 13.

The guests were received by the chairman of the council of ministers Nikita Khrushchov, met Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and high ranking officials; a number of ministries and state committees.

It was noted during the talks that the governments of the two countries hold similar views concerning the development of friendship and co-operation between the two countries as well as questions of maintaining and strengthening world peace and the final abolition of the colonial system.

The two sides exchanged views concerning international trade, which they consider an important factor of strengthening peace.

### Ghana To Oppose

### Tshombe's Admission

### To Cairo Summit

CAIRO, July 14. (AP).—Ghana will oppose admission of new Congo Prime Minister Moise Tshombe at the coming African summit conference if the question is put to a vote, a spokesman said Monday.

Tshombe and Congo President Joseph Kasavubu are due in Cairo Thursday to attend the conference, which opens the next day.

Preparatory meeting began Monday at foreign ministers level.

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## West, Latin America Walkout From Education Conference; Portugal Expulsion Urged

GENEVA, July 14. (AP).—

**THE 85-nation Education Conference broke up in turmoil Monday after the delegations from Africa, Asia and the Eastern bloc enforced a vote to expel the representatives from Portugal.**

All Latin American and Western delegations except Sweden and Finland—walked out of the meeting before voting began.

After the vote, the representatives from the U.N. educational Scientific and Cultural Education (UNESCO) and the International Bureau of Education (IBE) who jointly organised the meeting, declared the conference ended, withdrew all personnel and invited the loudly protesting delegations of the anti-Portugal group to leave the meeting room.

Nigerian Education Minister Aja Wachuku, who presented the resolution for the ouster of Portugal at the start of the confer-

ence, described the decision as "an unprecedented insult of the African nations."

After the end of the conference, the African, Asian and Eastern bloc delegations continued to sit in the half empty meeting hall of Geneva's Palais Wilson protesting excitedly, but when the interpreters withdrew, they too left the conference room.

The Afro-Asian-Soviet campaign against the Portuguese delegation dominated the conference from its beginning on July 7. The meeting, called to discuss secondary schools and how to combat illiteracy, dealt almost exclusively with the Portugal issue.