

7-20-1964

## Kabul Times (July 20, 1964, vol. 3, no. 118)

Bakhtar News Agency

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## THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures  
Max. +28°C. Minimum +10°C.  
Sun sets today at 7:00 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4:57 a.m.  
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy  
—Forecast by Air Authority

# KABUL TIMES

## NEWS STALLS

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VOL. III, NO. 118.

KABUL, MONDAY, July 20, 1964. (SARATAN 29, 1343, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

## Surveying Panj, Amu Rivers For Joint Multipurpose Use; Afghan-USSR Accord Signed

KABUL, July 20.—

**A**n agreement to carry out surveys for the joint and multipurpose use of the waters of Panj and Amu rivers throughout the length of the Afghan-Soviet border was signed by Mr. Noor Ahmad Etemadi, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Mr. S.F. Antonov, Ambassador of the Soviet Union in Kabul yesterday afternoon; the ceremony took place at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Talks on this subject were begun by the delegates of the two countries in Kabul on May 24th. Under the terms of this agreement a series of topographical, geodesical, geological and hydrological surveys will be held along the course of Panj and Amu rivers on the Afghan-Soviet boundary line.

Preliminary studies by experts have shown that Panj and Amu rivers possess tremendous potentialities for irrigation and power-production.

The current studies are designed to fix suitable points at which jointly-owned multipurpose installations for irrigation, power-production and floodcontrol could be set up on the best economic and technical terms.

Those who took part in the talks on behalf of Afghanistan included, in addition to Mr. Etemadi, the leader of the delegation, Mr. Mohammad Siddik Farhang, Deputy Minister of Planning, Engineer Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Attaulla Nasser Zia, Director of Political Relations in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Engineer Abdul Samad Salim, Chief of the Department of Industries in the Ministry of Mines and Industries, Dr. Abdul Wahid Karim, officer-in-charge of Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Engineer Mohammad Bashir Lodin, Chief of the Department of Dams and Canals in the Ministry of Public Works and Mr. Abdul Mahboob, an engineer in the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Soviet Union at the talks was represented by Mr. Antonov as leader of the delegation, Mr. Chomin, as deputy leader and chief engineer of the Soviet Institute of Hydro-Projects and a number of Soviet experts.

## Sihanouk To Pursue Efforts To Convene Geneva Meeting

NICE, France, July 20. (AP)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia left for home Sunday saying he will pursue his efforts to reunite the Geneva conference of Southeast Asia.

The Cambodian Head of State who has spent about a month in France, said the United States and Britain oppose his idea in favour of a solution through the United States. Sihanouk added: "But they should consider that the two countries the most directly interested by this problem, North Vietnam and People's Republic of China, do not belong to the United Nations."

Asked why he was returning a week earlier than planned Sihanouk said the medical treatments he came for are completed and "the international situation worries me. I prefer to be on the scene to maintain as close contacts as possible with the ambassador of friendly countries, that is, France, the Soviet Union and People's Republic of China."

## Shafik Returns From West German, UAR Visits

KABUL, July 20.—Mr. Moosa Shafik, the Deputy Minister of Justice, who had gone to the United Arab Republic on the invitation of the UAR Government some time ago, returned home yesterday.

Mr. Shafik, after visiting legal and judicial institutions in the UAR, also attended the Conference on Metaphysics and Oriental Philosophy held in West Berlin.

The Deputy Minister of Justice said that at the conference, German orientalists and scholars from a number of Islamic countries discussed problems relating metaphysics and philosophy.

While enroute to Afghanistan, Mr. Shafik stopped in Cairo to meet the members of the team of Afghanistan judicial officials now in the UAR on a tour of study.

He also held talks with the UAR authorities in the Ministry of Justice regarding the programme of study of the Afghan team and future assistance by the UAR to the Afghan Ministry of Justice.

Mr. Shafik expressed his appreciation of hospitality which was accorded to him by the governments of German Federal Republic and the United Arab Republic.

## Aryana Airlines Open Consultative Meeting

KABUL, July 20.—The first consultative meeting of the local and foreign representatives of Aryana Airlines was held at the company's headquarters in Kabul yesterday morning.

Mr. Gulbahar, President of the airline in his opening speech drew the attention of those present to the growing and stiff competition being faced by Aryana Afghan Airline and urged them to do everything possible in order to keep the scales tilted in favour of Aryana.

A number of speakers, including administrative officials and agents, described the difficulties and defects which hinder the airline's development and expansion. The meetings will continue for another two days, the report says.

## African Leaders Outline Their Concept Of Unity; Speak On Discrimination

CAIRO, July 20. (Reuter).—

**P**RESIDENT Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana Sunday reiterated his plea for a United States of Africa, telling delegates to the African summit conference here that "only a union government can guarantee Africa's survival."

## More Than 100 Die In Japanese Floods

TOKYO, July 20. (Reuter).—More than 100 people are known to have died in disastrous floods which have swept five prefectures in western and central Japan over the past three days.

Another 32 are missing 220 injured and at least 30,000 have been made homeless during the rains, police said.

The floods, which were last night receding, have caused landslides and wrecked hundreds of buildings.

The National Police Agency and the Self-Defence Agency which are helping in relief and rescue work—said 557 buildings had been destroyed 46,135 buildings were flooded and 191 bridges were washed away.

Communications were disrupted in dozens of places and the National Railways reported lines blocked by landslides in 15 places.

Homeless refugees last night sought shelter in temporary relief centres set up in hundreds of places throughout the affected areas.

## 2nd "Sentry" Satellite Orbiting The Earth

CAPE KENNEDY, Florida, July 20. (Reuter).—The second of two "sentry" satellites to monitor any clandestine nuclear tests was Sunday orbiting 5,000 miles above the earth after its launch last Friday, the U.S. Air Force announced.

It said the first satellite was already orbiting at an altitude of between 64,800 miles and 7,800 miles but was 100,000 miles away from the second "sentry."

The two satellites can thus monitor radiation activity on the side of the earth facing the sun and that away from it.

## Mazar Civil Airport To Be Asphalted

KABUL, July 20.—The civil airfield at Mazar-i-Sharif is being paved and asphalted to receive Convair-440 and DC-6 type airplanes; the cost of carrying out this job has been estimated at \$500,000 plus Afs. 6,000,000.

Under a contract signed by the Afghan Air Authority with the American firm of Vinnell, the latter will pave and asphalt the runways at the airfield.

Plans and blue-prints prepared by engineers of the AAA have been turned over to the American construction firm. The project is expected to be completed by January 1965. The terminal building at Mazar-i-Sharif airfield has already been completed.

## ALL GERMANS WERE NOT FOLLOWERS OF HITLER, SAYS LUEBKE

BERLIN, July 20. (Reuter).—West German President Heinrich Lübke said here Sunday that no one could accuse all Germans of having been followers of Adolf Hitler.

The President was speaking at a ceremony at West Berlin Free University marking the 20th anniversary of the bomb plot on Hitler's life.

Those Germans executed for their part in the July 20, 1944 plot, President Lübke said, "showed the entire world the desire still lived in Germany to free Europe...from the tyranny of Hitler and to disavow...the monstrous activities of the Hitler regime."

"Since that day no one could claim that all Germans had been followers of Hitler," he said.



Mr. Etemadi, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (right) and Mr. Antonov, Soviet Ambassador signing yesterday the agreement on carrying out survey for joint and multi-purpose use of the waters in Panj and Amu Rivers along Afghan-Soviet Border.

He declared the only difference between African states on the issue was as to the urgency and not necessity of such a union. He said he was "more convinced" than he had been at the Addis Ababa meeting of May, 1963, of the necessity of immediate union.

UAR was the cradle of civilisation and could be the cradle of an African union during this conference, he said.

The organisation for African unity (O.A.U.) established at Addis Ababa had declared its aims against colonialism and other issues but this had not deterred the South African government, where apartheid had reached new heights, nor NATO from sending arms to Portugal.

Dr. Nkrumah said imperialists regarded the O.A.U. Charter as only something on paper, but they would not have defied a union government such as he had suggested. Border disputes between African states would not exist if there was union.

President Nkrumah was followed by Albert Margai, Prime Minister of Sierra Leone, who proposed that border disputes could be avoided by observing those obtaining at independence. Bilateral agreements defining these borders should then be deposited with the O.A.U. secretariat.

He noted that "it is a matter of great regret" certain members were still trading with South Africa, and appealed to the O.A.U. to persuade world powers to end their trade with the republic.

On Southern Rhodesia, he said, Britain should release all political prisoners there and arrive at majority rule by "one man, one vote."

Sourou Migan Apathy, President of Dahomey, said the Oau was an expression of African solidarity which has surprised the world and would in time lead to continental union, which would require "superhuman efforts."

Dr. Milton Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda, said all must "work for the unity of Africa" and said Angola was a challenge to united African action. He expressed the hope that the Congo, absent from the conference, would find a way of setting up a truly African government.

Regarding South Africa, Dr. Obote denounced major trading powers who, he said, refused to apply sanctions against that country. "We are all determined to rid the African continent of the policy of apartheid," he said.

The South African problem might result in breaking up the United Nations, which is the only repository for the peace and security of mankind, he said.

Crown Prince Hassan Reda of Libya said he took pleasure in informing delegates the Libyan government had started negotiations with Britain and the United States regarding bases in Libya. "We have great hope these negotiations will bring about expected results," he said.

President Ben Bella of Algeria said those who opposed African unity had gathered and were working against it.

Algeria has severed relations (Contd. on page 4)

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KABUL TIMES

JULY 20, 1964

Reform In Judiciary

The interview made and the views expressed by Justice Minister Mr. Sayeed Shamsuddin Majrooh in regard to the programmes envisaged by his Ministry are appreciated at this time. When, on the basis of the new Constitution, the role played by the nation's judiciary is becoming of vital importance and the responsibility of the Ministry of Justice in this connection is indeed supreme.

The Minister of Justice has revealed a 4-point programme embarked on by his ministry to prepare the ground for a complete independent judiciary which is going to be the safeguard of individual rights and privileges all guaranteed in the new Constitution.

Among the four points revealed by the minister in his interview, perhaps the training of a sufficient number of qualified judges is the most important one. As he has said, right now too, the judiciary system in this country is functioning independently, but the only reason that our judges have been unable to exercise their freedom for the welfare of the society has been the lack of proper education among them and the fact that we simply do not possess a sufficient number of devoted judges. These are the simple facts that we have to face and try to seek basic solutions to the problem.

The programme embarked upon by the Ministry of Justice in this regard is perhaps the most logical one. We have to concentrate on getting more able judges from the university and, in order to further train them, we have to open seminars and provide them with extensive tours in other countries. This is what the Minister of Justice is doing.

It should be remembered that we are preparing ourselves for a stage where the law is going to be supreme. We are determined to have a government of law. In order to provide for such a condition, in addition to training an honest and devoted police force in the country, a well-versed group of judges should be scattered throughout the country to see that no individual rights are trampled upon.

Trade And Development Conference Has Created New Atmosphere In Trade

By B. YUSUZAI

The most talked about class war exchanged arms in Geneva in the Conference on Trade and Development. More than two thousand delegates representing 120 governments sat together to find ways and means to eliminate differences and discover methods for equalising trade earnings which has been running against the "have-not" nations for some time.

In this setting the "have not" nations formed the majority while the "have" nations are in the minority. In a united front and a common strategy, "have-not" nations attacked the "haves". They did not join formally to associate themselves to specific ideologies to be noticed. They brought their claims in unison to the conference table and asked that they should be given a fair deal in business. They were no more beggar nations. They asked for better terms. They wanted their primary products to command better deals when exchanged for manufactured articles.

Although the results of months of preparation and three months of talks were not spectacular and "have" nations were not ready to make concessions, they did offer a sympathetic ear and were ready to negotiate. Different proposals were made to solve the problems. It was suggested that a way should be found to maintain earnings of the developing nations on a steady level. Ideas such as giving one per cent of the GNP of the developed to the developing were expounded, yet no concrete

solution were found. Only on semi-manufactured products did the conference make a headway on lowering the tax barrier against semi-manufactured products and allowing developing countries to export their semi-manufactured articles to developed areas.

There were interests among the "have" nations to be defended. There was the closed market of Europe in which France wanted to have a grip and keep out the British and the Americans. Then there was the interests of Sterling Block and the Commonwealth countries, which involved British trade. The Americans have not only to hold on to their foreign markets but also had to keep in mind their internal markets and surpluses.

The conference understood and appreciated these problems. The seriousness and the significance of the position was realised. Ways and means of giving a better share of the trade to developing countries were discussed. Everyone agreed that help should be found, but sources of help and methods of assistance had to be postponed.

The conference was not a failure in all its aspects. There were many advantages, direct and indirect. Birth of a conference of this kind by itself is a step in the right direction. "Have-not" nations had to learn a lesson not to make silly requests such as "developed nations should not produce synthetic material which replace

primary products." They discovered on the other hand that they can produce men and organisations which can be equal on all levels with their Western counterparts and can be equipped with the same knowledge and language which have given the West its privileged position around the negotiation tables in the past.

A new organisation, Trade and Development Board, was the direct outcome of the conference. Fifty-five nations were chosen to take part in the new organisation and prepare the next conference for 1966.

It became obvious that to improve the present position, it is necessary to have a better organisation than GATT, to manage the affairs of the trade of the world. GATT, being an organisation for protection of the trade interests of the "have" nations, had to be looked into with stronger lenses.

The conference also tempered down indirectly the heat of the extremist and showed that conflicts of interests as big as class war can be reduced to talks around a conference table.

Developed nations learned that problems of the poverty of man are real and cannot be solved by good intentions and by diplomacy of postponement. It is an urgent matter and demands urgent attention.

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial entitled "Judicial Reforms". The four-point work programme of the Minister of Justice, said the editorial, will eliminate the defects existing in the judicial system of the country.

In our opinion, two points deserve special attention. First, the establishment of a completely independent judicial system and, second, setting up judicial courts for determining the scope of physicians' responsibilities. The existence of an independent judicial system which takes us one step further towards democracy and the concept of separation of powers is one of the urgent needs of our time.

As long as the judicial system remains under the influence of executive branch of the government, the public will not consider satisfactory the decisions passed by the courts.

But if the courts are managed according to the spirit of the new draft Constitution and judicial matters are settled down on the basis of well established laws, the aims of new reforms will be implemented properly.

The four-point work programme of the Ministry of Justice will fill-up the gaps existing in the laws of the country. The creation of medical courts, with the co-operation of the Ministries of Justice and Public Health, will meet the numerous complaints raised by people in many cases.

In conclusion the editorial said the four-point work programme of the Ministry of Justice should be welcomed and regarded as a respect to people's aspirations.

The same issue of Anis carried a letter to the editor by Mohammad Akbar Tahiri on a more effective way to prevent traffic accidents. Every day we hear the news of traffic accidents. We do not know what kind of punishment is given to those who violate the laws and whether these persons causing accidents carry drivers' licenses.

In our opinion, said the letter, a better way to prevent and reduce the number of traffic accidents is that drivers should be heavily fined in case they cause any accident and the punishment should be published in newspapers. Whenever a person is found driving without a license his car must be immediately stopped and orders be issued for payment of the fine imposed. No car should be freed no matter to what organisation, it may belong unless the fine is paid, said the letter.

"Useful and desirable result of co-operation" was the title of an editorial published in yesterday's Anis. Our present position, said the editorial, is more in need of joint co-operation than ever before. Co-operation and joint actions should be maintained in all aspects of our social and economic life so that we may overcome our difficulties.

The government is also greatly in need of co-operation by all classes of people in implementing socio-economic development programmes. In fact the success of a national government in carrying out its plans and the progress of a nation entirely depends on the extent of cooperation rendered by the people, said the editorial.

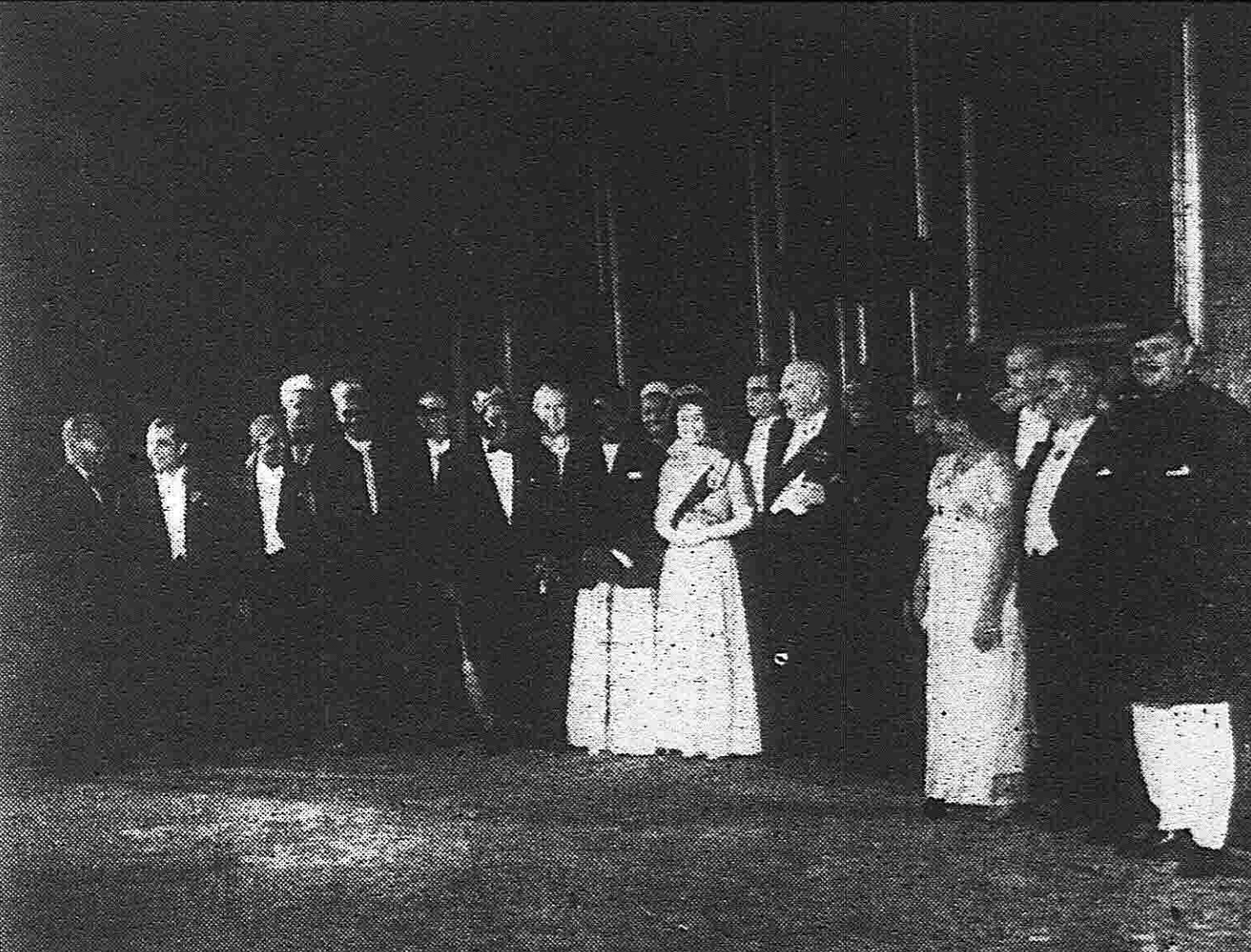
Today we can find the useful fruit of this co-operation in all aspects of our life. Everywhere throughout the country people are co-operating with the government in road repairing and construction, opening new schools, providing educational facilities and so forth.

The recent passage of a bill banning 29 import items to enter the country by the National Assembly is another manifestation of co-operation between people and the government, said the editorial.

Radio Afghanistan Programme

MONDAY
I. English Programme: 4.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15225 kc= 19 m band.
II. English Programme: 3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 15125 kc= 19 m band.
Urdu programme: 6.00-6.30 p.m. AST 4775 kc= 62m band.
III. English Programme: 6.30-7.00 p.m. AST 4775 kc= 62m band.
Russian Programme: 9.30-11.30 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.

Dinner Party For Commonwealth Premiers



Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II photographed with prime ministers from Commonwealth countries, who were recently in London for the Prime Ministers' Conference, during a dinner party given by Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. Group are: (left) Dr. Eric Williams (Trinidad), Mr. S. Kyprianou (Cyprus), Dr. Hastings Banda (Malawi), Mr. Albert Margai (Sierra Leone), Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa (Nigeria), Tunku Abdul Rahman (Malaysia), Mr. Jomo Kenyatta (Kenya), Mr. Lester Pearson (Canada), Dr. Milton Obote (Uganda), Mr. J. Nyerere (United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar), Mr. D. B. Sangster (Jamaica), Mr. Robert Mengies (Australia), Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari (India) Mrs. S. Bandaranaike (Ceylon), Sir Alec Douglas Home (Britain), Mr. K. J. Holyoake (New Zealand) and President Ayub Khan (Pakistan).

Customs In Afghanistan Ways Afghans Compliment Each Other

The population of Afghanistan is composed of five ethnic groups: Pakhtuns, Tajiks, Hazaras, Uzbeks and Turkmans. A great majority of the Afghans still live in rural areas. Most of them are identified with their respective tribes and clans. These tribes have preserved traditions which originated thousands of years ago. In remote areas of the country, life progresses unchanged and unspoiled by the complexities of modern living.

Customs in connection with the paying of compliments differ with each ethnic group. The Tajiks, a relatively more literate and sophisticated group, is more inclined to giving compliments than Pakhtuns. This does not infer that a Pakhtun does not like to please or oblige. The difference lies in the attitudes of both groups towards what they wish to express.

Expressions of Goodwill
A Tajik usually takes a compliment lightly as an expression of goodwill toward someone whom he wishes to please but not necessarily as heartfelt. The Pakhtuns on the other hand believe in strict truthfulness whether dealing with compliments or in straightforward talk. If he pays compli-

ments someone, it is a statement of fact and therefore no compliment in the ordinary sense of the word. The Hazaras, Uzbeks and Turkmens to someone, it is a statement of fact and therefore no compliment in the ordinary sense of the word. Nothing is more detestable to the Pakhtuns than flattery, especially when paid in a hypocritical manner of personal gain.

Broadly speaking, there are four types of compliments used among most Tajiks and some members of other ethnic groups. These concern beauty, achievement, hospitality and flattery. Almost all Tajiks fall in love at one time or another. Therefore the moment they meet the object of their affections they automatically pay a compliment. As most Tajik women appreciate a large measure of self-sacrifice on the part of their men, it is very pleasing for a girl to hear "May I be sacrificed for you."

Using Similes
Other compliments of this same nature concern exaggerations of the particular women's beauty in similes, metaphors and other literary expressions. The classical similes still prevail and it is interesting to note that people making use of this form of compliment ne-

ver pay any attention to the real meaning of the words involved. For example, the woman's eyes are likened to the narcissus, her mouth to a pistachio, her face to the moon, her eyebrows to daggers and her lashes to spears. If drawn according to this description, the ideal woman to a Tajik, and for that matter to the entire Middle East, would appear absurd to those in the West.

Nevertheless a Tajik woman thrives on such compliments and, accepting them as a poetic, romantic appreciation of her beauty, falls prey to them. Other groups refrain from using this type of compliment in their everyday speech, though such excessive flattery does appear throughout their poetry and music.

Topping the List
Compliments in connection with achievement is a form of admiration common to all groups. Topping the list is bravery, especially among Pakhtuns. War heroes have always been showered with praise. Sheer physical strength, preferably expressed in chivalrous deeds, falls for compliments by rank and file. Abilities such as swift action, managing in extremely difficult situations and outsm-

Sweet Sounds On Old Violin Die After 43 Years

MOSCOW, July 20, (AP)—For 43 years Alexei Medushenko has made sweet sounds on his old violin. But now the sounds have died—the state has Alexei's Violin.

The story of Alexei and his violin goes to 1921 when civil war gripped the Soviet State. Alexei, then 24, was fighting for the communists. His comrades knew him as a maker of music, and they called him "muzikanta"—the musician.

One day Alexei, for his courage in battle, was presented with a violin by his Squadron Commander. After the war Alexei went to his village, Rozanovka, with his violin, and through the years he played it often.

He went to war again against the Nazis and took his violin in a bag. And when that was over he went back to his village again, with his violin. He made sweet music and grew old and taught his grandson to play.

The story of Alexei and his music spread and one day a newspaperman came to see him. Alexei showed the reporter his old violin. Something about it took the reporter's eye—the date 1645 and some words in Latin. Ivestia, the Soviet government newspaper, heard about the strange violin and instigated more inquiries.

Some officials went to see Alexei and his violin. They read the inscription: "Nicolo Amati, Cremona, 1645." That old violin, Alexei had been playing for 43 years, which he had taken to two wars, on which he had taught his grandson to play, was worth its weight in gold—made by Amati, the teacher of Stradivari himself.

The ending of the story was told by Ivestia Friday. Alexei, it said, had "with pleasure" presented his priceless violin to the state.

KABUL, July 20.—The Third Secretary of the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Kabul visited Radio Afghanistan yesterday morning to tape-recordings of Czechoslovakian present a number of books and music.

The gift was received by the Director-General of the Music Department of Radio Afghanistan.

Free Exchange Rates At D' Afghanistan Bank
KABUL, July 20.—The following are the exchange rates at D' Afghanistan Bank.

Table with columns: Buying, U.S. Dollars, Selling, Pounds Sterling, German Marks, Swiss Francs, New French Franc, Indian Rupee, Pakistani Rupee, Draft 6.90.

Bravery among the Pakhtuns is essential to a man's personality. No Pakhtun woman wants to marry a coward. Since most Afghans are conformists, traditions fall into neat patterns followed by practically everyone. A hospitable man merits compliments in all groups as hospitality involves generosity and generosity is a recognised form of magnanimity. A hospitable man is generally likened to Hatem, a legendary Arab chieftain who was not rich but managed nevertheless to entertain his numerous visitors.

Air Services

TUESDAY
ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
Kandahar-Kabul
Arr. 9-15
DEPARTURE
Tehran-Damascus-Beirut
Dep. Kabul 11-30.

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20697-21122
Traffic 20159-24041
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732
Radio Afghanistan 20452
New Clinic 24272
24275
D'Afghanistan Bank 20045
Bakhtar News Agency 20413
Afghan National Bank 21771
Airport 22318

Pharmacies

Feroz Phone No. 24273.
Mirwais Phone No. 20583.
Zaman Phone No. 20531
Bari Phone No. 20528

Blondie By Chic Young



**African Summit**

(Contd. from page 1)

with South Africa and Portugal, and the latter was "now training people to fight against us."

On the question of a union government for Africa, he stressed there could be no big ideas without audacity. "We have no right to reject a study of this idea, even if it involves difficulties," he said. A union government for Africa was the ultimate goal.

Holden Roberto, leader of the Angolan "government in exile" said in Cairo today the "government and national council" dismissed Jonah Savimbi as Foreign Minister in a decision taken in Leopoldville earlier this month.

Mr. Roberto said the decision was taken on the grounds of his "poor attitude" towards his colleagues in the government and the lies he was spreading among nationals.

He called it "gross lies" to say that resistance to Portuguese occupation in Angola had virtually collapsed and said that to the contrary, it had been accelerated.

President Tsiranana of the Malagasy Republic said "if we are reserved towards the idea of an African government it is because we believe it is difficult to achieve."

A control commission, which could negotiate in such matter as frontier disputes, was more important than an African government, he said.

He said of neo-colonialism: "When we become neo-colonialists ourselves. Some of us want to expand at the expense of neighbouring countries."

General Ibrahim Abboud, the Sudanese President, praised the success of the OAU in settling frontier problems. The success of the OAU has gone beyond African boundaries. It has invaded the United States where a civil rights bill has been passed.

Referring to the expulsion of missionaries from the Sudan, he said this had been necessary because the priests had engaged in politics and not confined themselves to religious matters.

The chief delegate of Rwanda called for the strengthening of scientific and technological ties.

The chief delegate of the Central Africa Republic said his country believed that states should work towards making the OAU stronger. In one year great deeds have been achieved, he said.

He said his country "struggled against all imperialist policies" in South Africa and would welcome any measure which would destroy the South African regime. The same applied to Portugal.

**Fadhli Sultan Charged With Offering Money For Anti-Federation Aim**

ADEN, July 20. (Reuter).—Mr. Hussein Ati Bayoomi, Minister of State in the Aden government, said here Sunday that Sultan Ahmed Bin Abdullah Al Fadhli, deposed ruler of Fadhli State in the South Arabian Federation, had offered him money to support a new federation.

Mr. Bayoomi who was a member of the Aden delegation to the recent London constitutional conference on the federation, returned to Aden Sunday. He said Sultan Ahmed had proposed a federation of Aden, Fadhli and the three richest members of the 14-state federation.

Sultan Ahmed offered me any amount of money if I supported his plan, and was even prepared to advance a certain sum cash," Bayoomi said.

Sultan Ahmed threatened that if his plan was not supported he would break up the London conference.

Sultan Ahmed is now living in Cairo and has been replaced as ruler by his elder brother, Sultan Nasser Bin Abdullah Al Fadhli.

**China Says It Will Not Sit Idle In Case Of "Aggression" By U.S.A. In North Vietnam**

PEKING, July 20, (Reuter).—

CHINA Sunday warned it would "by no means sit idle by while the United States extends its war of aggression in Vietnam and Indo-China," according to the New China News Agency.

The agency quoted a Chinese government statement saying it was "not yet too late to return to the 1954 Geneva agreements."

It said an extension of the war "will definitely bring no good to the United States and its followers."

Calling for speedy measures to

**Wallace Withdraws As A Candidate For U.S. President**

WASHINGTON, July 20. (AP).—

Governor George C. Wallace of Alabama, one of the strongest opponents of the civil rights movement in the United States, announced Sunday he is withdrawing as a candidate for President.

The Alabama Governor made the announcement on a nation-wide television programme.

He had been expected to enter his name in 16 states and perhaps more.

Wallace said he is not throwing his support to any body but will support the principles of free enterprise and states rights.

The Alabama Governor said he had not been in touch with Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, the Republican candidate for President.

"I have never even met Senator Goldwater," Wallace said. "I have talked to no one on my staff nor has anyone on my staff talked to the staff of Senator Goldwater."

Ever since Goldwater was nominated by the Republican Party last week, there had been speculation Wallace might withdraw in favour of the Republican candidate. Some of Wallace's supporters were reported urging him to do so.

There was a belief in the Goldwater camp that Wallace's presence on the ballot in the Southern States would hurt Goldwater by splitting the conservative vote.

While not formally endorsing Goldwater, Wallace said in his television appearance that the Republican standard bearer is more in accord with the principles of free enterprise.

He said that "in my judgement the people of the south are going to wipe the miles off the liberals in this country."

The Alabama Governor also said this message is going to be heeded in Atlantic City (New Jersey), where the Democratic party leaders will meet Aug. 24 to nominate President Johnson for a full term in the White House.

KABUL, July 20.—Dr. Abdul Ghaffar Kakar, Dean of the College of Science and Chairman of the Afghan Atomic Energy Commission appeared before the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Afghan National Assembly yesterday to explain various points about the Afghan-Soviet agreement on cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

The Law Commission resumed its scrutiny of the documents re-provinces and districts in coun-provinces and Districts in country.

The commission decided to summon a representative of the Ministry of Interior at its next session to provide clarifications about certain points.

"check further worsening of the situation; the statement said the Chinese government "holds that it is time to stop U.S. imperialist aggression and intervention in the Indo-Chinese states and uphold the agreements reached at the two Geneva conferences."

It said the U.S. had introduced "tens of thousands" of military personnel into South Vietnam and Laos.

Marshal Chen Yi, the Chinese Foreign Minister, told North Vietnam in a note Sunday the "U.S. aggressors" must withdraw their military personnel and arms from South Vietnam, the agency also said.

The statement reads:

"The Chinese people have always cherished fraternal feeling towards the people of Vietnam and the other Indo-Chinese states. They cannot but feel extreme concern and show deep sympathy for the Indo-Chinese peoples in their present lot. Nevertheless, China has exercised the utmost self-restraint. Since China has signed the Geneva agreements, it abides by them in good faith."

Despite the fact that the United States has introduced tens of thousands of its military personnel into Southern Vietnam and Laos, China has not sent a single soldier to Indo-China. However, there is a limit to everything. The United States would be wrong if it should think that it can do whatever it pleases in Vietnam and Indo-China with impunity. We would frankly tell the United States: The Chinese people will by no means sit idle by while the United States extends its war of aggression in Vietnam and Indo-China. It is not yet too late to return to the 1954 Geneva agreements. An extension of the war will definitely bring no good to the United States and its followers.

**India Coercing Commonwealth On Kashmir; Bhutto**

LONDON, July 20, (Reuter).—

The Pakistan Foreign Minister, Z. A. Bhutto, said in a statement to the press here Sunday: "the Indian campaign against the Commonwealth, on account of the interest shown by its member states in the peaceful and just solution of Kashmir and other problems between India and Pakistan, is nothing but an attempt to coerce the Commonwealth into accepting the present position in Kashmir which is contrary to the decisions of the United Nations as well as the principles of self-determination and justice to which the Commonwealth is dedicated."

"We cannot have dual standards in the Commonwealth. If we are to accept the principle of majority rule in Southern Rhodesia, we cannot deny the people of Kashmir their right of self-determination. Both in Southern Rhodesia and Kashmir the issues of liberty and justice are at stake. In our view, their solution through peaceful means would greatly strengthen the Commonwealth and international peace."

Paying tribute to Britain's policies in her former colonial empire, Mr. Bhutto declared history will acknowledge British statesmanship in voluntarily liquidating "the world's biggest empire."

"We are greatly appreciative of Britain's policy of peaceful decolonisation and we feel that her attitude in Kashmir is in keeping with this policy. The sooner this is realised in India, the better it will be for Commonwealth co-operation and Indo-Pakistan reconciliation."

In Karachi, Pakistani news agencies reported "about 10" Indian soldiers were killed or wounded in encounters with Kashmir militia along the cease-fire line last week.

They did not indicate how many were killed but, quoting reports reaching Muzaffarabad, the agencies said "eight to 10" soldiers were casualties when Indian troops machinegunned a patrol in the Bimbar sector.

**AT THE CINEMA**

PARK CINEMA:

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

KABUL CINEMA:

At 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **GARANA**.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **MEHENDI LAGI MERY HATH**.

**SEVEN PEOPLE DIE IN IRANIAN FLOODS**

TEHERAN, July 20, (Reuter).—

Seven people were killed, many injured, 2,500 rendered homeless and more than 5,000 livestock perished Saturday when floods caused by heavy rains wiped out three villages in the Mamassani tribal area of Southern Iran, the newspaper Kayhan reported here last night.

KABUL, July 20.—A report from

Tirah in Northern Independent Pakhtunistan says that a large national jirga of Kukikhail divines, elders and chieftains was recently held at which a number of speakers stressed the need for the defence of their freedom and territory. The jirga urged the Government of Pakistan to abstain from further interference in Northern Independent Pakhtunistan.

**Kabul Times Will Cost Af. 2 Beginning Wednesday**

High production costs have forced the **Kabul Times** to increase its price to Af. 2 per copy, effective Wednesday, July 22.

Although the newspaper is operated as a public service and no attempt has been made to charge a rate actually equal the cost of production, the new price will at least reflect a more realistic approach in this direction.

The overseas rate of \$15 per year has covered only the postage and left nothing to pay for the cost of the paper. This rate will now be \$30 per year. The subscription rate in Kabul will not be changed during the current Afghan year.

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