

9-22-1964

## Kabul Times (September 22, 1964, vol. 3, no. 167)

Bakhtar News Agency

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## THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures  
Max. +26°C. Minimum +8°C.  
Sun sets today at 6.7 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5.52 a.m.  
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy  
—Forecast by Air Authority

# KABUL TIMES

## NEWS STALLS

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

VOL. III, NO. 167.

KABUL, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1964, SUNBULA 31, 1343, S. H.)

PRICE Af. 2

## His Majesty Bids Farewell To Members of Loya Jirga

KABUL, September 22.—

MEMBERS of the Loya Jirga were received by His Majesty the King at Kariz-Mir garden yesterday afternoon to bid farewell.

His Majesty expressed his delight at the successful conclusion of the Loya Jirga and congratulated the nation's representatives on the accomplishment of their great historical task.

His Majesty praised the utmost interest, keen deliberation and free debate of the members of the Loya Jirga in studying and scrutinising the draft constitution and described this success as the valuable evidence of national unity and example of social maturity of the Afghan nation and their preparedness to accept greater responsibilities in national affairs.

His Majesty said that the new constitution with its important values and aims is a valuable document for attaining social justice and equality, progress and future prosperity of the country.

With the coming of a new system in Afghanistan, he said, the sacred desires of His Father, His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah, and his own long cherished aspirations for turning over the affairs of the country to members of the Afghan nation will be realised.

His Majesty the King voiced hope that the Afghan nation will succeed in implementing the new constitution in peace, security, unity and solidarity as it showed in preparation and approval of it.

His Majesty the King thanked the Afghan nation for its welcoming the Royal wishes and prayed for further advancement, prosperity and happiness of the people.

In reply a number of delegates on behalf of their colleagues congratulated His Majesty the King on the successful conclusion of Loya Jirga and unanimous approval of the new constitution which guarantees the future prosperity and comfort of the nation and once again they expressed their gratitude to His Majesty the King for his good wishes which he has shown for the prosperity and progress of the nation.

They gave assurance to His Majesty that they would make every possible effort and render co-operation to help put into effect the new constitution.

They also expressed gratefulness to Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf and his Cabinet members for their efforts in realising His Majesty the King's wishes, preparing the new constitution and launching a series of basic reforms.

Afterwards, His Majesty the King bestowed medals upon presidents and members of the Constituent Committee, Advisory Commission and a number of the members of the Loya Jirga.

The rest of the medals were conferred upon the members of the Loya Jirga by His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah.

After having tea at the Royal table and taking memorial photos with their monarch the members of the Loya Jirga bade farewell.

Earlier in the day, the members of the Loya Jirga attended a luncheon given by the National Assembly in their honour at the Istalif Hotel.

## Grotewohl Dies After Long Illness

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—The East German Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl died in East Berlin yesterday. He was 70.

Grotewohl, who became Prime Minister of East Germany in 1949 was ailing for a long time.

Mr. Grotewohl, a former Social Democrat, took a leading part in the inclusion of his party with communist party, to form the ruling East German Socialist Unity Party.

The Prime Minister, or Chairman of the Council of Ministers as the official position is called, is the second man in East Germany.

Walter Ulbricht holds the official position of Chairman of the State Council.

A printer, Grotewohl joined the German Social Democratic Party in the pre-world war I days. After the first war, he slowly rose in that party in Brunswick, where he was born.

During the Nazi period, Grotewohl was arrested several times and imprisoned.

After the last war, he became head of the Social Democratic Party of the East Germany.

In 1949, Grotewohl made history by signing the merger of the strong Social Democrats with the Communists in East Germany.

The new party, was called the Socialist Unity Party of which Ulbricht is the First Party Secretary.



His Majesty the King with a group of Loya Jirga members in Kariz-i-Mir, where he bade farewell to them yesterday after the completion of work by Jirga on new constitution.

## VATICAN TO DEBATE DECENTRALISATION

VATICAN, City, Sept. 22. (Reuter).—Vatican Ecumenical Council today debates a draft decree on practical ways of decentralising church government and giving greater power to bishops.

The draft decree "expresses the hope that a council of bishops will be organised, with members from different nations, to assist the Pope in the government of the universal church," according to a summary issued by the Council Press Office.

## Pakhtunistan People Thank Afghans For Their Support

KABUL, September 22.—

THE Provincial National Assembly of Southern Pakhtunistan in a unanimously adopted resolution has sent the following message to His Majesty the King, Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf and members of the Loya Jirga:

"It is a source of deep pleasure to us that the Loya Jirga, which was convened on the initiative of the just and benevolent Afghan King and his young Prime Minister to consider the draft Constitution designed to promote Afghanistan's prosperity and progress, has most successfully completed its work. On this occasion, we wish to offer our best and most sincere congratulations to Your Majesty and the people of Afghanistan."

The message added: "The declaration in support of the legitimate rights of the people of Pakhtunistan issued unanimously on the Prime Minister's proposal in this great and historic jirga has been made known to us. Pakhtunistan and the peoples of the world."

"At this juncture when our struggle for the right to freedom, i.e. our sacred ideal of attaining the freedom of our land and people from foreign domination, is continuing vigorously despite the passage of many years, and to sustain which we have sacrificed unwaveringly our all, this voice in support of the legitimate rights of Pakhtunistan, raised and reaffirmed by the delegates of the Loya Jirga, under the leadership of Afghanistan's freedom-loving monarch, has gladdened our hearts and strengthened our resolve."

## Dr. Yousuf Congratulates Borg Olivier

KABUL, Sept. 22.—A telegraphic message has been sent on behalf of Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister to Dr. Borg Olivier, Prime Minister of Malta congratulating him on the attainment of freedom by Malta.

## Strict Curfew Imposed In Bolivia

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Sept. 22. (Reuter).—A strict curfew has been imposed throughout Bolivia from 11 p.m. local to sunrise following Sunday's official announcement that a plot against Dr. Victor Paz Estenssoro's government had been frustrated.

A ban on all the local meetings and demonstrations had also been issued and police quarters said the moves were merely preventive since peace is officially reported to prevail throughout the country.

Rumours that guerrillas operating in the Santa Cruz area had launched large scale military operations were denied in military quarters.

Ministry of the Interior informants told reporters yesterday that the leaders of the plot under arrest will be deported to Paraguay.

Among those under arrest is former Vice-President of the Republic Juan Lechin Oquendo, leader of the miners who following his break with President Paz founded the "Revolutionary Party of Leftwing Nationalism".

The state of siege regulations declared by the government Sunday are putting to an end the wave of demonstrations started by 6,000 striking schoolteachers.

Meanwhile, 2000 miners at the state-owned Huanuni tin mine, continue on strike demanding "re-grading" of tasks. Last week they took four hostages.

## Johnson Says He Avoided Hasty Retaliation In Latest Incident At Tonkin Gulf

WASHINGTON, September 22. (Reuter).—

PRESIDENT Johnson told a press conference Monday that he had avoided hasty action in dealing with last Friday's incident involving U.S. destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin.

The President said he had no coastline on the high seas. Their radar showed a group of ships. They fired a warning shot, the unidentified ships continued to come on at each side, the destroyers then fired on the craft and they disappeared.

The president said he had first learned of the incident about 9 a.m. (1300 GMT) last Friday, when he received flash information that the vessels were approaching the destroyers.

The State Department spokesman told a press conference later that he was unable to account for a Tass statement that three unidentified vessels had been sunk.

The spokesman said the U.S. was interested in obtaining all information on the incident, but he turned aside a reporter's suggestion that the U.S. ask the Soviet Union for further details of the Tass report.

The president explained that the incident took place during the hours of darkness. Under those circumstances the Washington authorities had to make a through study in a situation which could have had serious consequences, he added.

In describing last Friday's incident, in essence, repeated what the defence department stated on Saturday, Johnson said that the destroyer captains were operating in the dark 42 miles from the



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

SEPTEMBER 22, 1964

## Another Free Nation

Another nation—Malta—has joined the rank of free nations and we welcome its membership. The island with its 315,000 population has endured 164 years of foreign rule and domination and we hope that the country will be able to occupy its proper place among free nations and go ahead with its post-independence progress and development. The rioting which preceded the independence celebration at midnight, September 21, is said to be initiated by the Labour Party which opposes the influence of the Roman Catholic Church, which is sanctioned in the new constitution. The party also demands complete neutrality in foreign affairs and calls Britain's right to keep a base in Malta as "occupation". The government of Prime Minister Borg Olivier, on the other hand claims that a British subsidy of 140 million dollars in exchange for the right to the base is going to be Malta's main hope for economic survival. And furthermore, Olivier's government reportedly has expressed a desire to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

Now that Malta has emerged as a free nation, it will be seen to what extent the demands made by the opposition in regard to those most vital issues are going to find expression through public opinion. Indeed the question of existence of military bases in any country, especially after it has achieved independence, is an acute one not only causing tension within the country in question but also in the area and sometimes throughout the world.

It is hoped that the demands by the Labour Party of the island will be examined and it should be seen whether the people of the island are really in favour of maintaining foreign bases in their country. Also if the government in power is going to join a military pact the will of the majority has to be tested in order to avoid negative repercussions in the future.

Malta is one of the smallest nations which have attained independence so far. No doubt in order to survive as a free nation it has to have adequate and consistent sources of national income. To rely on the income from a foreign military

## Tass Releases Contents Of Khrushchov's Talk With Japanese Parliamentary Team

MOSCOW, Sept. 22, (Tass).—Nikita Khrushchov's talk with members of the Japanese parliamentary delegation, held here on September 15, has been published in Moscow.

Khrushchov said again that the USSR wants no war, "it will greatly endanger the life of millions of people and the fruits of the work and endeavours of many generations."

"War is not necessary for the welfare and happy life of the people," Khrushchov said. "I have in mind not wars of liberation but wars of aggression between states, world wars."

"A modern world war cannot bring victory or wealth to those who unleash it. The aggressor will suffer terrible calamities and devastation. It is simply a madness to unleash a modern thermo-nuclear war."

Of course, if a war is imposed upon us, we shall fight with all the forces and means at our disposal. And we have sufficiently powerful, I may say, unlimited means of warfare. If the aggressors start a war they will perish in it."

I had to spend the day yesterday inspecting new types of weapons. I stayed all day long with the military, with the scientists and engineers who work in this field. I did this because there are yet wolves in the world and one is compelled to have means to protect himself from them. This is why we are developing the most up-to-date means for the defence of our state, our people, means for defending international peace."

We are aware of the destructive power of this terrible weapon and we should like never to use it."

Khrushchov pointed out that the words that the atomic bomb is a paper tiger sound as a sacrifice to people who took part in wars.

People who speak thus "are playing irresponsibly with the destiny of people."

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR criticised Mao Tse Tung's pronouncements he made in a talk with a group of Japanese Socialists.

Mao Tse Tung calls himself a communist while the philosophy he propounded in the talk is alien to the working people, and cannot be the philosophy of a representative of the most progressive revolutionary teaching—Communism.

Mao Tse Tung's reasoning, Khrushchov said, is not to the establishment of correct, good relations between the two countries.

One cannot say that these hopes have been fully justified. During the past year it has been possible to discern symptoms that the original process of change has begun to stagnate, and, what is even worse, there is a suspicion that in some quarters this stagnation is part of a carefully planned policy. This is directly visible in the fact that disarmament is at a standstill, although it is without any doubt the key problem of war and peace. Any move in this issue or concerning it, serves as a barometer showing whether the world is moving towards smooth waters, or whether new storms are on the horizon.

Since the Conference in Belgrade the disarmament talks have progressed more auspiciously than previously. In this respect there has been a certain improvement in relations between the great powers, while the non-aligned countries through their representatives in Geneva, have truly done much to find elements for a platform against the will of the majority, however, will indeed be contradictory to basic principles of national sovereignty.

lations between the people and can bring no good to them. Criticising the "theory" of shortage of living space, Khrushchov pointed out that the density of population in West Germany was no higher than before the war. However, the Federal Republic of Germany has become one of the richest countries in Europe and even in the world. "This just goes to show that having even a comparatively small territory, but a high level of production, a developed industry, science and education, one can develop the productive forces and attain enough potential and living standards."

Of course, the size of territory is of a certain but not paramount significance.

"Now, given up-to-date means of annihilation, it is particularly dangerous, and, I would say, criminal to search for wealth through expanding 50 called 'lebensraum'."

Khrushchov repeated that the only way of reviving frontiers was negotiations. "This truth is not a discovery. It has been confirmed by history. I do not lay claim, in general to the role of prophet, solemnly uttering the truth, as some people do."

The head of the Soviet government emphasised that "if we are attacked we will defend our frontiers by all means at our disposal. The frontiers of the Soviet Union are sacred and he who would dare to violate them, will be given the most resolute rebuff by the people of the Soviet Union."

The head of government recalled that the territory of the Soviet Union, like that of other states, had taken shape historically.

"Territorial and national problems in the Soviet Union have been solved in conformity with the expression of the will of the peoples. We are speaking only for ourselves and are not going to interfere in the affairs of other states. In other words, the issues which arise between states with regard to frontiers can be settled only on the basis of mutual agreement between these states."

Khrushchov said: "let us not engage in incitement, but let the peoples themselves settle their destinies. This is precisely how disputed issues must be settled. One must respect the frontiers which exist. We are in favour of self-determination of the peoples."

The German question is not a national question but a socio-political one, Khrushchov said. One part of the German people are following the capitalist way

and the other is building socialism."

The controversy between the two German states develops precisely on the socio-political basis. The ruling circles of the Federal Republic of Germany want a united German state to help a capitalist basis. The German Democratic Republic, and her people want united Germany to be socialist.

Apparently this situation will so far continue there and the question will be settled by history. But it will not be unexpected for you if say that, as a communist, I believe that there will be a united Germany, a socialist Germany. When will it happen? I don't know. Who will settle this question? The Germans themselves must do it."

The Soviet Union would like to cooperate with the Japanese people still closer, Khrushchov declared.

Our social and political systems are different. But this is an internal matter of every nation. It is necessary to respect every nation and not interfere in its internal affairs enabling it to settle the question of the socio-political system of the state independently. Such are the principles of peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems."

Khrushchov declared that the USSR would hand the islands of Habomai and Shikotan over to Japan after a peace treaty is signed.

"However, there is no peace treaty so far," he said. Besides, the United States regards Okinawa and Japan proper as a strategic base in the struggle against the Soviet Union and against China.

"We do not want, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers stressed, to strengthen American imperialism through our concessions to Japan. If Americans withdraw from Japan now and free Okinawa and if a peace treaty was signed we would immediately send you a telegram: please come and get Habomai and Shikotan in accordance with the agreement reached between us. But this is not the case so far."

Khrushchov pointed out that these islands were of great strategic, defensive importance for the Soviet Union. "We take care of our security. We are not afraid of Japan and if America withdrew from the Japanese islands, other possibilities would then open and our relations would be better."

The same issue of Anis carried the third instalment of the article by Dr. Abdul Raof Haider under the headline "Economic Policy".

Now that we are cherishing lofty ideals for a better living we should all strive to discharge our social responsibilities well. Individual initiative should be developed among the people and we should not wait for the government to do everything for us. Strictly speaking, the developed countries of today are the result of their people's labour and initiative. In 1945 Germany was completely ruined as the result of the Second World War but through the untiring efforts of its energetic and hard-working people it stood back on its feet and regained its lost strength.

Every member of the Afghan nation should be of the opinion that the nation's wealth is theirs and the government is for their service. They should jointly work and move towards the national goals. They should cast off differences. A sense of cooperation and coordination emerge among all the public as well as private organisations. In the interest of economic development, it is the duty of the banks to bring monetary stability and keep stable the purchasing power of money, urged the article.

disarmament, as the basic issue of the present day, whose solution (Contd. on page 4)

## PRESS At a Glance

All the premier dailies carried the news and photos of signing ceremony of the new constitution which was approved by the Loya Jirga Saturday.

Yesterday's Anis had an article entitled Kingship and Dealing With People" by Mohammad Irshad president of the social guidance department in the Ministry of Press and Information. Commenting on the speech delivered by Prime Minister Mohammad Yousuf during the closing session of Loya Jirga, the article said that the Prime Minister in his speech touched upon a comprehensive, heartfelt, and a novel issue by saying "Kingship in our country is dealing with people".

Of course, we have called the King "the shadow of God," a manifestation of national unity, centre of social aspirations and repository of national ideals and the shelter for the poor and depressed.

But this is the first time we have heard that kingship in our country is the art of dealing with people, said the article. Our King, His Majesty Mohammad Zahir Shah, is indeed the best example of such a personality. He respects people's wishes and aspirations.

Proper treatment of people is the manifestation of real democracy and His Majesty the King has preserved this character throughout his life, said the article.

In fact, added the article, the secret of success and achievement of governments and states rests in public support and how to deal with people. Our beloved Sovereign is the guardian of religion and protector of independence, territorial integrity and the constitution on the one hand, and he is willing to find way in the hearts of his people on the other.

It is the desire of His Majesty the King that individual dignity be inviolate, social justice be attained and all be satisfied with their rights and lots.

Furthermore, His Majesty the King wants to see that the standard of living is balanced, and all enjoy a comfortable life.

It is on the basis of his ideals concluded the article that our national government considers itself today as the servant of the people but not their lord or master. This attitude is reflected in the five directives sent recently by Prime Minister Yousuf to all the governors.

The same issue of Anis carried the third instalment of the article by Dr. Abdul Raof Haider under the headline "Economic Policy". Now that we are cherishing lofty ideals for a better living we should all strive to discharge our social responsibilities well. Individual initiative should be developed among the people and we should not wait for the government to do everything for us.

Strictly speaking, the developed countries of today are the result of their people's labour and initiative. In 1945 Germany was completely ruined as the result of the Second World War but through the untiring efforts of its energetic and hard-working people it stood back on its feet and regained its lost strength.

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## Radio Afghanistan Programme

## TUESDAY

**I. English Programme:**  
3.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15225 kcs=  
19m band.  
**II. English Programme:**  
3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 115125 kcs=  
19m band.  
**Urdu Programme:**  
6.00-6.30 p.m. AST 4775 kcs=  
62m band.  
**III. English Programme:**  
1.30-7.00 p.m. AST 4775 kcs=  
62m band.  
**Russian Programme:**  
10.30-11.30 p.m. AST 4775 kcs=  
62m band.  
**Arabic Programme:**  
11.00-11.30 p.m. AST 11735 kcs=  
25m band.  
**French Programme:**  
1.30-12.00 midnight 15225 kcs=  
19m band.  
**German Programme:**  
10.00-10.30 p.m. AST 15225 kcs=  
25m 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**  
Karachi-Kandahar  
Arrival-1200  
Maimana-Mazar  
Arrival-1310  
Beirut-Tehran, Kandahar.  
Arrival-1315  
Kunduz.  
Arrival-1625  
Kabul, Mazar, Maimana.  
Departures. 0730  
Kabul-Kunduz  
Departure. 1400  
Kabul-Kandahar  
Departure. 1500  
**AEROFLOT**  
Moscow, Tashkent  
Arrival-0920  
Kabul-Tashkent, Moscow.  
Departure. 1140

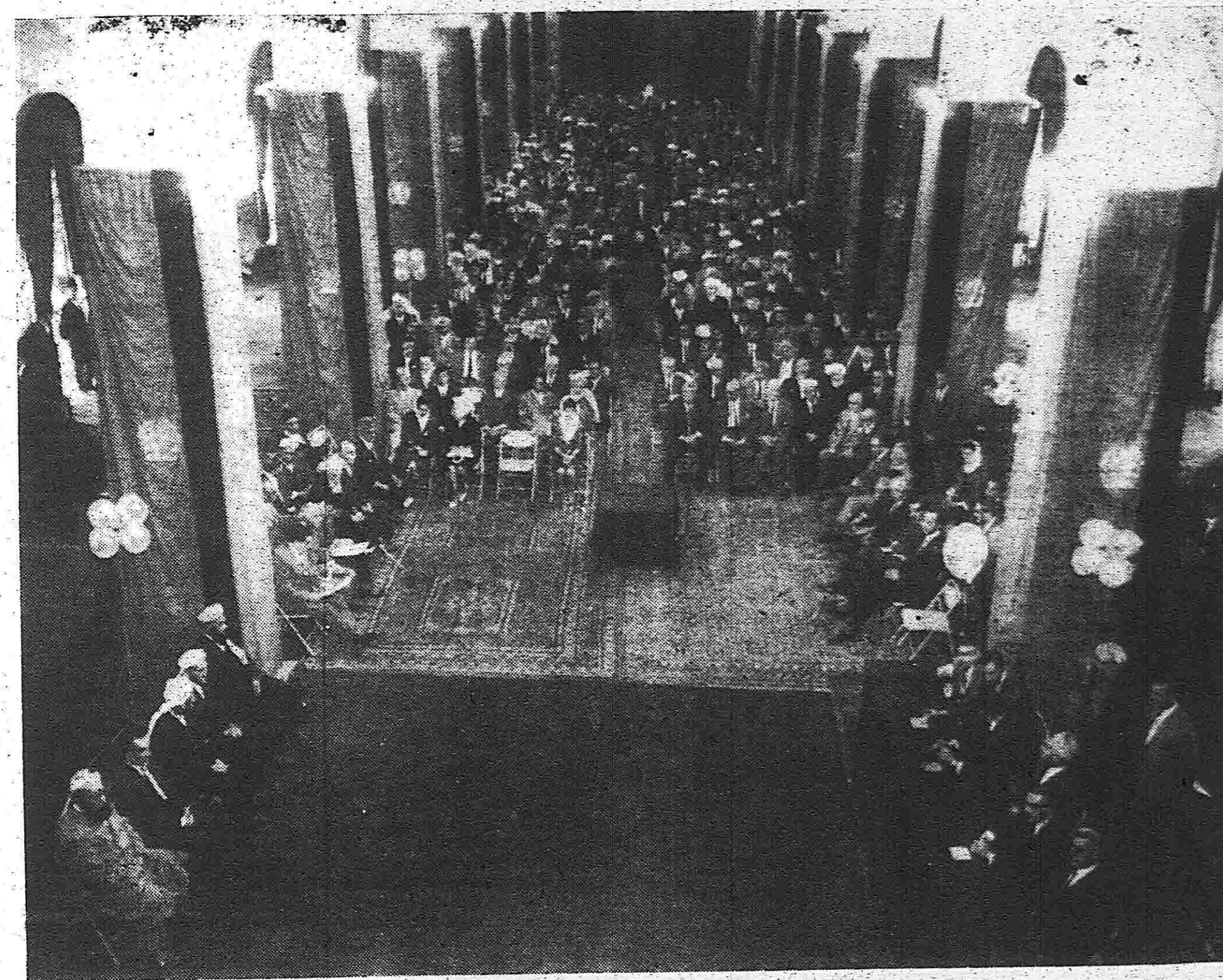
## Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122  
Police 20807-21122  
Traffic 20109-24041  
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  
Parwan Phone No. 20887  
Bakhtar Phone No. 22619  
Boo Ali Phone No. 23573  
Radio Afghanistan 20452

## Pharmacies

Abal Phone No 22743  
Afghan 22919  
Faryabi 20887  
Mortaza 20560  
Inayat 23908  
Aziz 24131  
Charter-Char 23871

## Loya Jirga Holds Final Session To Sign Constitution



This historic photograph was taken from the top of a 20-foot ladder to show the entire Loya Jirga at the final session Sunday when they signed their approval of the new Afghan constitution. In right foreground are members of the constitution committee. Supreme court members are in left foreground. Seated between the first two pillars on each side of the picture are members of the constitution advisory commission. On the front rows of the main seating section are members of the Senate and selective members of the Loya Jirga. Cabinet members, the acting chairman, and the Secretary are seated too close to the camera to be seen in this photograph.

## Planning Minister Reports:

## 71 P.C. Of Funds Estimated For Development

Assistance by the aforementioned friendly countries and interested organisations to Afghanistan has continued for some years and the volume of aid given to this country has also increased from year to year. The assistance offered without any strings tied to it is deeply appreciated by the government and people of Afghanistan. Since the country is in a state of development and while expenditures are increasing and recompense will take a long time, therefore Afghanistan looks forward to greater assistance on the part of friendly countries and international organisations in future. It must, however, be stated that although this assistance plays an important role in our country's development as compared to 65% come from our own people so that Afghanistan's resources and manpower may be utilised to the best possible advantage.

Of the total amount of expenditures, a sum of Af. 6,132,000,000 has been earmarked for development projects. This means that 71% of the funds will be spent on development as compared to 65% and 68% respectively in 1962 and 1963. Of the total amount of expenditures 24% will be spent upon mines and industries, 15% on agriculture and irrigation, 43% on transportation, 3% on telecommunications 10% on education and 5% on public health and other projects.

As a result of development and construction projects, which needed large amounts of local currency, a vast amount of money has been circulated in the market during the past two years. This has increased the purchasing power of the public with a consequent

increase in the demand for consumer goods. Since local products have not increased in a corresponding manner and industrial as well as agricultural production in the country, action taken in developing trade and increasing foreign currency reserves were aimed at promoting and strengthening local production. Estimates made predict a substantial increase in the volume of industrial, mineral and agricultural production in the country this year. It is expected that power-production will increase to 202,000,000 KWH, cotton piecegoods to 40,000,000 metres, cement to 143,000 tons, coal to 125,000 tons, salt to 34,000 tons, cotton to 127,800 tons and sugar-beet to 65,000 tons. Although accurate figures for other important agricultural products and livestock, especially in the case of wheat are not available, yet in view of the favourable climatic conditions, production in these fields is expected to be satisfactory. It must, however, be admitted that discrepancy between production and the needs of a growing population will continue to make foreign imports essential for some time to come.

## Ulbricht Back In E. Berlin After His Trip Abroad

EAST BERLIN, Sept. 21. (Reuters).—Herr Walter Ulbricht, the East German communist leader, returned here by air Sunday from Belgrade after a trip to Bulgaria and a one-day stay in Yugoslavia on the way back the East German news agency ADN said here.

In Belgrade, Herr Ulbricht conferred with President Tito of Yugoslavia. They exchanged opinions about "the improvement of Co-

operation between the two socialist countries." Tanjug, the Yugoslav news agency reported. The two leaders "considered an exchange of party and government delegations with the aim to further deepen mutual relations," Tanjug said, but gave no details.

## The Day They Signed The New Constitution

One by one they came and set their names on the great document.

One by one they stood as their names were called. One by one they came forward in the great hall, paused momentarily as they picked up the pen and affixed their approval.

The Uzbeks came and the Tajiks. The Pakhtuns and the Hazaras came, on by one, and having signed folded their hands and silently slipped away.

One by one the chairs emptied up their occupants and stood empty, yet fulfilled of nine-day historic service to mankind.

The delegates deemed reluctant to leave, somewhat nostalgic to part company with their brethren with whom they had shared a moment in history, a new chapter in the life of Afghanistan.

And now they return to their homes. To Nuristan they go, and Badakhshan and Nangarhar. To the Wakhan Valley and to Herat they go, one by one, back to their people to report on how it was the day they signed the constitution.



## Chinese Exhibition On Photography

KABUL, Sept. 22.—Mowlana Mohammad Shah Irshad, Chief of the Department of Social Guidance of the Ministry of Press and Information yesterday opened an exhibition of Chinese artists' photographs at the ministry.

The reception arranged on the occasion by Mr. Hao-Ting, Ambassador of China at the Court of Kabul was attended by high-ranking officials, local artists and scholars and some members of the Diplomatic Corps.

The photographs displayed are the work of photographers after establishment of the People's Republic of China; these depict natural scenery and different aspects of life and work in China. The pictures are full of artistic qualities.

Mr. Irshad in his opening speech referred to China's artistic heritage and described the photographs displayed as outstanding examples of the interest taken by the Chinese in the fine arts.

He hoped that such exhibitions would strengthen cultural relations between Afghanistan and China and expressed the hope that friendly relations between the two countries would be further developed.

The exhibition, arranged on the 5th floor of the Ministry of Press and Information will remain open to the public from 2 to 6 p.m. daily till September 27th.

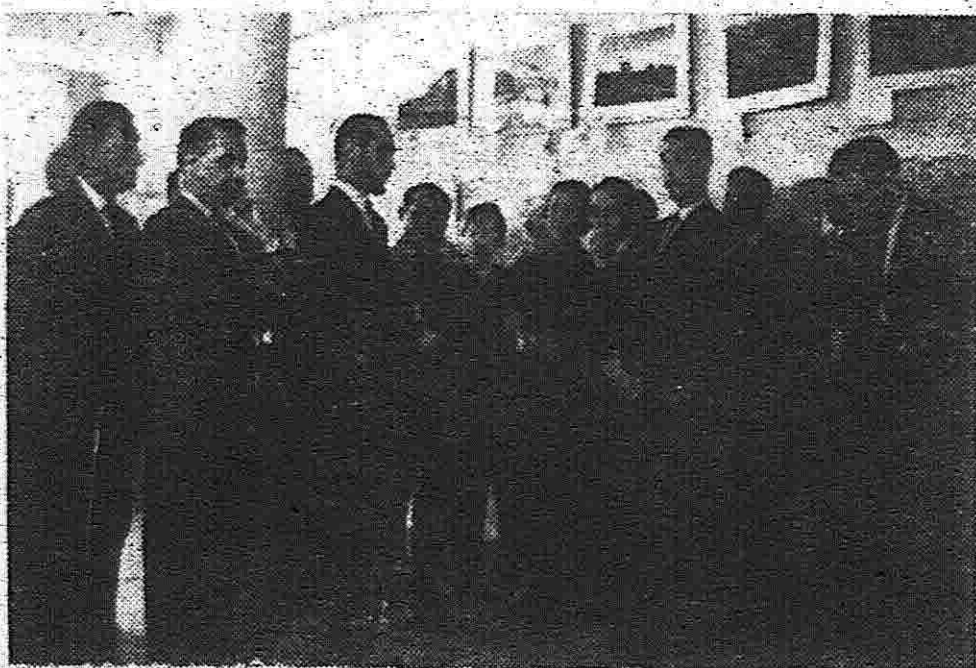
## Cairo Meeting

(Contd. from page 2)

must be sought on the widest possible political plane.

The Cairo Conference will certainly be followed by more intensive efforts and actions on the part of the increasing number of countries which are pursuing the policy of non-alignment. This is yet another reason why one should reflect in good time on measures to ensure the continuity and essential degree of harmony in their action. Such measures should include the establishing of a standing conference of foreign ministers, which would meet once or twice a year in order to consider jointly world trends and make recommendations to be submitted to heads of state and government. The main reason why this idea was not taken into consideration at the Belgrade meeting in 1961 was the wish of the participants not to aggravate by any move the reserved attitude of the unaligned, and to ignore the malicious insinuations that the joint emergence of the non-aligned states was some kind of third bloc or the setting up of a closed group. Since that time the reserve has disappeared and the insinuations come to naught. The policy of non-alignment has proved in practice that it promotes the ideas of universal equitable co-operation, and is a political conception whose aim is to encompass within itself all the countries of the world, aware that its objective—constructive co-existence among free and equal nations—can only be attained on the widest possible universal scale.

In their efforts to find solutions for key problems in the present-day world: general emancipation for the emerging countries, and general and complete disarmament, the gathering of statesmen in Cairo will confirm once again that the mission of the policy of non-alignment is inherent in that of the UN, as formulated in its Charter, and that the non-aligned states are the chief motive power guiding the world organisation towards the proper fulfilment of this mission. Through their campaign for including the principles of co-existence in the system of modern international law, and with their ideas and suggestions for the democratisation



Mr. Irshad, the President of Social Guidance (3rd from left) opening the Chinese photography exhibition yesterday in the Ministry of Press and Information building.

## USSR Disclaims Involvement In Mustard Gas Attack On West German Embassy Staff

BONN, September 22, (Reuter).—

THE Soviet Union Monday disclaimed responsibility for a mustard gas attack on a West German Foreign Ministry official in a monastery near Moscow on September 6.

The Soviet ambassador here,

Andrei Smirnov, told state Secretary Karl Carstens at the Foreign Ministry Monday Soviet authorities had "nothing to do" with the attack, informed sources here said last night.

At yesterday's meeting the State Secretary handed the ambassador an "urgent" German request for a "satisfactory reply" to the Federal government's protest of September 11, so far unanswered by the Soviets.

The source said the Bonn government had "taken note" of Smirnov's assertion but was not satisfied with it.

The ambassador was told the Federal government expects an assurance that efforts to clarify the matter are continuing and that those guilty will be punished. An expression of apology is also awaited, the sources said.

The sources added that the ambassador had given an assurance he would inform the Foreign office "as soon as he receives further details from Moscow."

In the attack, Foreign Ministry official Horst Schwirkmann suddenly felt a blow on his left thigh as he was attending a service with several members of the West German Embassy in Moscow at the Zagorsk Soviet orthodox monastery.

He found his trousers damp with a liquid, but it was some hours before he felt severe pains and an American Embassy doctor diagnosed chemical poisoning.

Schwirkmann was flown to Bonn, where he was Monday understood to be making good progress in the university hospital after being in "mortal danger" at one stage.

tion of the UN and for increasing the latter's effectiveness, the non-aligned states have shown their willingness to transform that body into a basic instrument for realising true co-existence, and a basic regulator of relations and life among nations under conditions of such co-existence. With such an approach to the key problems of the world, and to the life of the present-day international community the Cairo meeting will help to remove the last misunderstandings, and to avoid any further confusion concerning the policy of Bandung, or any other political action of a regional character. Campaigns which reflect authentic aspirations and trends in individual regions, aimed at correcting the present inequality, difficulties and uncertainties, are a valuable contribution to the efforts of the world in general and the non-aligned countries to put

## Work On 2 Logar Canals Complete

KABUL, Sept. 22.—Work on lining the Rahmatabad and Zaidabad canal in the first Rural Development Project in Logar, which was begun by the local inhabitants under the guidance of technicians of the project two months ago, ended yesterday.

The headworks of the canal have been built of permanent materials to a length of 266 metres.

It will irrigate a large tract of agricultural land, including orchards in Dehnow and Dashti-Saqqaba areas.

The ceremony, which was held on the occasion, was attended by Mr. Abdul Samad Bakshi, the acting deputy chief of the Rural Development Department, engineers and advisors to the Department, the deputy commissioner of Kulnagar district and a large number of the local citizens.

Mr. Bakshi lauded the efforts made by the people themselves to complete this important work and congratulated them on their success. He described it as a fine example of self-help.

## S. Vietnam Sliding Towards Collapse As Strikes Continue

SAIGON, September 22, (AP).—

SOUTH Vietnam appeared Monday to be sliding rapidly toward general collapse.

In Saigon, a general strike, in which Viet Cong elements are believed to have played an important role crippled communications and many city functions, such as port activity, power and water supplies and transportation.

In the coastal city of Qui Nhon, student demonstrators of two rival factions virtually took over, seizing the radio station and laying siege to the Province Chief in his house. Late reports indicated the siege had been lifted, but the situation was extremely tense.

an end to the policy of force and the right of the stronger, from whatever side such a policy may come, and irrespective of what pretexts are used to act on it. For such a policy is the source of the main difficulties and the cause of the dangers with which the countries of the world are faced in their efforts to bring about co-existence among equal, free and secure nations.

(From Yugoslav International Affairs)

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, Sept. 22.—Fakir Mohammad Baezi, Director of Vocational Education in the labour department of the Ministry of Mines and Industries left for the Soviet Union yesterday to attend the UN-sponsored international seminar on the role of industries in industrial development; the seminar was scheduled to open at Tashkent in the Uzbekistan SSR today.

The Seminar, which is being attended by delegates from 40 Asian, African and Latin American countries will last a fortnight.

KABUL, Sept. 22.—Mr. Sayyed Mohammad Siddiq Pirzadeh, an official of the Ministry of Agriculture has returned home after studying agricultural expansion in India for four years; he was granted an Indian Government scholarship.

KABUL, Sept. 22.—Professor Dr. Hirzerbruch, professor of mathematics at the University of Natural Science and Mathematics in Bonn, who is now in Kabul under the terms of the affiliation agreement between Kabul and Bonn universities, called on Dr. Hamed, President of Kabul University on Sunday.

They discussed matters relating to the future progress of the College of Science and Kabul University. Dr. Hussaini, Asst. Dean of the College and Dr. Pahl Chief of the Bonn University Team serving at the College of Science was also present.

KABUL, Sept. 21.—Mr. Samaie Madhosh, Acting President of the Department of Compilation in the Ministry of Education, who, on the invitation of Franklin Printing Institute, had gone to Iran a week ago, returned to Kabul yesterday.

Mr. Madhosh during his visit also visited educational institutes and printing plants and held discussions with the staff of Franklin Institute of Tehran about printing of school text books.

De Gaulle Arrives...

On Venezuela Visit

CARACAS, Sept. 22, (Reuter).—President de Gaulle arrived here by air from Guadeloupe Monday at the start of his 10-nation Latin-American tour, and stood bareheaded under a tropical sun to acknowledge the cheers of a crowd 5,000 strong.

Police stopped all traffic and kept unlookers off the road-way as President de Gaulle and President Raul Leoni and their wives drove 12 miles in a motorcade from the airport to the Beflagged city. The presidents' car was bullet-proof.

## AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. Russian film; **BICYCLISTS** with translation in Persian.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **SHAH SANUM AND GHARIB** with translation in Persian.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **THEY ARE OF SAME BLOOD** with translation in Persian.

## India To Buy Jets

## Tank, Helicopters From Soviet Union

NEW DELHI, Sept. 21, (Reuter).—India will buy Mig-21 jets, light tanks and helicopters from Soviet Union and is studying the possibility of purchasing a submarine, Defence Minister Yashwantrao Chavan said here Monday.

He later told a questioner in the upper house Soviet military aid could be used against China.

In his main statement to parliament he said Britain and U.S. have also offered to give India substantial aid for her five-year defence plan.

The government had accepted in principle a British government offer to provide financial assistance towards the reconstruction of the Mazagon docks in Bombay and the subsequent construction there of three frigates.

Negotiations for a loan agreement as also for a collaboration agreement with Vickers Limited were progressing, he said.

Agreement had been reached with Soviet Union for a plant to manufacture MIGs, and for the purchase of a certain number of MIG-21 aircraft and associated equipment he said. "Supplies under an August 1962 agreement and the present agreement would enable us to re-equip three of our fighter squadrons with MIG-21 aircraft", he said.

Military observers said they believed Mr. Chavan's statement meant the Soviet Union would supply a total of 48 MIG-21s.

The defence minister who recently visited the Soviet Union said the Soviet Union had also agreed to supply a number of light tanks and associated equipment.

The purchases of the MIGs, manufacturing plant and tanks would be paid for in Rupees which could be used by the Soviet government to buy goods and articles in India, according to existing arrangements, he said. A contract had also been concluded with the Soviet export organisation for the supply of 20 helicopters.

The Soviet authorities had provided Mr. Chavan and naval officers with facilities to watch the performance of naval craft, including a submarine, which they were able to supply to India.

"Technical details made available during this visit are under study. It may take some time before a decision is reached in the matter as apart from technical evaluation, the financial feasibility of making additional purchases would require review", Mr. Chavan said.

## ADVT.

## FRENCH CLUB

A dance party will be held at the French Club on Thursday September 24th, 1964, starting 9.30 p.m.

Please reserve your tables in advance at the French Club on Wednesday 23rd from 5:00 to 7:00 p.m.

## Piano Wanted

The Press Club is in need of a piano. Those who wish to supply may please inform the Press Club at Jeshan grounds.