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Kabul Times (October 17, 1964, vol. 3, no. 187)

Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER
Max. +19°C. Minimum +1°C.
Sun sets today at 5.23 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6.11 p.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear
—Forecast by Air Authority
Temperatures yesterday

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. 187

KABUL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1964. (MIZAN 25, 1343, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

No Change In U.S.S.R. Foreign Policy After Khrushchov Resigns Due To Reported Rift

WASHINGTON, October 17, (AP).—

AMBASSADOR Anatoly F. Dobrynin said at the White House Friday that the new Soviet government intends to maintain the established policy of "peaceful co-existence" and work for a further relaxation of tensions in the world.

Dobrynin gave this message to the posts and appointed Kosygin as Chairman of the Council of Ministers (Prime Minister).

The following official communique on the meeting of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, also, published Friday said according to Tass:

"The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union met on October 15 this year with Comrade A. I. Mikoyan, the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, in the chair.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. discussed the question of Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

"The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. granted the request of Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchov on his relief from the duties of Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. in view of his advanced age and deterioration of health.

The Presidium, appointing Kosygin as Prime Minister, released him from his duties as First Deputy Prime Minister, Tass said.

It added that the Presidium decrees relieving Khrushchov from his duties as Prime Minister and the appointment of Kosygin were adopted unanimously by the Presidium.

Members of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet warmly congratulated Kosygin on his appointment, Tass said.

Kosygin heartily thanked the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet for the confidence shown him and gave the assurance that he would do his utmost to discharge his duties, the agency added.

According to Reuters, several of Khrushchov's top advisers, including his son-in-law, have been sacked following his resignation and informed Moscow sources said last night that the ex-Premier had been accused of creating a personality cult around himself.

Soviet officials confirmed that Alexei Adzhubei, Khrushchov's son-in-law, was no longer Chief Editor of the government newspaper Izvestia, and that Mikhail Kharlamov, Chairman of the State Radio and Television committee, had also been dismissed.

Other authoritative sources confirmed that three members of Khrushchov's personal "brains trust" in his Kremlin office had been also dismissed.

Soviet officials said Pavel Satuykov, Editor of Pravda, was expected to be replaced when he returned at the weekend.

Usually reliable sources said Kharlamov had been replaced by Nikolai Mesyatsev, a party Central Committee official.

Tass, last night denied that Dmitry Goryunov, Director-General of the Agency, had been relieved of his post, as reported earlier.

Aleksei Vishnevsky, Deputy Director of Tass, called the Reuters office to deny the reports and said "he is still working. He is still at his desk."

The new Soviet Prime Minister, Alexei Kosygin, appeared at a

"The plenum of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee elected L. I. Brezhnev First Secretary of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee."

A meeting of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet with President Anastas Mikoyan in the chair, discussed the question of the premiership yesterday (Thursday) Tass announced.

The Presidium granted Khrushchov's request to be relieved of



His Majesty bestowing the Buzkashi cup to Jowzjan team.

Royal Audience

KABUL, Oct. 17.—An announcement from the Department of Royal Protocol says that His Majesty the King granted audience to the following during the week ending October 15th.

General Khan Mohammad, Minister of Defence, Mr. Noor Ahmed Etemadi, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Gul Pacha Ulfat, Chief of the Department of Tribal Affairs, Mr. Mohammad Kabir Lodin, Afghan Ambassador in New Delhi, Dr. Abdul Samad Hamid, President of Kabul University, Mr. Mohammad Wali Zalmi, Assistant to the Chief Editor of Isiah, Mr. Mohammad Omer Bulbuli-Afghan, Mr. Ghulam Nabi, son of the late Mulla Sahib of Chakoor, Haji Gulistan, Manager of the Buzkashi teams from Kataghan, and Haji Mohammad Mokim, Manager of the Buzkashi teams from Balkh. His Majesty also received in audience Professor Tucci, Leader of the Italian Archaeological Expedition and Dr. Hendrickson, Chief of the team of economic advisors from the Federal Republic of Germany.

Grand Buzkashi Game Marks His Majesty's Birthday

KABUL, October 17.—

THE grand Buzkashi match, held on His Majesty the King's birthday, took place at the Golf Course in Bagrami, near Kabul on Wednesday afternoon; the contest was watched by Their Majesties the King and Queen.

The contest, between teams of horsemen from the northern provinces, was also attended by Her Royal Highness Princess Bilquis, Their Royal Highnesses the Princess, His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, other members of the Royal Family, Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, Cabinet Ministers, high-ranking civil and military officials, Pakhtunistanis residing in Kabul, members of the Diplomatic Corps together with their wives and crowds of people from the capital and surrounding areas.

His Majesty the King arrived at the specially erected Royal Camp at 2.30 p.m., where, after taking the salute of a Guard of Honour, he was welcomed by the Prime Minister, the Cabinet Ministers and envoys of foreign countries.

The first match, between the team from Jowzjan Province and

a selected team from Samangan and Balkh provinces, was won by the Jowzjan team.

The second match between the selected team from Kataghan and the team from Faryab province ended in a draw.

At the end of the contest, His Majesty left the camp and after acknowledging the salute of the managers and members of the Buzkashi teams in the playground congratulated the winners.

The tournament ended at about 5.30 p.m.

On the occasion of His Majesty the King's birthday, students from different schools and the Women's Welfare Institute, presented to His Majesty a number of articles made by themselves; these included a wood-engraving of a scene showing a Buzkashi match, a scene of horsemanship during the reign of Kanishka and an embroidered piece by a student of the Women's Welfare Institute.

The presentation was made by Dr. Mohammad Anas, the Minister of Education at Gulkhana Palace on Wednesday.

His Majesty the King expressed his pleasure on the affection displayed by the students through the gifts and instructed the Minister of Education to convey his thanks to all students and officials of the Ministry of Education.

Also Iranian artists, who have come to Kabul to participate in His Majesty the King's 51st birthday celebrations gave a music performance at Kabul Nandary on Wednesday evening.

Those present included His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah and other Princes, His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, members of the Royal family, Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Court, Cabinet Ministers, high-ranking civil and military officials and members of the Diplomatic Corps, Mr. Sahar, the Director-General of Cultural Relations of the Ministry of Press and Information in a speech welcomed and thanked the Iranian visitors for associating themselves with the Afghan nation on this happy occasion and also referred to the

(Contd. on page 4)

China Explodes Atom Bomb; Proposes Nuclear Summit;

PEKING, October 17.—

THE People's Republic of China set off its first atomic explosion at 1.30 a.m. (AST) Friday and promptly called for a summit conference "of all the countries of the world to discuss the question of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons".

Within hours after the bomb's explosion, its political reverberations were heard around the world.

At United Nations headquarters, Reuters reports that China's first nuclear explosion, coming after the other momentous world developments of the past 24 hours, left diplomats bewildered and at a loss how to appraise the rapidly changing international situation.

A spokesman for Secretary-General U Thant acknowledged frankly that the UN chief had "to think about things for a while."

U Thant's first official reaction could not be expected to come until he holds a scheduled press conference on Tuesday, the spokesman said.

The Chinese nuclear test following the resignation of Khrush-

electoral defeat of Sir Alec Douglas-Home, British Prime Minister, so altered the international political picture that some diplomatic sources revived speculation about a postponement of the scheduled November 10 opening of the General Assembly.

Some diplomatic sources said the argument might be advanced that now China had become a nuclear power it was even more necessary she should be brought into the United Nations.

Delegates from countries which had voted against recognition of Peking in the U.N. in the past believed the explosion would not affect their position this year.

Mr. Narendra Singh, of India, said the Chinese entry to the nuclear club went against world

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(Contd. on page 4)

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KABUL TIMES

OCTOBER 17, 1964

Red Crescent Week

This week, starting from last Thursday, is being observed in this country as "Red Crescent" week, during which the aims and activities of this humanitarian organisation are being discussed in many gatherings throughout the country.

This institution in Afghanistan is a very young one. His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah who heads it, has done a lot to make the Afghan Red Crescent Society a successful enterprise and one is convinced of its bright future in helping the needy in this country.

Right now as one can see it, there are two functions performed by the Red Crescent Society in Afghanistan. One is to help those affected by natural catastrophes and the other is to help destitute individuals and families. While there is no doubt that the society has to prepare itself further to face all kinds of eventualities at times of natural catastrophes, its role as an institution in helping the needy is also as important and is permanently under the limelight.

There is no doubt that in order to perform its responsibilities effectively, the Red Crescent Society has to have sufficient funds and an effective organisation. We know that during the past few years both of these factors have been considered by the society. Its organisation has been revised with further improvements in this respect to come. Similarly, new ways and methods have been sought to increase the funds of the society.

While we are convinced that the present plans under execution by the society in these two respects are correct and proper to discharge the duties of the Red Crescent, it is at the same time to be understood that the aims and mission sought by this organisation are those which should serve at the same time as a guide in enlightening the public to become social-minded and do their best to serve the fallen members of the society. For the Red Crescent to go it alone and help all those in need is impossible.

Therefore it is appropriate to mention at this juncture that one of the greatest roles that the society can play is to gear its publicity and system of

Pravda Comments On New Soviet Changes; Paper Attacks Hair-Brained Scheming

MOSCOW, Oct. 17. (Tass).—In a leading article headlined "immutable Leninist general line of the CPSU" Pravda in its October 17 issue points out that the Soviet people's road to communism "has been determined by the general line, collectively worked out by the party at their 20, 21 and 22 congresses."

"The general line of the Leninist party is the immutable foundation of the successful building of communism in our country." The newspaper points out that the great cause of Communist construction has become the own cause of the entire Soviet people.

"This is an expression of the unbreakable unity between the party and the people, the solidarity of all the working people of our country in the struggle for the implementation of the Leninist general line of the party," Pravda says.

"The general line of the party in the sphere of foreign policy, Pravda says editorially, is the struggle for peace and international security, the application of the principle of peaceful co-existence between states with a different social order, advanced by V.I. Lenin."

Taking all measures to strengthen the defensive potential of the Soviet Union and to safeguard the security of the entire socialist community, the CPSU "regards it as its duty to do its utmost to safeguard the peaceful labour of the people, to avert a world thermonuclear war, to set a course towards a solution of international disputes through negotiation, to improve and develop the rela-

tions with all countries in the interests of peace, to develop international cooperation in the sphere of the economy, science and technology."

"The Soviet Union will continue strengthening the friendship and cooperation with the young sovereign states of Asia, Africa and Latin America."

"The CPSU and the entire Soviet people regard as their duty the development of fraternal relations with the socialist countries, extensive co-operation in all spheres of economic, socio-political and cultural life," Pravda says.

"The Communist party of the Soviet Union is most persistently fighting to strengthen the consolidation of unity and solidarity of the communist ranks on the foundation of the principles of proletarian internationalism, the historic documents, collectively worked out by the fraternal parties—the declaration of 1957, the statement of 1960. Our party, as hitherto, will pursue an active line for the convocation of an international meeting of all communist parties to discuss topical problems of the struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism, for the consolidation of the unity of the communist and labour movement, on the immutable principles of proletarian internationalism."

"The victories of our country in building a new society, the successes of its home and foreign policy are a result of the heroic labour of the Soviet people, of the tremendous organisational and educational activity of the Communist Party."

PRESS At a Glance

All Wednesday premier dailies carried the news of His Majesty the King's birthday together with his photos.

Similarly they devoted their editorials to commenting on the occasion.

In chapter II, said Islah editorial, the new constitution of Afghanistan which is being published in the press reads: "In Afghanistan the King personifies the sovereignty. The King is the protector of the sacred religion of Islam, the guardian of Afghanistan's independence and territorial integrity, the custodian of its constitution and the centre of its national unity."

According to our traditions which date back to over five thousand years the king has been regarded as the centre of national unity and inspiring source of all hopes and aspirations. Whenever the people find themselves in difficulty they resort to the wise deliberation, realistic views and broadmindedness of their king.

Under the wise leadership of His Majesty the King, our just and progressive Sovereign, the country's social as well as political conditions have greatly developed and changed in the interest of people's welfare in the last 30 years. The present economic situation of Afghanistan cannot be compared with 30 years ago. The last thirty year-period is the most brilliant chapter of the nation's history during which various development projects were carried out. The two five year economic development plans which were launched some eight years ago have had great impact on waking of people's aptitude and skill and provided the opportunity for our people to take firm and wide steps towards the building up of a healthy, strong, progressive and finally a democratic society.

In following its general course, the party has been irreconcilably and consistently opposed and continues to oppose the ideology and practice of personality cult which is alien to Marxism-Leninism, alien to the very nature of our socialist system," Pravda points out in its editorial.

In conclusion the editorial congratulated Their Majesties the King and Queen and the Royal family on the 51st anniversary of His Majesty's birth day and voiced hope that the country will take wider steps towards progress and development under his guidance.

All the premier dailies, Thursday commented editorially on "23rd of Mizan," the day when Afghanistan put an end to anarchic rule and disorder. They published the photos of His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah, the saviour of the country from the hands of reactionary elements.

During the 19th century and the first quarter of 20th century the Afghan nation stood the great tests of history. The great part of these tests constituted the direct attacks by foreign forces to endanger the independence and territorial integrity of Afghanistan. The second part of this period witnessed reactionary moves to halt the nation's development and national unity.

The 1928 tragic rebellion was a test which led the country to disorder and bloody fighting. This tragic event set before all our resources and threatened the independence and territorial integrity. But, fortunately, we witnessed the victory of our people who stood against the test and suppressed the rebels under the leadership of His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah and his brothers. With this move the Afghan nation once again proved its unity and joint efforts against subversive activities. This test made the Afghan nation stronger and more organised and brought better unity to the nation.

Such stages of development are not peculiar to the history of Afghanistan. We can cite the example of other nations' struggles in this connection. The victory and

The conference solemnly reaffirms the right of all peoples to adopt the form of government they consider best suited to their development.

The conference considers one cause of international tension lies in the problem of divided nations. It exhorts countries concerned to seek just and lasting solutions in order to achieve the unification of their territories by peaceful methods without outside interference or pressure. It considers that resort to threat or force can lead to no satisfactory settlement, cannot do otherwise than jeopardise international security.

Moreover they declare that it is the duty of states not to recognise any situation brought about by threat or use of force in violation of the provisions of the United Nations Charter.

(6) All states shall respect the

(To be concluded)

(Contd. on page 3)

Radio Afghanistan Programme

SATURDAY

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.

II. English Programme:
7.30-7.00 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

SUNDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-0920
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1245
Maimana-Mazar-Kabul
Arrival-1310
Kunduz-Kabul
Arrival-1625

DEPARTURE
Kabul-Mazar-Maimana
Departure-0730
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1045
Kabul-Kunduz
Departure-1400

IRANIAN AIRWAYS
Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-1000
Kabul-Tehran
Departure-1130

AEROFLOT
Moscow-Tashkent
Arrival-0955
C S A
Prague-Athens-Sofia
Arrival-1055

T M A
Beirut-Kabul
Arrival-1100

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20607-21122
Traffic 20189-20401
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
Radio Afghanistan 20452
Bakhtar Phone No. 22619

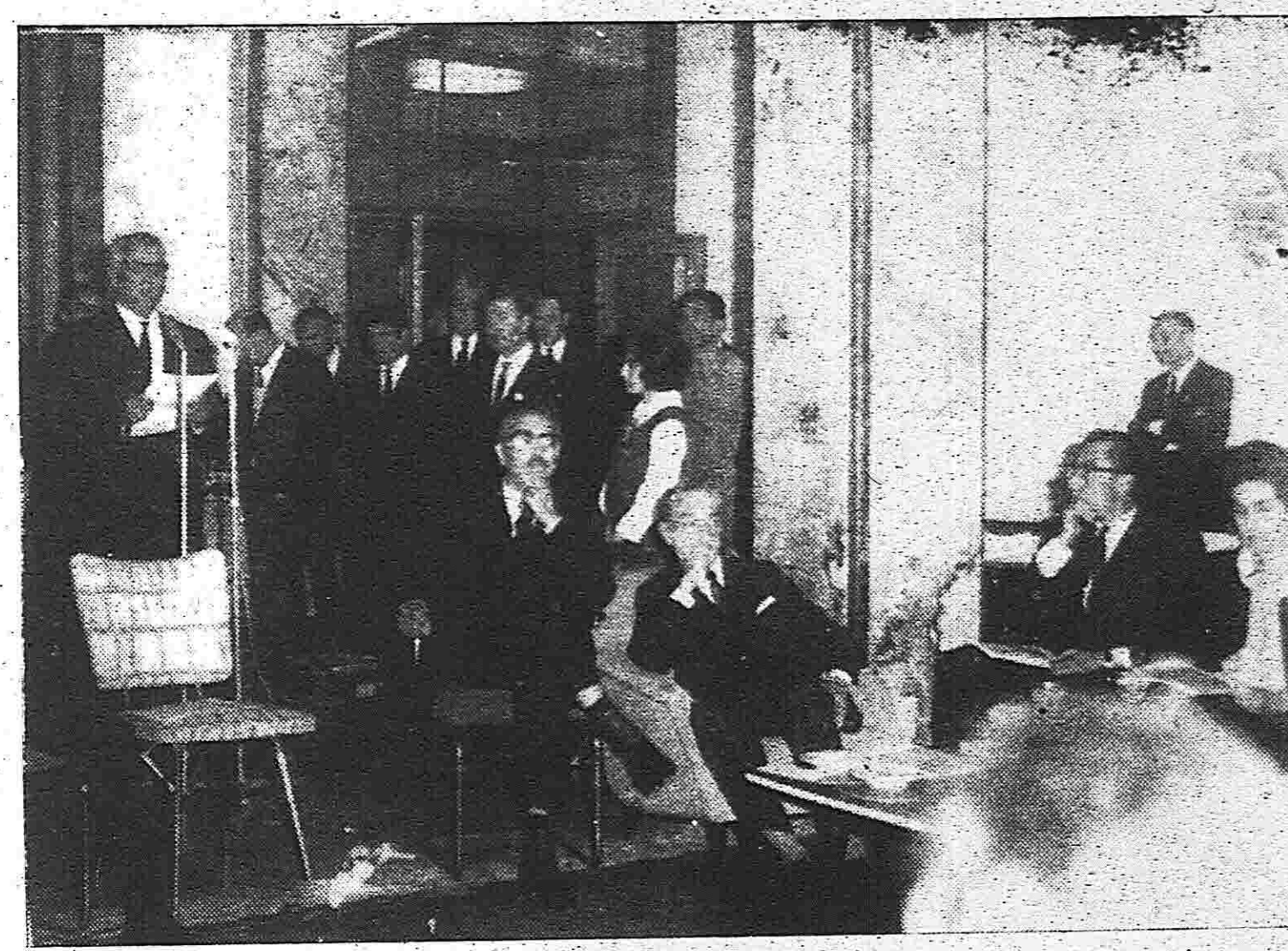
Pharmacies

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Maiwand Phone No. 24273

Naway Phone No. 20587

Red Crescent Society's Week Observed



KABUL, Oct. 17.—To celebrate the Red Crescent Week, the Afghan Red Crescent Society gave a dinner at Kabul Hotel on Thursday evening. Those present included His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, Her Royal Highness Princess Bilquis, their Royal Highnesses the other Princes, His

Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, Mr. Ali Mohammad, the Minister of Court, Dr. Abdul Zahir, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Public Health, certain Cabinet Ministers, and high-ranking government officials together with their wives. Professor Dr. Anwary, Advisor to the Society in an address of welcome presented

a report of the Society's activities during the past 12 months. Special publications on the Red Crescent Week were distributed among the guests and a joint music concert was given by Iranian and Afghan artists. A raffle was also held at the end of the function. Picture shows Dr. Anwary delivering his speech.

Premier Speech:

Disarmament Plan Must Be Universal

The achievement of the non-aligned countries at the present stage is not more than their determination to continue their efforts for the fulfillment of these purposes. Therefore it is more essential than ever for the conference to concentrate on its real objectives with full sense of responsibility and to do its jobs, not only in conditions of being seized by the thought that the eyes of the world are set on us, but also that in our deliberations, we have our eyes kept opened to the rest of the world, with a view to not allowing ourselves to deviate, in any manner, from our real objectives based solely on the interest of the world and the betterment of international situation as a whole.

It is here that I would like to emphasise that, in our understanding, it is our duty to keep in mind that we are not pursuing any of our aims, in any form of a camp or a bloc and that our deliberations are not aimed against anyone.

IMPORTANT ITEM
The most important item on our agenda is the review of the world situation, for the second time, in the light of recent developments. Our impartial evaluation of the world situation based on our independent judgement in the interest of peace should be accepted as the basis of the collective policy of the non-aligned nations.

It is by proving to the world that our mission is one of goodwill, that our actions are directed by reason, that our determination is our own that we can hope for the full understanding of our purposes and aims by other countries and our future strength and success in making a contribution to the solution of problems of a world in which we wish to live together in peace.

I must state also, that the nuclear armament race has created conditions which give increased importance to the role of International Law. It was the shock and horror of the Second World War which made the allies agree to the principles of Atlantic Charter

if disarmament itself is not unrealistic and impracticable, no positive measures should be considered by the great powers as idealistic or unrealistic.

The non-aligned countries have already made some contributions in this respect. But what needs more emphasis is the essentiality of decisive and immediate steps to be recommended and supported. The demands of the non-aligned countries therefore should be pursued collectively in the United Nations and its organs.

We would welcome the establishment of atom-free zones which, if continually extended, would lead us to an atom-free world.

There is no need to go into details of these problems. In this general statement, it is sufficient to say that the Afghan delegation will support clear recommendations, on behalf of this conference through the United Nations to the big powers on all aspects of disarmament.

This includes our interest in the consideration of the impact of disarmament on economic development, which is, in fact, related to the basic purpose of this conference, that is to say attainment of peace and progress for mankind.

If suggested, Afghanistan will support the idea of seeking the agreement of the big powers for the purpose of convening of an international conference on disarmament.

COLONIALISM
Effective and practical measures are to be considered for the termination of all forms of colonial and military occupations and the end of occupations of all territories by alien forces against the will of the people.

It is regrettable to see that colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism are still appearing on the agenda of all freedom and peace-loving gatherings although it has been recognised as the basis of all evils.

This evil is not only a threat to the dignity of man, but a persisting danger to peace itself. Afghanistan

Chinese A Bomb

(Contd. from page 1)

opinion.
The proposal for a summit conference on the destruction of nuclear weapons was not particularly significant. "The real danger to neighbouring countries including India is from China's conventional forces, not this golf-ball which has just been set off," he said.

The explosion of a nuclear device did not make a country a nuclear power overnight, he said. In Washington, President Johnson confirmed Friday that the People's Republic of China has exploded a "low-yield" nuclear test and declared, "its military significance should not be overestimated."

In a broadcast statement, Johnson asserted U.S. readiness to respond to any calls from the non-communist countries of Asia for help against threats or aggression—thus offering them reassurance in the face of China's emergency as a beginning nuclear power.

At the same time, Johnson declared that "the Chinese nuclear weapons programme is a tragedy for the Chinese people" because, he said, it diverts scarce resources needed in other fields of activity, and it must increase their sense of insecurity.

As far as the impact on the world generally is concerned, Johnson said that many years and much difficult effort will be required before the Chinese obtain a stockpile of nuclear weapons and a delivery capability.

The explosion gives "no reason to fear that it could lead to immediate danger of war," Johnson said.

Similarly, a British Foreign Office spokesman said in London that the Chinese explosion makes no immediate difference in the strategic balance between East and West.

"The Chinese may have a bomb at last—but they have still a long way to go before they find a means of delivery," he said.

U.S. experts estimate it will take from four to 10 years for the Chinese People's Republic to build as many as 30 atomic bombs.

Even then, these experts said Friday, the Chinese nuclear potential "will not be very big"—not hydrogen bombs like American thermonuclear weapons capable of unleashing the explosive power of up to 24 million tons of TNT.

The news agency, Tass, carried a one sentence report of the announcement, quoting the New China News Agency.

A Soviet official asked for comment, expressed surprise at first, but when told of the Tass report, he said that "we have no confirmation."

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PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2)

success achieved in the struggles and fights by Indians (the present people of Pakistan and India), the heroic nation of Algeria and other Arab nations, especially the people of U.A.R. resulted in better unity and further strength, pointed out the editorial.

nistan, after more than a century of continuous hot war in the defence of its own independence, has always supported the cause of all peoples and nations everywhere, and shall continue to do so. The implementation of the United Nations declaration of 1960, is still of great concern. The abolishment of colonialism cannot be complete until dependent territories achieve their freedom and the right of all peoples under alien domination to self-determination is recognised and respected.

(To be concluded)

Reaction On U.S.S.R. Changes

(To be continued)

Kremlin reception at night. Leonid Brezhnev, the new Communist party leader, was not present at the reception, in honour of visiting President Osvaldo Dorticos of Cuba. There was no explanation for his absence.

Informed sources said Khrushchov was accused at Wednesday's crucial meeting of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee of creating a cult of personality around himself, and of nepotism.

The sources said the 70-year-old Soviet statesman was also charged with poor strategy in the Sino-Soviet dispute and in conducting Soviet relations with foreign communist parties.

He was also blamed for failures in agricultural policy, they said.

Diplomats said they heard from communist sources that Khrushchov was out-voted at the Central Committee meeting, and that the policy-making body of about 170 members was far from unanimous.

The diplomats said Khrushchov was reported to have defended himself "at some length." They said he was planning to present a written statement of his case.

Commenting on the changes in Soviet Union President Johnson said Thursday night the replacement of Khrushchov may or may not be a sign of big turmoil or changes to come, but that the American people would remain steadfast.

He told a rally of the Liberal party in Madison Square Garden that there is a need for Americans to keep steady in their goals.

"We will be firm, but we will be restrained," he said. "We can meet any test but our quest is always for peace."

He said turmoil around the world would only increase the steadfastness of the American people.

"We must keep our eyes on the stars but our feet both of them, on the ground. We do not want to bury anyone anywhere and we do not intend to be buried ourselves."

After receiving Dobrynin, Johnson said in a statement that the message brought by Dobrynin stated the desire of the Soviet Union for steps toward a more solid conveyed His Majesty the King's peace. I told the Ambassador that I welcomed this assurance and that the Soviet government and all governments could rely on the determination of the United States to persevere steadfastly in its own proven determination to serve the cause of peace and international understanding.

"I reviewed the developments which have occurred in relations between the Soviet government and the West in recent years and expressed the purpose of the United States to continue in the quest for peace," Johnson said.

Just before proclaimed as a victor in British general elections Harold Wilson said in London that he knew Alexei Kosygin, whom he described as "very tough, very able, very efficient."

Wilson said in a British television interview that if Khrushchov's retirement had anything to do with his health "we will all be very sorry."

If he had been deposed in a palace revolution in the Kremlin or by a democratic vote "we will all want to know much more about the reasons."

Before leaving Rio de Janeiro for Paris, President Charles de Gaulle said in commenting on Khrushchov's resignation "sic transit gloriadmun" (thus passes glory in the world).

De Gaulle made the remark Thursday night to messenger Joseph Mes, Charge d'Affaires of the Vatican, at a reception.

According to AP, Chinese lea-

ders on Friday sent a message to new Soviet leaders and also congratulated the USSR on the successful launching of the Soviet spaceship "Voskhod."

An official New China News Agency broadcast monitored in Tokyo said the joint message was signed by party Chairman Mao, President Liu Shao-Chi, and Premier Chou en-Li.

The message was sent on the occasion of the election of Brezhnev as First Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party and Alexei Kosygin as Premier. It was also addressed to President Anastas I. Mikoyan.

The message said, "We, on behalf of the Chinese people, the Communist Party of China and the Chinese government, extend you our warm greetings."

"It is our sincere wish that the fraternal Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet government, will achieve new successes in their construction work in all fields and in the struggle for the defence of world peace."

According to Reuter, Albania which has consistently supported China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union said Friday Khrushchov had been dismissed because of his hostile attitude towards Peking. The comment came in a brief statement broadcast by the official Tirana radio and monitored in Vienna.

Wilson Forms His Cabinet After Narrowly Winning Over Conservatives In UK Elections

LONDON, October 17, (Reuter) —

BRITAIN'S Labour Party squeezed into power Friday with what seemed likely to be the smallest House of Commons majority in modern history after the tensest electoral battle for more than a decade.

Harold Wilson, the 48-year-old ex-grammar school boy who announced at the age of 10 he wanted to be Prime Minister, achieved his ambition and became the nation's youngest leader—70 years.

But he faced the stark arithmetic of the polls that his majority lead in the lower house may be as small as four, even fewer than the six-seat margin 14 years ago in Clement Attlee's second postwar labour government.

The precarious margin seemed almost certain to result in a new election within a matter of months.

The bleak prospect ahead was a continuous fight in parliament with the Conservatives maintaining massive pressure on the government and harrying it on every contentious issue.

The twin important news from eastern bloc in the last 24 hours—Khrushchov's replacement and the explosion of China's atomic device—were expected to be echoed at Westminster immediately after the new parliament meets on November 3.

Throughout the election campaign, the Conservative's outgoing Prime Minister, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, hammered home the argument that Britain must retain her independent nuclear deterrent in the face of China and France becoming nuclear powers.

Wilson has argued that China's explosion of an atom device does not by itself put her into the nuclear race because experts had forecast that it would take her 15 or 20 years to get an adequate delivery system.

The labour leader plans to visit Washington shortly to discuss with United States leaders his plans to pool Britain's nuclear arm in a new NATO arrangement.

President Johnson spoke to Wilson by telephone before leaving the White House to continue his own campaign tour. But no time, place, or date has been set for the proposed meeting of the

Ben Bella To Visit Afghanistan

KABUL, Oct. 17.—Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, during his recent stay in Cairo conveyed His Majesty the King's invitation to President Ahmed Ben Bella of Algeria to visit Afghanistan.

The invitation has been accepted by the Algerian President.

The date of Mr. Ben Bella's visit to Afghanistan will be announced in due course.

Iranian Artists

(Contd. from page 2)

friendship existing between the two countries.

Mr. Khalidi, Manager of the Iranian team in reply expressed his pleasure at being able to take part in His Majesty's birthday celebrations and thanked the people of Afghanistan and Afghan artistic circles for their warm and cordial hospitality.

KABUL, Oct. 17.—Mr. Carlton Stuart, Vice-President of the First National City Bank of New York arrived in Kabul on Wednesday morning for talks with financial authorities in Afghanistan.

He was received at the airport by Mr. Gul Ahmad Noor, Second Deputy Governor and Mr. Achakzai, Director-General of Studies and Research of D'Afghanistan Bank.

HRH Prince Ahmad Shah Opens Red Crescent Week

KABUL, October, 17.—

THE Red Crescent Week in Afghanistan began on Thursday. His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society broadcast a speech from Radio Afghanistan on Wednesday evening.

The programme for the Red Crescent Week includes speeches by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Public Health, the ministers of National Defence, Press and Information, Education, the Presidents of the Women's Society and the Children's Welfare Institute and the Advisor to the Society as also special meetings at the Military Academy, Kabul University and boys' and girls' high schools in which lectures and speeches on the Red Crescent Society's work and objectives will be read.

Music concerts and raffles will also be arranged on the occasion. His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah in his speech reminded the people that the International Red Cross and Red Crescent had rendered outstanding services to the peoples of the world over a period of one century and its mission of mercy has been performed during the war and when people suffered from any catastrophic event.

His Royal Highness said that the ideals of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent have always been those, which lead men toward peace and the attainment

Chinese A Bomb

(Contd. from page 3)

mation. Meanwhile, in Peking, the People's Republic of China issued an official statement regarding the explosion.

"China exploded an atom bomb at 15:00 hours on October 16, 1964, and thereby conducted successfully its first nuclear test," the statement said.

"This is a major achievement of the Chinese people in the struggle to increase their national defence capability and oppose the U.S. imperialist policy of nuclear blackmail and nuclear threats."

"To defend oneself is the inalienable right of every sovereign state. And to safeguard world peace is the common task of all peace-loving countries. China cannot remain idle and do nothing in the face of the ever-increasing nuclear threats posed by the United States. China is forced to conduct nuclear tests and develop nuclear weapons."

"The Chinese government has consistently advocated the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. Should this have been realised, China need not develop the nuclear weapon. But this position of ours has met the stubborn resistance of the U.S. imperialists."

"The Chinese government pointed out long ago that the treaty on the partial halting of nuclear testing by the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union in Moscow in July, 1963, was a big fraud to fool the people of the world, that it tried to consolidate the nuclear monopoly held by the three nuclear powers and tie up the hands and feet of all peace-loving countries, and that it not only did not decrease but had increased the nuclear threat of U.S. imperialism against the people of China and of the whole world."

The statement went on to berate the U.S. for continuing its un-

George Brown, 50, who will be First Secretary of State and Minister of Economic Affairs—in effect acting prime minister and economic "overlord".

James Callaghan, 52, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Herbert Bowden, 59, Lord President of the Council of leader of the House of Commons.

of all those values which uphold the dignity of man.

"Our Society", His Royal Highness stated, "as a part of this worldwide organisation has endeavoured to perform its mission of mercy in accordance with Islamic principles."

"We are happy to state that the efforts being made by the Afghan Red Crescent Society have met with the approval and support of our people."

His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah reminded the people that despite many difficulties last year the Afghan Red Crescent did its best to mitigate suffering. He went on to say that the Afghan Red Crescent Society was in a developing stage and could not meet the expectations of the people to the desired extent; it was, therefore, up to the public, he said, to support and strengthen it.

He thanked all, especially the educated youth of the country, the physicians and writers for the help and support given by them to the Society and expressed the hope that this cooperation would continue in future.

Buzkashi Game

There will be a Buzkashi game between the famous Jowzjan and Faryab (Maimana) teams in Chaman Ground. Tickets sell for Af. 30 and Af. 10.

Time: Sunday at 2:30 p.m.

derground testing, for stationing nuclear submarines in Japan, and for putting "nuclear weapons in the hands of the German revisionists through the so-called multi-lateral nuclear force."

"Nuclear weapons development by China is for defence and for protecting the Chinese people from the danger of the United States launching a nuclear war", the statement continued.

"The Chinese government hereby formally proposes to the governments of the world that a summit conference of all the governments of the world be convened to discuss the question of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, and that as a first step, the summit conference should reach an agreement to the effect that the nuclear powers and those nations which will soon become nuclear powers undertake not to use nuclear weapons, neither to use them against non-nuclear countries and nuclear-free zones, nor against each other."

This nuclear summit proposal was labeled a "smokescreen" by U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk. In a television broadcast from Washington last night, he called the Peking regime's summit conference "an attempt to meet the concerns of almost the entire rest of the world" arising from the announcement of its first nuclear test.

If the Chinese were interested in disarmament, he added, the first step they would take would be to stop their militancy and leave their neighbours alone.

Reports from some of these neighbours included a "strenuous protest" from Japan against China's detonation of an atomic device.

"The Japanese government as well as the people of Japan are at one in opposing all nuclear tests by any nation in any place", said Zenk Susuki, Chief Cabinet Secretary.

In New Delhi, Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri stated that the Chinese atom bomb is a danger and menace to mankind.