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Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures
Max. +5°C. Minimum -2°C.
Sun sets today at 5:20 a.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:44 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy.
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
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Hotel; Kabul Hotel; Share-
Naw near Park Cinema; Kabul
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VOL. III, NO. 277

KABUL, SUNDAY, JANUARY 31, 1965; (DALV 11, 1343, S.H.)

PRICE Af 2

Turkey Will Not Hesitate Resorting To Force On Cyprus As Final Solution: Chelikbash

KABUL, January 31.—

WHILE efforts to solve the Cyprus issue within the framework of the NATO alliance have not produced any tangible results, the fact that both Turkey and Greece are members of the alliance is an asset rather than a liability for the possible solution of the problem, Fethi Chelikbash, leader of a Turkish goodwill delegation now visiting Afghanistan said in a press conference yesterday.

Turkey will not hesitate to resort to military action as final resort to solve the Cyprus problem should every attempt for a peaceful settlement fail, Fethi added.

When asked to what extent Turkey supports Afghanistan's stand vis-a-vis the Pakistunistani problem, Chelikbash said although he was not fully acquainted with the details of the issue Turkey prefers such questions to be solved by amicable means and through peaceful negotiations.

Earlier in the day the delegation had met Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf to explain Turkey's stand on the Cyprus issue and also to deliver a letter by the Turkish President Cemal Gursel addressed to His Majesty the King who now is visiting eastern Afghanistan.

Chelikbash said he thanked the Prime Minister for Afghanistan's support of the Turkish stand on Cyprus.

Commenting on his talks with the Prime Minister, Chelikbash said matters relating to the further expansion of relations between the two countries were discussed during the meeting.

Chelikbash commented favourably on the fact that Afghanistan is following a policy of non-alignment but ruled out the possibility of Turkey switching to this policy in the foreseeable future.

Answering a question as regards the recent developments in Turko-Soviet relations, Chelikbash said both sides had wanted closer relations for many years. However in the past certain demands on the part of the USSR prevented any improvement in relations between the two countries.

Recently the Soviet Union has given assurances that no demands such as establishing bases on the Turkish soil will be made now or in the future.

The delegation also met the Minister of Justice Sayyed Shamsuddin Majrooh during the day.

Chelikbash, a former Professor of Economics and Minister of Industries, said Afghanistan has a bright future for becoming industrial since the essential economic infrastructure has been completed, and the country is rich in natural resources.

Answering a question he said in international gatherings not attended by Afghanistan, Turkey will render support to Afghanistan's stand in the same way as Afghanistan has supported Turkey.

In this connection he mentioned Afghanistan's support for the Turkish stand on the Cyprus issue in the Cairo Conference of non-aligned countries.

Turkey did not participate in that conference.

Former First Deputy Prime Minister Dies In USSR

MOSCOW, Jan. 31, (Reuter).—Frol Kozlov, former Soviet First Deputy Prime Minister, died yesterday, aged 56 the Soviet News Agency Tass reported.

Soviets Launch Earth Satellite To Explore Space

MOSCOW, Jan. 31.—A new artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-53, was launched in the Soviet Union yesterday.

The craft carries scientific instruments designed to continue space exploration under the programme announced by Tass on March 16, 1962.

The satellite has been put into orbit with the following parameters:

Initial period of revolution—98.7 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface 1,192 kilometres;

Minimum distance from the earth's surface 227 kilometres;

Inclination of the orbit to equatorial plane—48.8 degrees.

In addition to scientific instruments, the Sputnik carries a radio transmitter working on the frequencies of 20,005 and 90,022 megahertz, a radio system for the exact measurement of orbital elements, and a radio telemetric system for the transmission to earth of the readings of scientific instruments and information about the work of the satellite.

All the equipment in the sputnik is functioning normally. The telemetric information is processed at the coordinating and computing centre.

Mechanised Farm To Raise Citrus Fruit, Grain On Land Irrigated By Nangarhar Canal

KABUL, January 31.

THREE Thousand one hundred hectares of land irrigated by the Nangarhar Canal will be used to set up a mechanised farm.

The preliminary plan of the farm has been completed by the Techno-Prom-Export Company of the Soviet Union and submitted to the Ministry of Public Works.

The plan was endorsed by authorities concerned after a joint study and certain amendments made by the Ministries of Planning, Public Works and Agriculture.

Engineer Ahmad Ali Sakha, Director General of the Engineering Department in the Ministry of Public Works, told Bakhtar that 2374 hectares of the farm's land are sedimentary and 554 hectares are rocky and will have to be made suitable for cultivation.

In addition to levelling the land it is expected that the productivity of the farm will be raised. Over 62 per cent of the land is assigned to growing of citrus and olive trees and the other 37 per cent to the cultivation of grains used in industry, the engineer noted.

The expenditures for farm No.3

will be met in 17 years.

All the land covered by the farm is divided into four parts each with its own technical and administrative units. There is one central office supervising the technical as well as administrative affairs of the four units, he said.

The total number of permanent personnel and workers employed by the farm is 2600 and the population of the area including the families of the workers is 9600.

Living quarters, schools, hospital, cinema, silo, etc., are anticipated for the farm community.

The total area of land irrigated by the Nangarhar Canal is estimated at 31,450 hectares. A complete system of irrigation has been devised for the canal area. The engineering installations of this area are completed and since last month they have been operating on an experimental basis, he added.



Picture shows Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, at the centre with Fethi Chelikbash on his right and next to him is seen Ertugrul Akcha a member of the delegation. On the Prime Minister's left is Sabri Chaglayan another member of the delegation and next to him is seen the Turkish Ambassador Jamil Wafi. On the second row from right to left are Kiato Piry, First Secretary

of the Turkish Embassy and Dr. Rawan Farhadi, Director General of Political Affairs. The picture was taken after the delegation's meeting with Dr. Yousuf yesterday.

Soviet Premier To Visit N. Vietnam

MOSCOW, Jan. 31, (Reuter).—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin will pay a visit to North Vietnam in the near future, the Soviet News Agency Tass reports.

The Agency last night said the delegation will leave shortly for Hanoi. Kosygin will lead a delegation that include First Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily Kuznetsov, and Deputy Defence Minister Air Chief Marshal Konstanty Pershinin.

Tass said it had been officially announced in Moscow the visit would be made at the invitation of the North Vietnam government.

Tass revealed earlier this month that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko sent a letter to Suan Thui his North Vietnam counterpart on December 30, assuring North Vietnam of Soviet support in the face of aggressive actions, by the United States.

Malaysia Charges Indonesia Plans Military Action Soon

UNITED NATIONS, January 31, (AP).—

MALAYSIA told the Security Council in a letter published Saturday that Indonesia had massed 15,000-20,000 troops in Borneo and seemed to be planning "a large scale operation" as soon as the monsoon rains ended.

Ambassador Radhakrishna Ramani, Malaysia's representative sent the letter Friday to the Council President, Ambassador Liu Chieh of Formosa. He asked that it be circulated as an official document of the Council to inform the 11 Council members.

But he did not ask for a meeting.

Ramani alleged seven cases of Indonesian incursion or attack since his last similar letter January 7, three on the Malay peninsula and four in Borneo.

The letter said: "I am instructed by my government to bring to your notice that the Indonesian buildup particularly on the Borneo border continues unabated."

"The total number of Indonesian Borneo is estimated at between 15,000 and 20,000. Two brigades normally based on Java have been detected near the Sabah border where previously there used to be only two battalions."

Along the Sarawak-Sabha border alone the Indonesian troops number between 10,000 and 12,000. "My government regards this current buildup as a radical change in the pattern of military confrontation."

Ramani said President Sukarno's January denial that Indonesia might attack Malaysia was a deceptively conciliatory gesture, and Foreign Minister Subandrio said 48 hours later Indonesia had to continue armed landings "because the North Borneo people expected support."

Ministry Of Mines Starts Jalalabad Power Survey

KABUL, Jan. 31.—The survey for a power network for Jalalabad will be started by the Ministry of Mines and Industries this week. Out of the 11,000 kilowatts generated by the Daroonta power station 2,000 kilowatts have been appropriated to light Jalalabad.

In a meeting held between Mohammad Husain Masa, the Minister of Mines and Industries, and two Soviet engineers of the Techno-Export company Masa asked the Soviet engineers to study the power network project of Jalalabad and prepare a plan to implement the project.

American Envoy To Tanzania Recalled For Consultations

DAR ES SALAAM, Jan. 31, (Reuter).—The US embassy here said yesterday that their Ambassador William Leonha had been recalled to Washington for consultations following the expulsion two weeks ago of two US diplomats from Tanzania.

A statement also said the embassy held "a thorough inquiry" into government allegations that they engaged in subversive activities "and found no basis whatever of the allegation."

The two expelled men were Frank Hidgucci, Consul General in Zanzibar, and Robert Gordon, Counsellor, and Deputy Chief of Mission in Dar Es Salaam. They were given 24 hours to leave.

Yesterday's statement said "the government of the United Republic of Tanzania has declined to supply any evidence to substantiate the allegation and has also declined to join with the US government in a thorough investigation of the facts. In these circumstances the US government has recalled the ambassador for consultations."

Tanzania, West Germany Sign Investment Treaty

DAR ES SALAAM, Jan. 31, (Reuter).—Tanzania and West Germany yesterday signed a treaty of "encouragement and reciprocal protection of investments."

A government statement here said agreement on the treaty was negotiated in Bonn last month and the instruments of ratification would be exchanged there as soon as possible.

KABUL TIMES

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JANUARY 31, 1965

Turks And Cyprus

A Turkish delegation has been visiting this country to thank the government of Afghanistan for its support of Turkish-Cypriot rights and to explain the Turkish view of the Cyprus problem to Afghan authorities and to the public.

The Cyprus problem has been with us for a long time. First it was the war for freedom. In 1960 the island through the joint efforts of the Turkish and Greek communities was able to attain its independence. Then came hostility and antagonism between the Turkish and Greek communities of Cyprus who should have lived in peace and harmony.

By the very nature of the structure of Cypriot society, the delegates in Zurich and London who framed the treaties on Cyprus' freedom had to guarantee certain undeniable rights to the Turkish community on the island. But unfortunately the government of Archbishop Makarios has refused to accept Turks as equal partners in the country and there have been many cases of violation of their constitutional rights. This by itself has bred tension and clashes to which the government of Turkey on the basis of historical and ethnic ties cannot remain indifferent.

Afghanistan's position has been clear. The press in this country time and again urged the restoration of equal rights for the Turks on the island. The fact that their identity is being continuously ignored by the Greek Cypriot government and that there is a general lack of respect for their cultural background should cause concern and anxiety throughout the world.

To us—and, indeed it should be so to all justice loving people in the world—the case of Cyprus is one of trampling the rights of a people who have their own distinct identity and the Turkish support of this right is understandable because of their unbreakable ethnic ties with the Turks of the island.

Green Gold For Export

Mr. Nukta Chin and Mr. Khatak have previously dealt with the possibility of expanding our trade through the export of new commodities like marble, and another writer suggested also the export of frog legs and black hair. Of these, marble in my opinion can obtain a permanently steady and profitable market provided transport and other related problems can be satisfactorily solved.

Although frog legs and black hair also have a possibility of becoming a source of income, it is doubtful if these rather exotic and unusual commodities can take their place as profitable long-term export items.

Trade in frog legs depends on culinary and gastronomic tastes and only a special type is in demand. The sale of black hair depends on the capricious trends of current fashion. Further more it is possible that Italian girls whom Mr. Nukta Chin mentions as having stopped cutting their hair may in future due to a change in hair styles prefer short hair and once again export their luxurious tresses to beautify less fortunate women.

Nevertheless Mr. Nukta Chin's suggestions give one food for thought.

What I would like to suggest is the export of Afghanistan's numerous herbs and aromatic plants which can appropriately be called green gold. This item will not depend on changes in fashion or whims of taste. Herbs moreover are available in abundance. Though some quantities are being exported, so far little has been done to take full advantage of this natural wealth of the country.

Afghanistan produces a wide variety of medicinal herbs, aromatic plants and spices in various parts of the country. Some of the better known ones include asa-

foetida, ephedra, caraway, brugmansia, crinoid, fennel, fennelwort, thyme, tragacanth gum, wormwood, rose petals, licorice, deadly nightshade and dill.

These herbs are used in various ways. For example, the viscous material from asafetida (of which sizeable quantities are exported to India, Pakistan, Singapore and China) is used as medicine, insecticide and in condiments.

Likewise, the green leaves of the ephedra plant are used in medicine for making ephedrine-hydrochloride, the caraway seed is used as a flavouring agent in bread, cakes and cheese. The leaves and seeds of brugmansia are used in producing sedatives and narcotics.

The dried flower spikes of hyssop are used in medicine as a stimulant and expectorant and also in the manufacture of textiles. Wormwood is utilized in medicine and liquor the end product being absinthe.

The white milky juices from the poppy is used in medicine as a narcotic in the form of morphia. Shoot-leaves from spearmint, thyme and peppermint are used in the manufacture of medicine, sweets, perfume, and liquors, the leaves of dill (badian) are used in soups, sauces, etc. while the seeds of carminative and stimulant are used in curry powders.

We could go on and on in describing an almost inexhaustible list of Afghan herbs, aromatic plants and spices, but it will suffice to say that only a portion of these herbs are exploitable for trade purposes and even then quite inadequately in the raw state without proper processing and with a great amount of waste.

Thus Afghanistan does not derive the maximum benefit from these highly valued products. On

the other hand, many other important herbs such as deadly night shade (atrophelladonna or kottal) is a herb of great economic importance and one which is used in the manufacture of drugs to relieve spasms.

This drug grows in the eastern provinces in wild state but no effort has been made to cultivate it. The same could be said of the herb brugmansia (datura metelides or datura) which also grows profusely in the eastern province and if cultivated and processed could bring large profit to the local population. The present world market price for datura leaves is about 30 dollars per ton.

Another important point and one that needs to be stressed is the fact that in order to maximize profits and obtain the ultimate exploitation of medicinal plants it is necessary to recover the high valued products. At present a big percentage of the profits of the various herbs and plants that are exported go to foreign processors, since they are exported from Afghanistan in the raw state. Although the process of extraction for most of the various end products of medicinal and aromatic herbs is intricate and requires costly equipment and machinery, in view of the fact that it would in the future bring in a vast amount of badly needed foreign exchange it is advisable for the authorities concerned to look into the possibilities of starting such an industry.

For the present, however, through mass education of the rural population in the methods of cultivating, collecting and marketing Afghanistan's valuable medicinal herbs and plants, many of which are presently being ignored, it is possible within a short time to double or triple the revenue obtained from these lowly but precious herbs.

nate what was done in the House already is under way, with Secretary of State Dean Rusk carrying the ball for the administration. He appears to be fighting an uphill battle for there is considerable sentiment in the Senate to stop aid to countries who as Senator Frank J. Lausche, Democrat-Ohio, put it Thursday—block aid to those who are "slapping us in the face".

The view the administration would like to see circulated can be summarized as follows:

—Though US food aid to the UAR is substantial and estimated to cover 25 per cent of Cairo's grain needs it is dwarfed by East bloc assistance. The Soviet aid, including impressive military assistance, likely is more important to the UAR than food.

—The food the UAR receives from the United States is not a grant but is paid for, in local currency.

—Depriving the UAR of the food would hurt it but by no means to such an extent that the country would be forced to beg for it.

—Should the Senate side with the House, turning a deaf ear to the administration some other country will replace the United States as a supplier of food.

The arguments that the United States is more vulnerable than the UAR should relations move from bad to worse, are as follows:

—The UAR is the strongest country in the Arab world and its voice is decisive in determining Arab policy in the Middle East powder keg.

—That although the UAR rails at Israel and, with the aid of Cer-

PRESS

Both Islah and Anis yesterday carried leading articles on the Cyprus issue.

Anis dealt with the nature of the problem first. It said in 1959 when the three interested parties—Britain, Turkey and Greece—came to an agreement on Cyprus and the island's constitution was adopted everything began to look normal.

But this period of tranquility in Cyprus in fact resembled the quietness which precedes a storm. The government of Makarios did not pay any attention to meeting its commitments in regard to the rights of the Turkish minority on the island of Cyprus. The Archbishop in fact concentrated on undermining the Turkish minority and dissolving it among the Greek islanders.

In the fighting that ensued between the two communities the Turkish Cypriots suffered most. The paper said, the greatest obstacle towards dissolving the Turkish community was the Cyprus constitution which guaranteed the minority rights. Last year Makarios came out openly for abrogation of the constitution. This led to unrest and an intensification of fighting between the two communities. This was not tolerable for Turkey; therefore it came out to support and defend the rights of the minority Turkish Cypriots.

The question of Cyprus once again became an important problem. The fact is, continued the editorial, that the Turkish Cypriots have been recognised as distinct communities for many years and even during the British domination over the island they had certain privileges.

It tries to undermine the historic rights and distinct culture of the Turkish Cypriots and ignore the former agreements, the United Nations decisions and the constitution, the question of Cyprus will not be solved but on the contrary it will further deteriorate.

The government of Turkey expects interested parties will hold discussions for the solution of the problem so that a way may be found through the conciliatory efforts of the United Nations and friendly countries. At a time when the world is trying to solve all the problems through peaceful negotiations, the stand adopted by the Turkish government is a sensible one.

Resorting to any other means to solve the Cyprus problem is not only very dangerous but is also contrary to the wishes and aspirations of the peoples of the world. We hope, concluded the editorial, that the government of Makarios will adopt a positive attitude toward the expectations of the Turkish government to solve the problem peacefully.

An article by Ghulam Sakhi Rustami criticising some of the administrative practices in this country also appeared in yesterday's Anis. Officially the winter starts on December sixth. This means that there will be no fuel for the stores or the central heating system until that date even though the weather may get cold much earlier. The system, said the article, was adopted a long time ago and without any real sound basis and therefore should be abandoned. Fuel should be made available to office stores when the temperature falls below a certain point, advocated the article.

MOSCOW, Jan. 31.—Dr. Zahir Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Public Health, met with Alexei Kosygin, the Soviet Prime Minister yesterday.

Dr. Abdul Zahir is now in Moscow for a medical check up.

AFGHAN DRESSES REPRESENT TWENTY ONE REGIONS

Women's Volunteer Committee's First Costume Exhibition

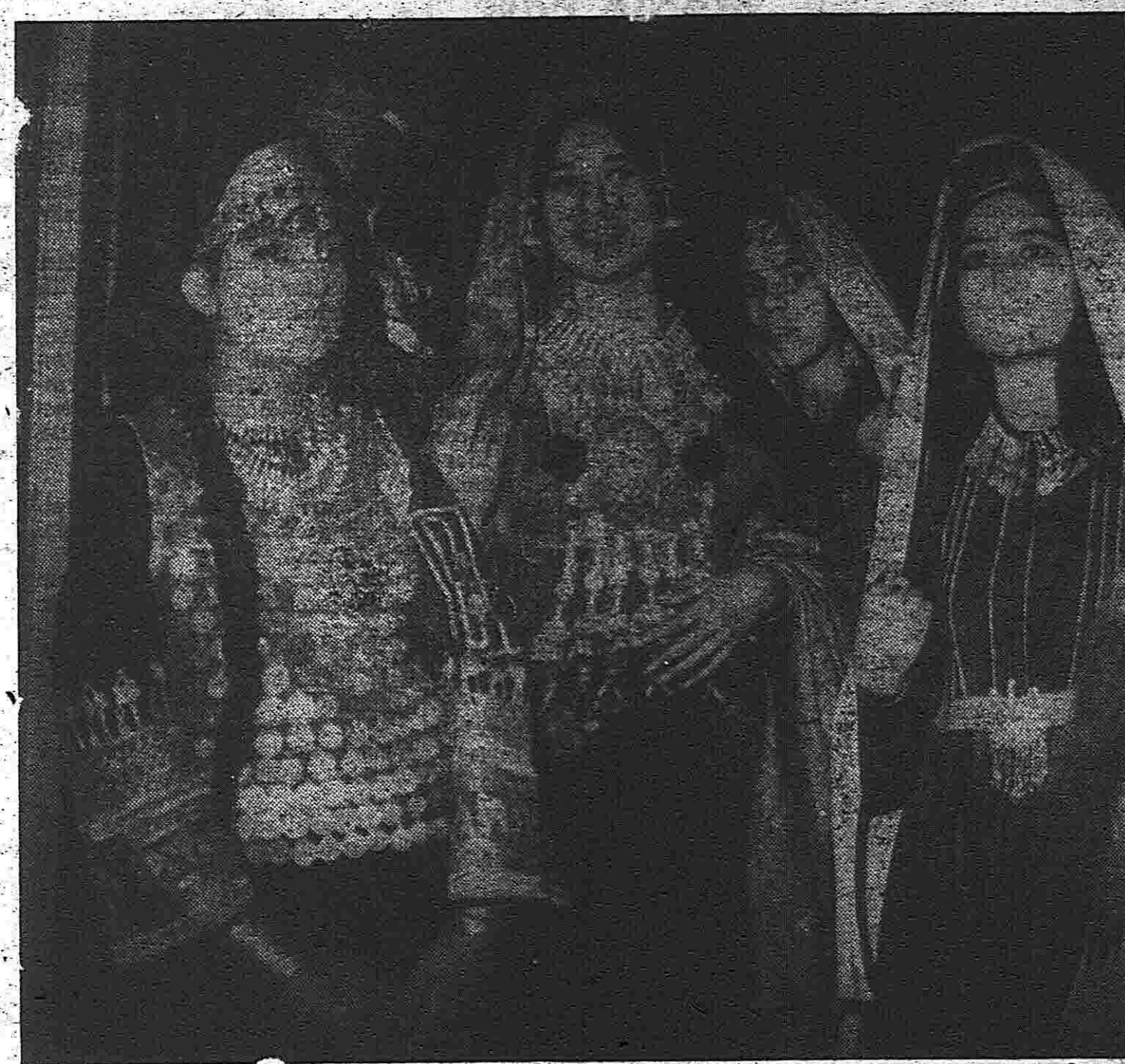
A panorama of Afghan dresses from 21 regions fascinated the capacity crowd at the Women's Volunteer Committee's first costume exhibition last Tuesday night at the Kabul Hotel.

The dresses ranged from the stunning green, pink and gold wedding dress from Ghazni which was completely embroidered by hand to the more simple Kandahar outfit made from white embroidered Afghan silk and worn with a green veil.

Most of the costumes came from private collections, notably that of Her Royal Highness Princess Bilquis who was the guiding spirit behind the exhibition.

A newsreel film was made of the exhibition and Faiz M. Khairzade, Director of the Institute of Fine and Performing Arts, plans to make a catalogue from pictures taken during the fashion show and also write a magazine article to introduce these dresses to the fashion worlds of Europe and the United States. Some of the styles, he feels, might be adapted for present-day women's clothes.

The Women's Volunteer Committee was so well satisfied with the response to this first effort that they plan another exhibition for the summer to allow the men as well as women to see the costumes.



These three are modelling costumes popular in Jalalabad, Karabagh (Ghazni) and Panjsher respectively from left to right.

The Jalalabad costume worn by Miss Kandy is made of fine red silk. The bodice is decorated with silver coins and pawns, (metal bangles). The sleeves are adorned with silver and gold threads. The necklace she is wearing is locally known as 'chamkani'. The

silver headwear decorating her forehead is called motique. The dress is worn together with lots of silver rings on the fingers as can be seen in the picture.

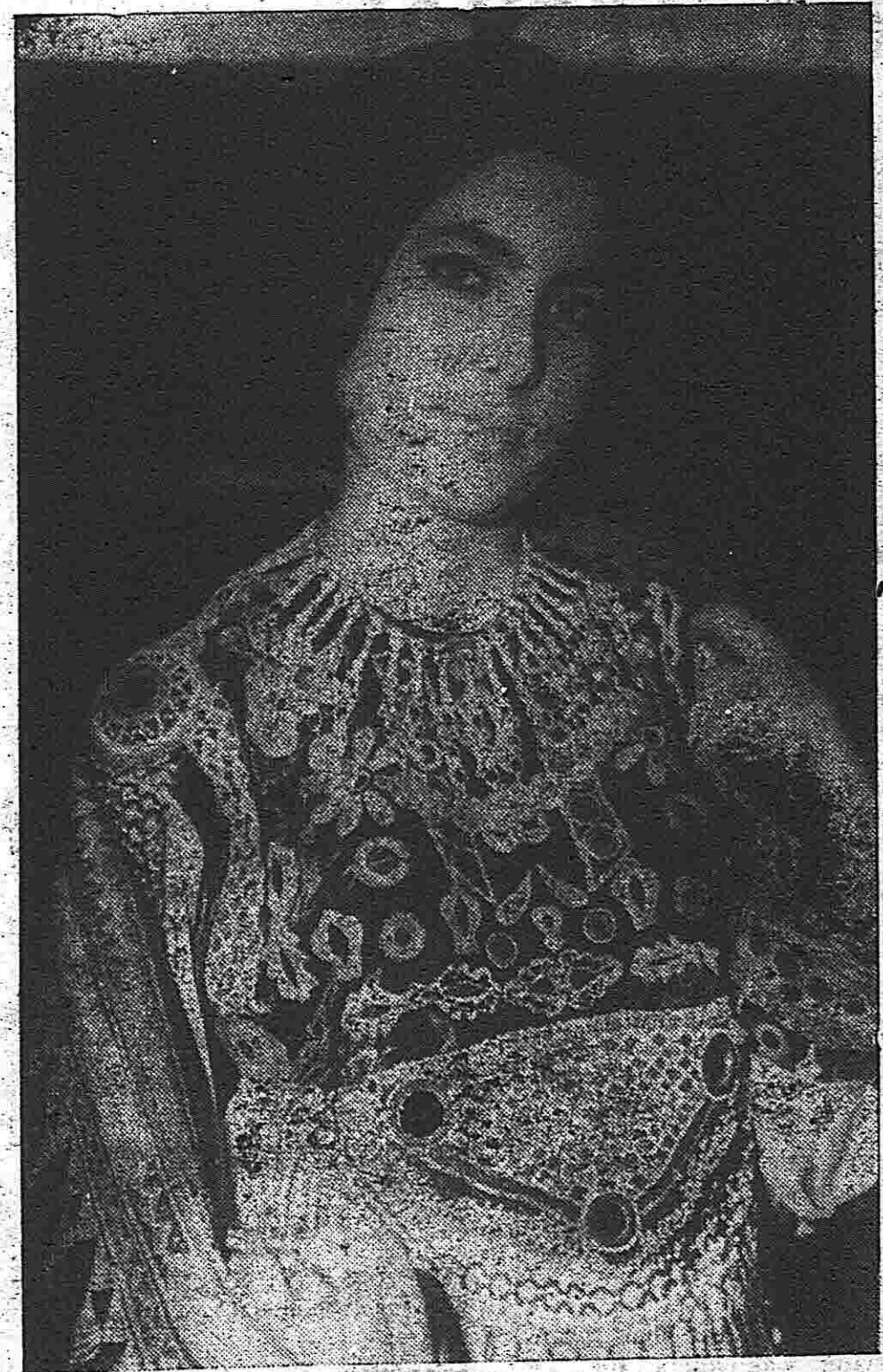
The Karabagh dress is also made of a special silk called 'kanawez' with an intricate embroidery work locally known as 'waldozi'. The blouse is adorned with small pieces of mirror sewn on background of silver and gold thread needle

work. Interesting pieces of silver decorations are hanging loose on the blouse. The silk mantilla is decorated with special needle work called 'waldozi'. The model's hair is decorated with golden tassels. The model is Miss Hasina Baki.

The Panjsher garment is made from green kanawez. The blouse is adorned with a special golden ribbon called 'lals chirma'. The model,

This is a dress popular in Andro Tarak. It is made of a local silk material. Small mirrors decorate the blouse. The mantilla is of striped silk. The model is Miss Soria Amir.

Miss Zohra, is wearing the jewelry which goes with the garment—and also a silver necklace.



This garment is worn in Kunduz (northern Afghanistan). It is made of black poplin. The front of the dress is decorated with inlaid lace. The front part of the semi-circular mantilla carries an intricate piece of needle work. Coloured beads decorate the front of the dress. The model is Miss Najma Sidiki.



These four young ladies are modelling dress popular in Shiber (northern Afghanistan) Jalalabad, a village wedding gown, and a special garment worn in Andkhoy (Northern Afghanistan) respectively from left to right.

Miss Laila Shokoor is modelling the Shiber garment

made of black silk. The blouse is decorated with silver tassels. The skirt is made of special printed material.

The Jalalabad costume which is made of green satin and decorated with metal bangles is modelled by Miss Kandi.

The village wedding gown is made of gold threaded

material. The trousers are made of satin. The model Miss Latifa Aziz Seraj is also wearing a pair of beautifully designed ankle bracelets.

The Andkhoy garment modelled by Miss Fatima is from plain cotton. It consists of a short blouse and baggy cotton trousers.

Tabibi Emphasises Importance Of UN In University Talk

KABUL, Jan. 31.—The United Nations and international law, in the present era, in which the big powers have horrible and destructive weapons at hand, are of paramount importance, and it is a must for every nation, big or small, to support and stand by the implementation of the rights and principles of the Charter, Abdul Hakim Tabibi, former counsellor to the Afghan delegation at the United Nations said yesterday in a speech.

Explaining the subject of diplomacy and the role of diplomacy in the international organisations Dr. Tabibi speaking at a winter course for teachers at Kabul University said diplomacy is a dynamic social science and it is an important means of publicity, defence of interests and achieving economic gains for the underdeveloped nations.

He distinguished classic diplomacy, led by ministries of foreign affairs and embassies, and open diplomacy or parliamentary diplomacy. After stressing the virtues of parliamentary diplomacy he said one good example of open diplomacy is the United Nations and its specialised agencies.

He also explained the role of efficient diplomats in better publicising their countries and making political gains for them by giving historical examples.

Dr. Tabibi, who has served as chairman, Technical Assistance Committee, Chairman, Executive Board, UNICEF, and who at present is a member of the UN Commission for International Law, said that Afghanistan's policy based on non-alignment and free judgement on international issues. Referring to the relations between Afghanistan and the UN he said Afghanistan was admitted as the first peace-loving nation in the UN after the second world war.

Afghanistan is more interested in the success of the UN than the League of Nations on the ground that the UN has given greater significance to the economic as well as social problems of nations than the League of Nations.

During its membership in the United Nations and its specialised agencies Afghanistan has supported all decisions taken to promote social and economic standards of the underdeveloped nations and measures contributing to disarmament.

Likewise Afghanistan has given its support to resolutions on the independence of territories and made great strides to promote international understanding and cooperation.

South Vietnamese Send Protest To Head Of Cambodia

SAIGON, Jan. 31. (Reuter).—South Vietnam today protested strongly against alleged collusion between Cambodia and the Viet Cong guerrillas.

In a statement, the Saigon government warned Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian head of State, against the consequences of pursuing a policy of openly supporting "communist aggression and subversion" against South Vietnam.

The statement made allegations of collusion between the Prince, North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front political arm of the guerrillas in South Vietnam.

The government protested specifically against a forthcoming Indo-Chinese Peoples' Conference in the Cambodian capital of Phnompenh to be attended by representatives of "patriotic movements" in Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam, including the national liberation front. A preparatory meeting is to be held in Phnompenh next month.

The government said the proposed delegates to the conference

U.N. Sends Mission To Study Situation In The Middle East

UNITED NATIONS, New York, January 31, (Reuter).—U Thant, the Secretary-General, yesterday announced that he was sending a special mission to investigate recent outbreaks of firing and the deteriorating situation along the border between Jordan and Israel.

They will try to find means to avoid a recurrence of recent incidents after an on-the-spot study of the situation on both sides of the border.

Yemeni Front Says UAR Used Poison Gas On Tribesmen

ADEN, Jan. 31. (Reuter).—A statement issued by the "popular Yemeni front" here last night alleges that Egyptians last week dropped poison gas bombs on rebellious tribesmen in the Al Aroush area in Kholan east of Sanaa.

The statement did not mention casualties.

The statement condemned these "criminal actions" and appealed to Arab and world governments to send representatives to observe what it described as "crimes and inhuman actions" in Yemen.

A spokesman for the front, Ali Abdul Azibnal Nasr, former Mayor of Hodeida and member of the Consultative Council, alleged that Egyptians had also used heavy bombs and incendiary rockets against the Arab tribe, when it rebelled because of "Egyptian aggressions and the ignoble high handedness of republican officials".

He said the front and many tribes supported the Arab tribe in their struggle for the "right of self-determination".

The "popular Yemeni front" consists of a group of ten prominent Yemeni republicans claiming to represent a popular movement in Yemen. Members of the front have recently been touring Arab countries.

Earlier this week a Royalist Yemeni representative here claiming that Egyptians had dropped poison gas bombs on the Arab tribe killing 260 people.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Jan. 31.—At a condolence meeting held in the Grand Mosque of Sherpur, prayers were offered to the memory of the late Prime Minister of Iran, Hasan Ali Mansour, by His Royal Highness Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf and other high ranking Afghan officials. Those attending the meeting expressed grief over the death of the Premier to the Iranian Ambassador Mohammad Zulfikari.

KABUL, Jan. 31.—Two officials of the Ministry of Commerce, Mohammad Isa Siamit director general, Department of Internal Trade, and Ali Ahmad Razayee, Director, Department of Marketing, weights and measures, left Kabul for India yesterday to visit India's Institute of Weights and Measures under an invitation extended to them by that country.

KABUL, Jan. 31.—Four Pakhtun nationalist on charges of activities to promote the cause of self-determination were arrested and put to prison recently in Peshawar, a report from Peshawar, Central Pakhtunistan notes. They were Zaman Khan Kondi Khel, Malek Gul Khan, Sayed Ghulam Khan and Malik Abdul Kahar Khan residents of Der.

They were acting under orders from Peking and did not represent the Vietnamese people.

In a protest note today to the International Control Commission, the government said 835 captured weapons had come from the Soviet Union, China, Czechoslovakia or East Germany.

They are expected to stay in the area for a week or 10 days and then report to the Secretary-General.

Spinelli will have the title of Representative of the Secretary-General.

The U.N. announcement came shortly after Michael Comay, chief delegate of Israel, called on U Thant and told reporters there had been "a whole rash of Jordanian shooting" in the Mount Scopus area since the beginning of December.

Abdel Monem Rifai, chief delegate of Jordan, in a letter to the Security Council last Wednesday accused Israel of "serious violations" and military "provocative acts" in the Mount Scopus area of Jerusalem.

He asked U Thant to send a special representative to investigate.

British Duke, Duchess Injured In Car Accident

LONDON, Jan. 31. (Reuter).—The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, have been involved in a car accident and were taken to hospital at Bedford last night.

The Duke, uncle of Queen Elizabeth, and the Duchess attended the funeral service for Sir Winston Churchill yesterday morning at St. Pauls Cathedral in London.

They were among the three thousand strong congregation who paid a last tribute to Britain's war leader before he was buried at Bladon Churchyard in Oxfordshire.

Gbenye Lists Six Point Solution To Congo Problem

ALGIERS, Jan. 30. (Reuter).—Christophe Gbenye, the Congolese insurgent leader, has set out a six-point plan to solve the Congo problem.

At a press conference here last night following his talks with President Ben Bella, he called for:

1. Immediate liberation of Antoine Gizenga, former Vice-Premier of the Stanleyville government, and all other political hostages held by the Leopoldville regime.

2. Immediate withdrawal of all mercenaries and Belgian and US forces.

3. An organisation of African unity committee to be sent to Katanga to "enquire into manoeuvres by the Belgians and Americans provoke a new secession by Katanga."

4. A widening of his government to include supporters now in the "non-liberated regions".

5. Official sanctions against the "assassination" of Patrice Lumumba and some of his colleagues.

6. The holding of elections with OAU observers, after the widening of the government.

Gbenye, who arrived here last night from Cairo where he had talks with President Nasser, said Algeria had been very useful.

KABUL, Jan. 31.—Miss Fatima Mena Yar, a staff member of the Institute of Education, returned to Kabul after eighteen months of studies in Home Economics in the United States under USAID scholarship.



PARK CINEMA:

At 8 and 10 p.m. American film: **BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA**, starring: Gia Scalai and Cliff Robertson.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 8 and 9-30 p.m. Russian film: **AT YOUR THRESHOLD** with Dari translation.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 7-30 and 9-30 p.m. Russian film: **TO TAME A WILD WIFE** with Dari translation.

ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 7-30 and 9-30 p.m. Russian film: **LIBAS AWAND** with Dari translation.

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TASK

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