

2-10-1965

Kabul Times (February 10, 1965, vol. 3, no. 283)

Bakhtar News Agency

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Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (February 10, 1965, vol. 3, no. 283)" (1965). *Kabul Times*. 835.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/835>

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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures
Max. +12°C. Minimum -2°C.
Sun sets today at 5:28 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:40 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Snowing
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul
Hotel; Share-e-Naw near
Park Cinema; Kabul Inter-
national Airport.

VOL. III, NO. 283

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1965 (DALV 21 1343.S.H.)

PRICE Af 2

Students In Moscow Protest Against US Vietnam Action; Damage US Embassy Building

MOSCOW, February 10, (Reuter).—

STUDENTS in a "hands off Vietnam" demonstration yesterday stoned the U.S. Embassy building here.

About 100, breaking from the main group of demonstrators, also hurled blocks of ice and bottles of ink through ground floor windows.

Several dozen windows on the ground floor were smashed and the walls spattered with ink.

Demonstrators appeared to be mostly Soviets, Vietnamese and Chinese.

Soviet police watched as about 40 students climbed to the Embassy railings and festooned them with slogans and anti-American cartoons.

Other demonstrators whistled and shouted slogans such as "down with American imperialism".

They were flanked by a police car.

One banner carried said in Russian, Vietnamese and Chinese: "the people of Vietnam will win. American imperialism cannot escape defeat".

The Embassy had been expecting the attack. Windows on the first two floors of the building were boarded up and cars removed from the street.

Two busloads police reinforcements reached the Embassy after U.S. officials had asked the Foreign Ministry for "adequate protection". Four cars with senior police officers also arrived. Then the Embassy gates were closed.

One of the last to drive in was the Ambassador, Foy D. Kohler. He said the staff would be carrying on work as usual.

A protest demonstration against American air raids in North Vietnam was also held in Peking.

The demonstrators marched past the North Vietnamese Embassy building and through the city's central streets with placards reading "down with American imperialism!" "We protest against US aggression in DRV", "down with American pirates".

According to AP U.S. Ambassador Foy D. Kohler delivered a "vigorous protest" to the Soviet Foreign Ministry over the damage done to Embassy building.

Kohler demanded and received Soviet assurances that the Soviets

would repair the smashed windows and ink-stained Embassy walls.

Kohler also demanded long-term measures to guarantee Soviet protection to American Embassy property and personnel in Moscow. The demonstration was the second one at the Embassy here since November.

In Washington, the U.S. State Department called in Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin late Tuesday and filed a formal protest against the defacing of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

Earlier, the State Department had denounced the demonstration as an "outrage".

The action here was designed to reinforce a protest to the Foreign Office in Moscow by American Ambassador Foy D. Kohler. Dobrynin was called to the State Department by Ambassador Llewellyn E. Thompson shortly after 4 p.m. and Thompson gave him the American complaint.

William Bundy, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, indicated that the next move in Vietnam is up to the North Vietnamese.

Talking with reporter after a two-hour briefing of a Senate Foreign Relations sub-committee, Bundy would not speculate as to the future, but said the United States is "not expected to proceed further" in retaliation for Saturday's attack on a U.S. compound in South Vietnam.

But he said the United States is "watching the situation very closely" to see "what the response is".

Bundy said attacks on the North Vietnamese supply and training bases Sunday and Monday were part of one retaliatory action for earlier attacks on U.S. personnel.

"I think it's been made very clear that Monday's action by the South Vietnamese aircraft with some U.S. support was a postponement of the action originally planned for Sunday", Bundy said. In Sunday night's raid, South Vietnamese planes were turned back because of unfavourable weather conditions.

But he said the retaliation for Saturday's attack was not expected to proceed further.

He wouldn't comment on whether the Administration has decided to pursue a "strike for a strike" policy.

Bundy said that it was necessary for the President to remove U.S. dependents from the South Vietnamese area since "this is really a military conflict or war situation".

Pakhtunistanis Attack Military Installation

KABUL, Feb. 10.—A group of freedom seeking nationalists under the leadership of Malik Taj Mir Khan, Sayyed Aziz-ud-Rahman and Guldad Khan, residents of Danishkool, Momand, attacked and damaged military installations of the Pakistan government in Touday Auba.

A report from Momand in the central part of independent Pakhtunistan says that Gulabuddin Khan, Padshah Khan and Abdul Kayyum Khand and nine other nationalists of Danishkool were arrested and jailed by the Pakistan government on charges of taking part in nationalistic activities.

President Ayub To Visit China, USSR, U.S., Great Britain

KARACHI, Pakistan, Feb. 10, (AP).—The Pakistan Foreign Office Tuesday officially announced President Ayub Khan would arrive in Peking March 2 for a seven-day visit to the People's Republic of China at the invitation of Premier Chou en Lai.

The announcement said after Ayub returned from Peking he would go to Moscow in the last week of March. The exact date will be announced shortly, it added.

Foreign Minister Z. A. Bhutto will accompany Ayub to both countries. "I will have to do a lot of travelling to discuss with the big world powers several problems facing us and our region", he told the Associated Press in Rawalpindi.

Ayub said that during the next three or four months he will go to Peking, Moscow and London and, later, to Washington.

He said his visit to Peking will begin on March 2. This visit will be in response to an invitation by the Chinese Premier Chou En-Lai extended to Ayub during Chou's Pakistan visit in February 1964.

Later he will go to the Soviet Union, to which he was invited at the end of 1964.

Ayub plans to accept President Johnson's invitation given last February, to visit the United States after completing his Chinese and Soviet trips and, possibly, attending the British Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference in London next June.

Premier Confers With Envoys From UAR, Yugoslavia About Indonesia's UN Withdrawal

KABUL, February 10.—

THE Prime Minister, Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, yesterday told the Ambassador of Yugoslavia and the Charge d'Affaires of the United Arab Republic that Afghanistan has been concerned over the withdrawal of Indonesia from the United Nations.

The Prime Minister reaffirmed the need for cooperation among the non-aligned nations in strengthening the UN while talking to the envoys of the two nations, a reliable Foreign Ministry source said.

Ivan Mirosevic, the Ambassador of Yugoslavia, and Fathi Draz, the Charge d'Affaires of the United Arab Republic, met the Prime Minister yesterday morning under their governments' instructions. On behalf of their governments they expressed concern over the withdrawal of Indonesia from the world body and added that cooperation among the participants of the Cairo Conference in solving this problem is imperative.

The Prime Minister noted that Afghanistan is also concerned over this issue.

Premier Receives Soviet Ambassador For Talks

KABUL, Feb. 10.—S. Feodorovitch Antonov, Soviet Ambassador in Kabul, met the Prime Minister, Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, yesterday at his office.

The Soviet Ambassador told Bakhtar: "We discussed mutual interest and the Afghan Prime Minister expressed understanding of the issues".

A Foreign Ministry source said Antonov informed the Prime Minister that a high ranking Soviet official will take part in the inauguration of Nangarhar canal project.

The project is being implemented with Soviet assistance.

Viet Cong Downs Three U.S. Helicopters Near Binh Gia

SAIGON, February 10, (Reuter).—

VIET Cong guerilla machinegunners shot down three U.S. helicopters in a new battle in South Vietnam five miles from Binh Gia, scene of the government's worst defeat of the war two months ago.

Dutch Professor Urges Co-operation For Development

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10, (Reuter).—The Dutch delegate to the International Chambers of Commerce Congress here yesterday expressed concern about the deterioration of relations between industrial and less developed nations.

Dr. Nieter Kuin, former Professor of Industrial Sociology at Amsterdam University, told the meeting that although less developed countries could together outvote the industrial nations at the Conference on International Trade and Development, this did not help to solve development problems.

"There is no doubt that in a battle for power the advanced countries are stronger, and if with a shrug of the shoulders they decline to answer key questions, there is nothing challengers can do about it", he said.

Dr. Kuin called for efforts to find ways of fruitful cooperation as partners between the two sides. He suggested an association of businessmen to put forward economic development plans dominated by sound commercial reasoning.

One American was killed and eight were wounded, according to reports reaching here.

South Vietnamese skyriders, the same type which hit military targets in North Vietnam Monday were striking at suspected guerilla strongholds.

Helicopters taking troops were landing in a clearing surrounded by trees when the machine guns open up.

One rocket-firing helicopter swooping low for a strafing run was also hit and forced to land.

The first batch of American dependants—five families—were flown out of Saigon yesterday by commercial airliner as the "clear the deck" order went into operation. About 1,800 are to be evacuated within about 10 days.

The first ground-to-air missiles were being set up by advance units of a U.S. marine anti-aircraft battalion sent into the country. The main armament, the Hawk missile, has a range of 20 miles.

The North Vietnam News Agency said Thursday in a message broadcast from Hanoi, the northern capital, that 12 U.S. aircraft were shot down in the U.S. raids on the North and it named the various locations.

The Agency said many thousands demonstrated angrily in Hanoi and other cities today against the American action, pledging their readiness to smash all provocations and acts of aggression.

North Vietnam sent a note to the Soviet Union and Britain, Co-chairman of the 1954 Geneva Conference on Indo-China, condemning "the provocative actions of the United States", Tass, the Soviet News Agency reported.

Alexei Kosygin, Soviet Premier who is in Hanoi, visited a factory today had a meeting tonight with President Ho Chi-Minh and members of his government, Tass said.

In Saigon, Tran Van Huong, South Vietnamese Premier ousted by a military coup here two weeks ago, left Tuesday the residence of the British Ambassador, Gordon Etherington-Smith, where he had been granted refuge.

Huong sought refuge last Wednesday because he believed he was in personal danger.

The Premier was overthrown by Vietnamese generals and Buddhist campaign and apparently feared reprisals from Buddhists.

Premier Hopes War In Vietnam Will Not Be Extended

KABUL, Feb. 10.—Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, after receiving President Johnson's announcement about the recent actions of the United States in North Vietnam, said to U.S. Ambassador John Milton Steeves, that Afghanistan hopes no undertaking of the nations concerned will result in widening the area of confrontation.

Steeves, submitted the White House statement to the Prime Minister on Feb. 8 and explained the United States stand over the issue.

A Foreign Ministry official said the Prime Minister explained Afghanistan's view on the matter and expressed the hope that confrontation and military action in the area will not widen.

American Plane Crash Kills 85

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, (Reuter).—Aviation officials yesterday began shifting the scant human and material remains of Monday night's air crash in which an American airliner with 85 people aboard plunged into sea off New York.

There were no survivors. It was the third worst single plane disaster in American history.

The aircraft, a DC-7 four-engine propeller plane, belonged to Eastern Airlines, a large domestic airline.

It crashed into the Atlantic, off the Long Island resort of Jones Beach, shortly after taking off from John F. Kennedy airport. A pyre of flames shot into the night sky by people on shore some eight miles away.

The flight had originated in Boston and was bound for Richmond, Virginia, Charlotte, North Carolina, Greenville, South Carolina, and Atlanta, Georgia.

All 79 passengers and five crew believed to be Americans. By yesterday morning, some 15-hours after the crash, the Coast Guard reported that only a few bodies had been recovered, in addition to a small amount of wreckage.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor
S. Khalil
Address:—
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:—
"Times, Kabul"
21494 [Extns. 03
22851 [4.5 and 6
AFGHANISTAN
Subscription Rates:
Yearly Afs. 500
Half yearly Afs. 300
Quarterly Afs. 200
FOREIGN
Quarterly \$ 9
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the
official dollar exchange
rate.
Telephones:—
Printed at:—
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

FEBRUARY 10, 1965

Afghanistan & UN

The question of the future of the United Nations in the light of the withdrawal of Indonesia has been a cause of particular concern among non-aligned nations who have consistently expressed their faith in the United Nations Charter and the need to strengthen that organisation. Many appeals from leaders of several non-aligned nations were forwarded to the Indonesian government urging it to reconsider its decision to withdraw from the world organisation.

From the very time when Indonesia announced its decision to withdraw from the United Nations, Afghanistan has shown its concern about this move. Yesterday the Prime Minister told the U.A.R. and Yugoslav envoys in Kabul that the non-aligned nations should work together on measures to strengthen the United Nations.

Without a United Nations the peace and security of our world, with catastrophic weapons and conflicting ideologies, will be very difficult and perhaps impossible to preserve. This has been the main reason for the joint efforts of the non-aligned nations towards strengthening the world organisation. The withdrawal of Indonesia from the United Nations will in no way help achieve this objective. Thus it should be the common objective of all non-aligned nations to find a solution to this very vital and serious problem.

It is good to know that the non-aligned countries dedicated to implementing the principles of mutual understanding and peaceful co-existence among nations have started to move in this direction.

It is true that much must be done before the UN becomes an ideal world organisation. But to do this will require joint efforts. Indonesia itself has been a member of the non-aligned group and its endeavour would have been an important contributing factor towards achieving a better United Nations.

DRAFT OF THE NEW PRESS LAW

Editors note: In accordance with article 126 of the Afghan Constitution the government is assigned to draft, ratify and enforce a new press law before the new Parliament is convened in October 14, 1965. The following is an unofficial translation of the new press law which is to be debated and approved by the Cabinet and sanctioned by His Majesty the King before it is enforced.

CHAPTER I
DEFINITIONS

Article 1. In this law the following is meant by:

(a) Press: publications, dailies, newspapers, periodicals and other magazines, books, drawings, zincographed pictures and other printed publicity material.
(b) Printing House: Place where printing is undertaken by means of various equipment and machinery.
(c) Printer, owner: a real or legal person actually in charge of a printing house, whether real owner or his legal representative.
(d) Publisher: a real or legal person with permission to print and distribute non-periodical works.
(e) Gerent or manager: a person with permission to print and distribute all kinds of periodicals in person or through an intermediary.

(f) Distribution: dissemination and sale of printed material or attaching thereof on walls.
(g) Work: article, pamphlet, book, drawing or photograph.
(h) Daily and weekly newspaper: printed matter appearing every day, several days per week or every week.
(i) Magazine: printed matter distributed weekly, monthly or less often.
(j) Periodicals: pamphlets or printed matter distributed at regular intervals of time.
(k) Responsible editor: person actually responsible for publication.

(l) Advertisement: announcement, declaration, general knowledge information printed and distributed by publication means.

CHAPTER II
GENERAL ARTICLES

Article 2: In accordance with the provision of Article 31 of the constitution of Afghanistan, publication in the press of the following material is prohibited:
(a) Publications aimed at disrupting public security, incitement to revolt or open warfare.
(b) Publications aimed at disrupting social life, printing and spreading of articles and photographs of an obscene nature.
(c) Publications of libellous material of a false and or defamatory nature.
(d) Prior censorship of the press is forbidden. In time of war and revolt, however, the government is authorised temporarily to impose some limitations on the press.
(e) Foreign diplomatic missions and UN agencies can publish periodicals after due permission from the Ministry of Press and Information.
(f) Private foreign organisations may publish scientific books and periodicals in accordance with Article 2 provided they appoint an Afghan citizen as their responsible editor.
(g) The import and sale of all foreign books and printed matter is free. Only works or parts thereof which are found to be directly against national and political interests of the country will be confiscated or made void with a black stamp.
(h) The government's official or technical gazette is not to be governed by the provisions of Articles 2 and 3 of this law.

CHAPTER III
PUBLICATION RIGHTS

Article 3: Every periodical must have a gerent and a responsible editor.
9. A gerent must have the

following qualifications:
(a) must be an Afghan citizen.
(b) Must not be under 25.
(c) Should not have been deprived of civil and political rights.
(d) Must not be a government official, military officer or attached to the armed forces.
(e) Must not be under the employ of a foreign state without the consent of the government.
(f) Anyone desirous of establishing a regular periodical or non-periodical publication is required by law to submit a statement containing the following data to the Ministry of Press and Information and secure publication rights therefrom:
(a) Name, qualification and address.
(b) The name of the publication and the language in which it will appear. This name should not have already been given to a legally established publication.
(c) The policy of the publication, whether literary, scientific, technical or political etc.
(d) Time and place of publication.
(e) Name and place of the printing house from where the publication is issued.
(f) If the establishment of a publication is a joint-stock company, it should have been registered in Afghanistan in accordance with the provisions of the Law of Commerce. A certified copy of the company's registration document, the names of the president and members of the board of directors and their statement should be submitted to the Ministry of Press and Information.
(g) If the establishment of the publication is a society or party, such society or party must be instituted in Afghanistan and a certified copy of its charter of institution and the names of its chairman and administrative officers and their addresses must also accompany the statement.
(h) If the establishment (of the publication) is found to possess qualifications required of him by this law and the statement, too, has fulfilled conditions prescribed in this law, then the Ministry of Press and Information would issue publication rights in the name of the gerent within one month after the submission of the statement.
(i) If the establishment or the statement do not possess the qualification required by this law the statement will be rejected within one month.
(j) If the Ministry of Press and Information does not make any decision with regard to the issuance of publication rights or the rejection of the statement, the said statement would be considered as acceptable.
(k) If the gerent wants to bring about changes in the statement, he should inform the Ministry of Press and Information of the intended changes within seven days of such changes. The said Ministry would undertake acceptance or rejection of such changes in the statement in accordance with the provisions of Article 12.
(l) If intended changes include publication schedules, the completion of the guarantees mentioned in Article 16 are also essential.
(m) A publication is the property of the gerent. Its transference or giving away is permitted to those who have qualifications mentioned in this law. In such a case, the new owner or gerent must submit a new statement within one month to the Ministry of Press and Information.
(n) In the case of the death of the gerent, the publication rights are transferred to his heirs. The said heirs must, within one month of the takeover, submit a new statement to the Ministry of Press and Information.
(o) The publisher and gerent are obliged to deposit the following sums as a guarantee with the

Ministry of Press and Information within one month of submitting the statement to that Ministry:
(a) For a daily, Af. 10,000.
(b) For a weekly newspaper Af. 7,000.
(c) For a magazine Af. 5,000.
(d) For a non-periodical publication Af. 20,000.
(e) The gerent can deposit the guarantee sum in a bank and use interest accruing therefrom, but the sum should be deposited in the name of the Ministry of Press and Information and must not be used without the express permission of the said Ministry.
(f) Publication rights would become void if the publication for which rights have been acquired does not appear within six months after the submission of the statement or if it is not issued for two months after the first few numbers.
(g) The gerent and publisher are required to submit two copies of every issue published to the Press Ministry and two copies to the public libraries.
(h) All periodicals must show the name of the publication, address, the names of the gerent, responsible editor, number and the date of issue.

CHAPTER IV
RESPONSIBLE EDITOR

21. Responsible editor must have the following qualifications:
(a) Must be an Afghan subject.
(b) Must not be younger than 25 years.
(c) Must not be a Government employee.
(d) Must not enjoy parliamentary immunity.
(e) Must not have been deprived of civil and political rights.
(f) Must have university training or a baccalaureate or have professional journalistic education.
(g) Must be a resident of the place of publication.
(h) No one can be the responsible editor of more than one publication at one and the same time.
(i) When able to meet conditions set forth in Article 21, the gerent can become the responsible editor of his publication.
(j) It is essential that an acting responsible editor meeting all conditions set forth in this law be appointed prior to any temporary absence of the said responsible editor.

CHAPTER V
REPLY AND CORRECTION

22. The responsible editor will be obliged to publish, free of charge, incoming replies from persons, official or private institutions which have been criticized or attacked by the publication. Such replies must be published in the first issue of the publication after receipt, and if this is not possible in the first issue thereafter, in the same place and in the same type as the article that provoked them. Replies must under no condition be more than twice the length of the criticisms and attacks made.
23. The responsible editor does not have to publish criticisms and replies more than twice.
24. A final reply must be deposited with the publication within one month of the appearance of criticism.
25. The responsible editor must remove obscene words and phrases from criticisms and replies.
26. In accordance with sections a, b and c of Article 2 publication in the press of the following is forbidden:
(a) Material insulting the person and the position of the sovereign.
(b) Information which endangers public security and incites revolt.
(c) Disclosure of the nation's military and diplomatic secrets.
(d) Publication insulting foreign heads of state.
(e) Publication of false and fabricated news which endangers public order.
(f) Publication of false and fabricated news which endangers good international relations.
(g) Publication of matter of a superstitious and retrogressive nature which leads society towards retrogression.
(h) Publication and distribution of articles in which, debate public morality.
(i) Disclosure of proceedings of secret sessions of Parliament and of the Council of Ministers.
(j) Disclosure of proceedings of secret sessions of courts.
(k) False and fabricated comment liable to divert the view and decisions of courts.
(l) False and fabricated comment which is liable to confuse or divert the views of the public prosecutor, defence attorney or the jury and witnesses or public opinion with regard to a case before a court.
(m) Publication of false and fabricated news which endangers public order.
(n) Publication of false and fabricated news which endangers public order.
(o) Publication of false and fabricated news which endangers public order.
(p) Publication of false and fabricated news which endangers public order.
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(w) Publication of false and fabricated news which endangers public order.
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CHAPTER VI
FORBIDDEN PUBLICATIONS

27. In accordance with sections a, b and c of Article 2 publication in the press of the following is forbidden:
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CHAPTER VII
MISCELLANEOUS

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CHAPTER VIII
PENALTIES

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CHAPTER IX
FINAL PROVISIONS

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CHAPTER X
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

34. The responsible editor must remove obscene words and phrases from criticisms and replies.
35. In accordance with sections a, b and c of Article 2 publication in the press of the following is forbidden:
(a) Material insulting the person and the position of the sovereign.
(b) Information which endangers public security and incites revolt.
(c) Disclosure of the nation's military and diplomatic secrets.
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CHAPTER XI
FINAL PROVISIONS

36. The responsible editor must remove obscene words and phrases from criticisms and replies.
37. In accordance with sections a, b and c of Article 2 publication in the press of the following is forbidden:
(a) Material insulting the person and the position of the sovereign.
(b) Information which endangers public security and incites revolt.
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CHAPTER XII
FINAL PROVISIONS

38. The responsible editor must remove obscene words and phrases from criticisms and replies.
39. In accordance with sections a, b and c of Article 2 publication in the press of the following is forbidden:
(a) Material insulting the person and the position of the sovereign.
(b) Information which endangers public security and incites revolt.
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CHAPTER XIII
FINAL PROVISIONS

40. The responsible editor must remove obscene words and phrases from criticisms and replies.
41. In accordance with sections a, b and c of Article 2 publication in the press of the following is forbidden:
(a) Material insulting the person and the position of the sovereign.
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CHAPTER XIV
FINAL PROVISIONS

42. The responsible editor must remove obscene words and phrases from criticisms and replies.
43. In accordance with sections a, b and c of Article 2 publication in the press of the following is forbidden:
(a) Material insulting the person and the position of the sovereign.
(b) Information which endangers public security and incites revolt.
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CHAPTER XV
FINAL PROVISIONS

44. The responsible editor must remove obscene words and phrases from criticisms and replies.
45. In accordance with sections a, b and c of Article 2 publication in the press of the following is forbidden:
(a) Material insulting the person and the position of the sovereign.
(b) Information which endangers public security and incites revolt.
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CHAPTER XVI
FINAL PROVISIONS

46. The responsible editor must remove obscene words and phrases from criticisms and replies.
47. In accordance with sections a, b and c of Article 2 publication in the press of the following is forbidden:
(a) Material insulting the person and the position of the sovereign.
(b) Information which endangers public security and incites revolt.
(c) Disclosure of the nation's military and diplomatic secrets.
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CHAPTER XVII
FINAL PROVISIONS

48. The responsible editor must remove obscene words and phrases from criticisms and replies.
49. In accordance with sections a, b and c of Article 2 publication in the press of the following is forbidden:
(a) Material insulting the person and the position of the sovereign.
(b) Information which endangers public security and incites revolt.
(c) Disclosure of the nation's military and diplomatic secrets.
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CHAPTER XVIII
FINAL PROVISIONS

50. The responsible editor must remove obscene words and phrases from criticisms and replies.
51. In accordance with sections a, b and c of Article 2 publication in the press of the following is forbidden:
(a) Material insulting the person and the position of the sovereign.
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CHAPTER XIX
FINAL PROVISIONS

52. The responsible editor must remove obscene words and phrases from criticisms and replies.
53. In accordance with sections a, b and c of Article 2 publication in the press of the following is forbidden:
(a) Material insulting the person and the position of the sovereign.
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CHAPTER XX
FINAL PROVISIONS

54. The responsible editor must remove obscene words and phrases from criticisms and replies.
55. In accordance with sections a, b and c of Article 2 publication in the press of the following is forbidden:
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(u) Publication

Schroeder Opposes Arms Shipments To Middle East

BONN, Feb. 10. (Reuters).—Dr. Gerhard Schroeder, West German Foreign Minister, has told leaders of his Christian Democratic Party he was in principle against West German arms deliveries to areas of world tension, including the Middle East.

Addressing the party parliamentary group last night but without mentioning German military aid to Israel, he said Arab countries had formed a common front against such deliveries.

This placed West German foreign policy in an exceptionally grave position because of the historic relationship between Germany and Israel, he said, according to informed sources.

Herr Will Rasner, C.D.U. parliamentary floor leader, told correspondents later, however, that Parliament was unlikely to consider any possible bill on banning supply of arms to areas of tension, as had been suggested by the chief government spokesman, State Secretary Guenther Von Hase, on Monday.

The sources said Dr. Schroeder had told members that his government had made it plain to Cairo what consequences could be expected from the announced visit there of the East German leader and head of state, Herr Walter Ulbricht, if it took place.

He promised that German policy looked at the situation in the Middle East calmly and soberly.

Meanwhile Iraq's Prime Minister General Taher Yahya said Tuesday West German arms shipments and economic aid to Israel "cannot be regarded as a friendly act" by Arab countries. In a statement broadcast by Baghdad Radio, Yahya said Iraq has always viewed West Germany as a friend.

We have concluded several technical and cultural co-operation agreements with West Germany. Many of Iraq's industrial projects and concessions have been or will be given to West German firms. Many students are at the same time getting their education in West Germany," Yahya said.

"Therefore we regret to hear the Federal Germany is supplying Israel with arms and other aid—a thing which cannot be regarded as a friendly act since Germany knows that Arab countries are in a state of war with Israel."

KABUL, Feb. 10.—Gul Bahar, President of the Ariana Afghan Airlines, left Kabul yesterday for Jeddah to have talks with the air authorities of the Royal government of Saudi Arabia on carrying Afghan Hajis to Mecca.

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

KABUL, Feb. 10.—Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, Minister of Press and Information, has thanked Averel Hariman, the U.S. Under Secretary of States for his telegramme wishing him quick recovery.

Maiwandwal entered the hospital on Jan. 29 and underwent an operation for an acute abdominal disorder.

KABUL, Feb. 10.—The Afghan Red Crescent Society has sent a message of condolence to the Czechoslovak Red Cross Society on the death of Frantisek Janouch former President of the Czechoslovak Red Cross Society. He died on February 7.

KABUL, Feb. 10.—Ahmad Rasoul Safi and Abdul Nabi Rahimi, officials of the Afghan Air Authority, left for the United States to study airport maintenance and central heating under USAID scholarships.

KABUL, Feb. 10.—A survey of foodstuff stores conducted by the Sanitation Department of the Kabul municipality with the cooperation of an expert from WHO has recently been completed.

Following this survey, it is expected that the foodstuff stores will be reorganised in order to improve their environmental conditions and sanitation.

The findings of the survey show that no food stores have complied with the sanitary regulations and principles of preventive medicine.

An official of the Sanitation Department said that the regulations are easy to comply with and are

not beyond the economic capacity of shopkeepers.

KABUL, Feb. 10.—The road between Dooshe and Shir Khan port will be completed in 1966. The work on this road, which is 216 kilometres in length, was started eight years ago.

Major General Ahmad, Chief of the Labour Corps in the Ministry of Public Works, said that the survey of the road was conducted by Soviet experts. The construction will be completed in two stages. The first stage includes macadamising of the road and building of bridges. In the second stage the first and second layers of the road will be asphalted. One hundred and thirty-six kilometres of the road has yet to be asphalted.

This work will be completed next year.

KABUL, Feb. 10.—Fifteen units of vaccinators of the Controlling Department of Communicable Diseases in the Ministry of Public Health left for Zabul, Kandahar and Bost provinces with an adequate amount of smallpox vaccines.

The units are expected to finish their assignment within two months.

JALALABAD, Feb. 10.—Farmers and land-owners of Nangarhar province yesterday expressed their readiness to Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak fully to cooperate in implementing the agricultural development projects in the Nangarhar valley and to do their best to expand agriculture in their respective areas.

In an inspection tour of the various areas of the province Dr. Wardak spoke on the usefulness of new plantations and expansion of agriculture and urged them to improve methods of cultivation.

KABUL, Feb. 10.—Prof. Abdul Hakim Ziaee, Deputy Minister of Education, left Kabul for Pakistan yesterday at the head of an Afghan delegation to participate in an educational and cultural seminar.

The seminar has been sponsored by the government of Pakistan and will be held in Rawalpindi for ten days.

Faiz Mohammad Khairzada, President of the Institute of Fine and Performing Arts, is a member of the delegation.

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Cellist Performs

The Friends of Chamber Music present the cellist, Miss Peers Coetmore with her piano accompanist, Max Jost, at the Radio Kabul Auditorium at 8.15 p.m. on Saturday, February 13th. Tickets available at ASTCO.

Wanted:

Experienced instrumentalists of western music. Contact Spinzar Hotel Management.

Johnson Promises Effort To Aid German Reunification

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—President Johnson today assured the West German ambassador of full and continuing US support for efforts to achieve serious progress toward German reunification.

The ambassador had called on the President to deliver a personal letter from Chancellor Ludwig Erhard on his talks with President de Gaulle near Paris, last month.

In a statement on their half-hour conversation, President Johnson said the Chancellor's message had "re-affirmed a deep community of interest between the Federal Republic and the United States."

The ambassador told reporters after the meeting it was planned, first of all, to establish contact on the reunification problem between the United States, France, Britain and West Ger-

PRESS LAW

(Contd. from page 2)

ing heard by a court

(m) Publication of matter liable to pervert children and teenagers persons

(n) Publication that is true but is injurious to social health and economic life of society

(o) Publication of commercial advertisements in the guise of ordinary articles and news

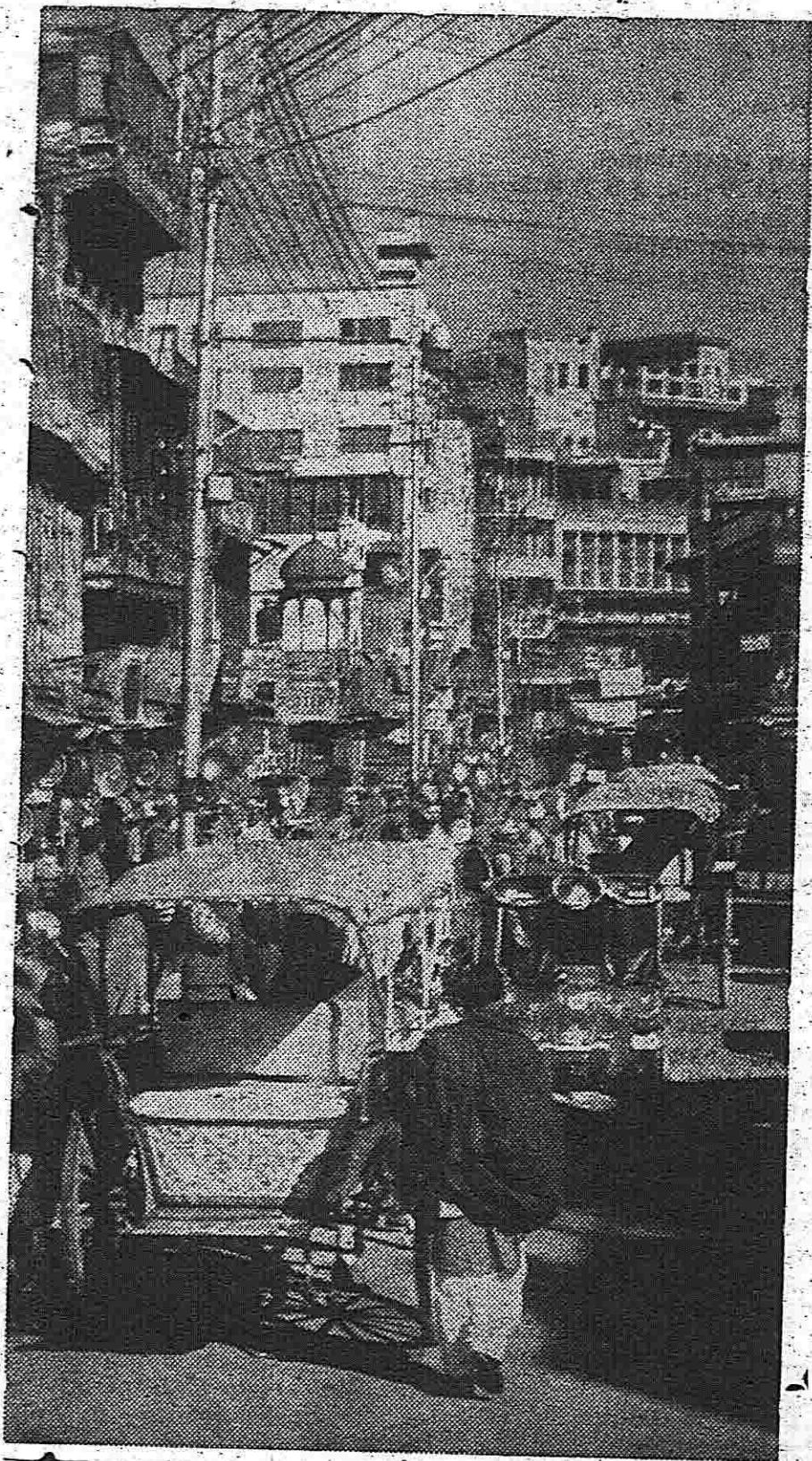
(p) Publication which is liable to weaken the state's credit

(q) Information against personal integrity and reputation of people's private lives except when such information is true in public interest

(r) Libellous and fabricated information injurious to peoples' official or private status.

many.

This could then lead to further steps and perhaps an approach to Soviet Union.



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3. PICTURES—Russian landscapes, still-life pictures, flowers etc.
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From the 9th February, Tuesday, to

the 22nd February, Monday.

Working hours: from 9 a.m. to 12 and from 2 p.m. up to 7 p.m.

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