

2-20-1965

Kabul Times (February 20, 1965, vol. 3, no. 291)

Bakhtar News Agency

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes>

 Part of the [International and Area Studies Commons](#)

Please take our feedback survey at: https://unomaha.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_8cchtFmpDyGfBLE

Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (February 20, 1965, vol. 3, no. 291)" (1965). *Kabul Times*. 827.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/827>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Newspaper Archives at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kabul Times by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu.

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures
Max. +5°C. Minimum -8°C.
Sun sets today at 5:39 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:36 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

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

VOL. III, NO. 291

KABUL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1965, (HOOT 1, 1343, S.H.)

PRICE Af 2

Colonel Thao Stages Coups In South Vietnam

SAIGON, February 20, (Reuter).—

COLONEL Pham Ngoc Thao, former Vietnam Press Attache in Washington, said here yesterday he had staged a military coup and armed forces chief General Nguyen Khanh was under arrest.

Tanks and armed trucks sealed General Khanh's riverside home and headquarters and a naval landing ship manoeuvred in the narrow river. Tanks and jeeps with machineguns guarded the state radio stations.

A later message broadcast by the radio said that paratroopers loyal to General Khanh had recaptured Saigon Radio this morning.

The broadcast said paratroopers recaptured the radio station at about 2-30 Saigon time (2230 GMT Friday).

The radio went off the air shortly afterwards.

A Saigon Radio report heard in Singapore said General Khanh a dominating influence in South Vietnam for some time was to be replaced by General Tran Thien Khiem, Ambassador in Washington.

Colonel Thao, who told reporters he was backed by four army divisions and part of the air force and the marines, said General Khiem was with him and would be coming home.

The coup was against General Khanh, commander in chief of the armed forces. "With Khanh no government can be responsible to the people", he said.

The air force chief, General Nguyen Kao Ky, was also under arrest. "But he is my friend", Colonel Thao said.

Khanh was the Prime Minister and was head of the Vietminh underground intelligence system during the Indo-China war against the French.

When street demonstration forced General Khanh to resign, Colonel went to Washington as Press Attache. He returned about two months ago and disappeared from public view.

He told reporters that he wanted to put the army in order. The coup was not against any army commander but General Khanh, he added.

In Washington General Khiem said he had received a message from the coup leaders reporting that everything was going fine.

The Ambassador told reporters he was prepared to return to Saigon "perhaps not today, but in the next few days".

The first thing must be done, he said, was to get rid of General Khanh.

General Khiem, questioned about future steps in the Vietnam said he personally advocated an intensification of the air raids north of the 17 parallel.

He agreed that all wars had to be ended by negotiations, but stressed that in starting negotiations "you have to be careful not to aggravate the situation".

A communique signed by Dr. Pham Quoc Hing of the "Bureau of the Interior" said the coup leaders had the full support of the army and the people.

Saigon Radio yesterday called on the radio staff to report for duty last evening.

It said they would be considered deserters from their posts if they failed.

The radio said those responsible for the coup called themselves the National Defence Force and had the support of various teaching faculties, the students' union and the workers' union.

Royal Audience

KABUL, Feb. 20.—The Department of Royal Protocol announced that His Majesty the King granted audience to the following during the week ending Feb. 19.

General Khan Mohammad, Minister of Defence; Dr. Abdul Kayyum, Interior Minister; General Mohammad Azim, Public Works Minister; Engineer Mohammad Hussain, Mines and Industries Minister; Gul Pacha Ulfat, President of the Department of Tribal Affairs; General Mohammad Aref, Afghan Ambassador to Belgrad; Dr. Sultan Ahmad Popal, Ambassador designate to Prague; Dr. Mohammad Rasoul Taraki, Governor of Kabul; Professor Mohammad Asghar, the Mayor of Kabul; and Abdul Karim Hakkani, President of the Council of Divines.

Mousa Khail Tribe Holds Jirga In Pakhtunistan

KABUL, Feb. 20.—A jirga of the Mousa Khail tribe warned the government of Pakistan to stop its policy of interference in Mamond and refrain from further worsening the relations between the Pakhtunistanis and the government of Pakistan.

A report from Bajour, Northern Independent Pakhtunistan, notes that the participants of a large nationalist jirga, which included elders and dignitaries of the Brozi Mamond Bajour tribe and representative of the Salarzai and Charmany tribes, in a series of speeches criticised the policy of Pakistan towards the people of Pakhtunistan. They gave a warning that Pakistan should abandon its present way of treating the peace-loving people of Pakhtunistan.

Another report reaching from Peshawar, central Pakhtunistan, says that political prisoners of Pakhtunistan owing to harsh treatment by the prison authorities and lack of attention on the part of the government have become victims of various diseases.

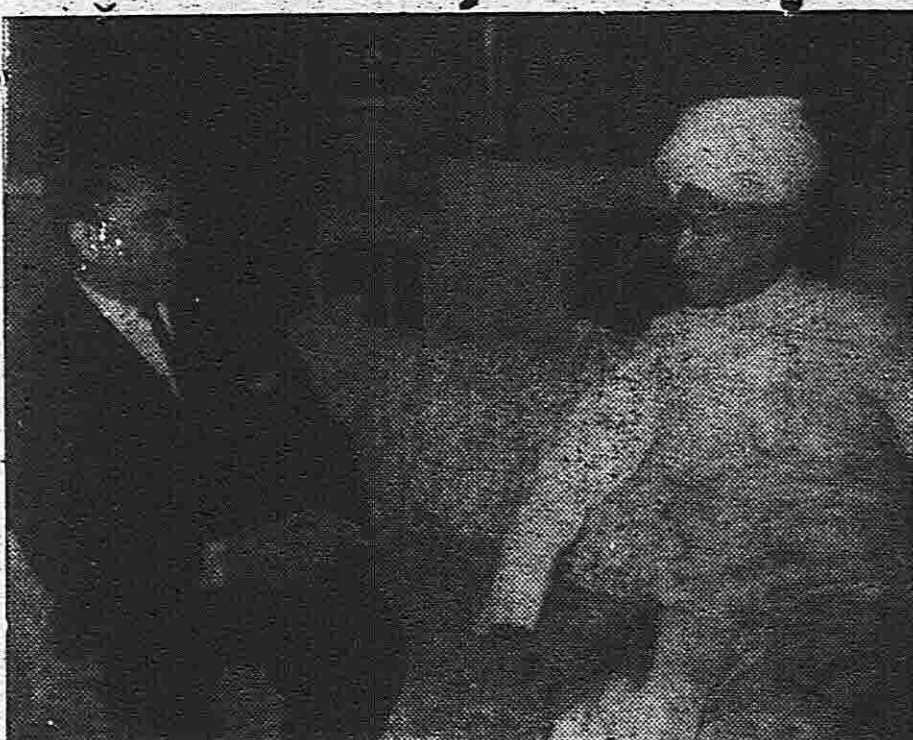
Among them are Sayed Ashek Shah, Arab Sikandar Khan, Mia Shokrullah and Ata Ullah Khan. They were active nationalists. They have become ill as a result of the unbearable treatment of Pakistani officials in jail. Another sick Pakhtunistani prisoner, Haseel Khan, not only does not receive any treatment but his relatives are not allowed to visit him.

KABUL, Feb. 20.—The Director General of the Teachers' Academy, Juma Gul Bandawal, returned from India yesterday after participating in a three-month seminar on administration and inspection in Delhi.

The participants included representatives of ten Southeast Asian nations. The seminar was held under the auspices of UNESCO.

General Khanh has been the dominating influence in South Vietnam for some time, though a new civil government was appointed only last Tuesday, headed by Dr. Phan Huy Quat the country's ninth government in 16 months.

General Khiem, a prominent Buddhist and former Defence Minister and commander-in-chief, and General Khanh and "big" Minh earlier ruled briefly as a military triumvirate.



Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf is pictured while conferring with Dr. Radhakrishnan President of Indian Republic at Rashtrapati Bhavan.

Afghan And Indian Premiers Discuss New Developments In Vietnam, Southeast Asia

NEW DELHI, February 20.—

THE Prime Minister of Afghanistan, Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, yesterday discussed with Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri Indo-Afghan relations and the international situation with particular reference to Southeast Asian developments.

The talks were held in a cordial atmosphere.

A spokesman for the Indian External Affairs Ministry said later that during the discussions, both Prime Ministers expressed their anxiety over the Vietnam situation and hoped all parties would try to work for a political solution.

The spokesman said they also discussed the need for an early end to the dispute over sharing the cost of United Nations peace-keeping operations to enable the world body to continue its normal work.

The forthcoming Afro-Asian conference at Algiers also figured in the talks, which will be resumed today, the spokesman said.

At the banquet given in honour of the Afghan Prime Minister by Shastri on Thursday both stressed the two countries' common goals and common policies both at home and in international field.

Welcoming the Afghan Prime Minister, Shastri said both countries were non-aligned and believed in staying out of military

blocs and alliances. Their common policy was of supreme importance since it was by remaining non-aligned that they could help in solving vital world problems and achieving disarmament.

Shastri regretted that difficulties in Indochina and Southeast Asia had been on the increase. It was because of the deterioration in the situation that the Indian Government had proposed an international conference to discuss it.

He condemned the Portuguese policy in Africa and South Africa's racial discrimination as "a shameful blot on humanity".

In reply Dr. Yousuf referred to close relations between the two countries and said they had passed many milestones together on the road to national reconstruction and international co-operation.

Dr. Yousuf added that Afghanistan's non-alignment with any power bloc was based on the country's traditional policy of neutrality. "We avoided all involvement in the two World Wars and we have never joined any alliance

(Contd. on page 4)

UN Mediator Says Cyprus Situation Looks Much Better

ATHENS, Feb. 20, (Reuter).—Senor Galo Plaza, United Nations mediator for Cyprus, said here yesterday that the situation on the Mediterranean island looked much better now.

"We can find common ground for understanding if we can get the people concerned to sit down and find a solution to their problem," he added.

Senor Plaza, who arrived here last Wednesday for talks with the Greek government, was replying to questions on the prospect of an agreed solution to the Cyprus problem during a luncheon given in his honour by the Foreign Press Association.

He said a line of communication should sooner or later be established between Greek and Turkish Cypriot at any level, because it was the Cypriots who would have to decide for themselves the conditions under which they would like to live.

Johnson Discusses Southeast Asia With de Murville

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, (Reuter).—Maurice Couve de Murville, French Foreign Minister, yesterday talked for an hour with President Johnson and said later the main topic was Southeast Asia, particularly Vietnam.

The implications of the latest military coup in Saigon were believed to have been stressed, but the Foreign Minister refused to give any details to reporters.

President Johnson yesterday discussed the coup with Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, Robert McNamara, the Secretary of Defence, and McGeorge Bundy, his advisor on national security affairs who visited Saigon earlier this month.

Informed sources said it was most unlikely that the White House would comment on the situation in Saigon for some time.

West Germany Debates Middle East Policy As UAR Goes Ahead With Ulbricht Visit

BONN, Feb. 20, (Reuter).—Senior West German Ministers meet today in special session to discuss Bonn's Middle East policy crisis, with a warning by President Nasser of possible recognition of East Germany giving fresh cause for anxiety.

The UAR is going ahead with plans for next week's scheduled visit to Cairo by Walter Ulbricht, East German head of state, undeterred by a West German threat to stop all economic aid to Cairo if the visit takes place.

President Nasser said in an interview with a West German magazine last night that if this aid were stopped the United Arab Republic would possibly consider recognising East Germany.

This completes the vicious circle into which Bonn has been drawn by its policy of not having diplomatic relation with any state other than the Soviet Union that recognises East Germany.

Yesterday a Bonn government spokesman said, Nasser's invitation to the East German head of

state, Walter Ulbricht, was a sin. The spokesman also contested President Nasser's statement that West Germany had not given aid to UAR, but merely six to seven per cent loans.

He said that in fact the West German government had granted UAR capital aid of 230 million marks with an average interest rate of three per cent, had made a gift of 50 million marks in technical aid, and had contributed 80 million marks for the training of Egyptians in West Germany.

President Nasser had said Thursday that West German arms shipments to Israel were treason and encouraged Israel to attack us.

Addressing a mass rally at the site of the Aswan High Dam, President Nasser said his answer to West Germany's threat to cut off aid if East German leader Walter Ulbricht visited Cairo was to imply that the UAR did not get aid from West Germany.

She received loans at six or seven per cent interest while the Soviet Union only charged two and a half per cent and made no three-

ats. UAR allowed no one to make threats, he said. "We feel that what has harmed Arab-German friendship is not the Ulbricht visit but the gift of arms to Israel."

"The Germans are now saying America urged them to do it, so we want to ask 'is not Germany an independent country?'"

President Nasser said the United Arab Republic had had some differences with the Soviet Union but pressure had never been brought to bear on the UAR.

President Nasser said in a television interview broadcast in West Germany Thursday night that Arabs regarded former Israel premier David Ben-Gurion as public enemy number one. He had killed as many Arabs as Hitler killed Jews—an estimated six million.

In London Michael Stewart, British Foreign Secretary, conferred for nearly an hour yesterday with the Israeli Ambassador Arthur Lourie on Middle East situation in the light of recent developments in relations between Bonn and Cairo.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
S. Khalil

Address:—
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:—
"Times, Kabul"
21494 [Extns. 03
22851 [45 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.

Telephone:—
Printed at:—
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

FEBRUARY 20, 1965

Vietnam Crisis
And The UN

Last night Radio Saigon announced another military coup in South Vietnam. The first coup took place there in 1963 when the Buddhists rioted against discrimination by the Diem regime, a Roman Catholic minority. Many Buddhist monks burnt themselves alive to protest against the regime's policy. The second coup came in January 1964. There have been many more since then and still another coup in that strifed part of Southeast Asia will not surprise anyone.

But is there an alternative? Perhaps not an easy one. There is too much involved and there are heavy commitments on the part of many. For the United States to leave Vietnam in the present conditions would mean not only losing in the cold war but also the betrayal of good friends and allies. The People's Republic of China is similarly committed in North Vietnam. There is every danger of what seems like another Korean war turning into a wider conflagration.

The Southeast Asian developments have come in the wake of a frustrated United Nations going into recess with shattered hopes. The world body created voluntarily for the preservation of peace after World War II cannot pay salaries to its employees and has already begun losing members. It is obvious that the United Nations cannot send troops to the area before September when the General Assembly meets again. Nor can it be expected to intervene effectively since it has suffered grievous blows to its prestige.

The United Nations must be helped to restore its effectiveness before it is too late. It is the best platform created consciously by man to end conflicts and solve international disputes through peaceful means. It is through this organization that peace can be restored in South-east Asia as it has been in many other parts of the world.

PURPOSES OF PRESS LAW

"If all mankind minus one, were of one opinion, and only one person were of the contrary opinion, mankind would be no more justified in silencing that one person, than he, if he had the power, would be justified in silencing mankind" J.S. MILL.

Although J. S. Mill wrote on the liberty of thought and discussion years ago, still his proposition, as quoted above has three significant meanings in relation to the press law.

First, it gives a clear picture of the importance of free discussion and the right to enjoy it. Second, it, in a nutshell, opines on the limits that should be set on the freedom of expression and thought.

Third, it shows that in every democratic and liberal society the free play of conflicting opinions should be lawful.

Taking into consideration what is said above, the purpose of every press law is three fold: to allow freedom of expression, to protect individual dignity and reputation, and to protect society from the possible harm that could be caused by the legal admittance of free expression.

From the point of view of constitutional law, the more concise and brief a given system of law is the better it is. The reason is that sufficient ground is left for

By Shafie Rahel

judicial interpretation. For instance, the constitution of US is briefest, most concise and yet comprehensive of all constitutions. Though the example here—rather the comparison—between our press law and the US constitution, is rather too loose and a little out of place, but in this general principle that both should be brief and concise they are comparable.

Even a superficial look at our projected press law will show that it is too lengthy. The clauses related to punishment, court cases and payment of penalty are more detailed than the actual law. Besides, and most important of all, in the whole of the new draft of the press law not even once it has been mentioned that the press in Afghanistan is free in accordance with the provisions of the Afghan Constitution. No emphasis, has been made even in a casual manner to the fundamental rights of the people which include the right to freedom of expression. In the Afghan Constitution the right to freedom of expression and thought is absolute. Of course, it is the subsidiary laws—including the press law which set legal and meaningful limits to the freedom of press and expression, but these limits, in order to remain constitutional, should be within the bounds of reason and democracy. In the absence of such a thing there is no point in having

a law on whatever matter it may be.

By reading the new draft of press law one cannot tell whether the press law is meant to cover related subjects or whether subsidiary laws will be written.

To clarify the above statement may I point out that in India there is no single volume on the press laws. There is what one may call "laws relating to press". Some of the laws are as follows:

Press and Registration of Books Act 1867

Press Act of 1935

Objectionable Matter (Printing and Publication) Act, 1951

Sedition (Indian Penal Code)

Defamation and the common defences against defamation

Relevant Section from the Criminal Procedure Code

Contempt of Court and Legislature

Laws pertaining to advertising and copyright—(Copyright Act)

Official Secrets Act

Relevant Sections of the Indian Telegraph Act and the Sea Customs Act

Working Journalists Act.

By looking at the above list one gets a picture of the laws that are needed to be drafted for the press. Every law has a specific condition to deal with. It clarifies situations, times, people and responsibilities.

(To be continued)

Prime Minister Jawara Leads 315,000
Gambians In Independent Development

The Gambia, the last remaining British dependency in West Africa, became an independent sovereign State within the Commonwealth Thursday.

The basis of modern constitutional development was established in 1888 when The Gambia, on being separated from Sierra Leone, was given Executive and Legislative Councils. The changes which have culminated in independence started in 1947 with the introduction of an unofficial majority in the legislature and the holding of the first Parliamentary election.

By 1962 there was a considerable measure of internal self-government with a government, under Mr. David Jawara, having general ministerial responsibility. Also in 1962 the number of constituency-elected seats in the legislature was increased to 32 (out of a total of 39) and those held by elected chiefs reduced to four; the remaining 3 being held by non-voting members.

Full internal self-government was introduced on 4th October, 1962, when the Premier became Prime Minister, the Executive Council became the Cabinet and certain aspects of external affairs and internal security, previously reserved to the Governor, were delegated to ministers.

At a conference held in London in July 1964 it was agreed that the Gambia should become independent. In view of the country's rapid constitutional development only minor changes needed to be made to the existing constitutional arrangements such as the introduction of provisions connected with the establishment of Gambian citizenship and machinery for constituency delimitation.

Mr. David Jawara became the leader of the present Government party, the People's Progressive Party (PPP) when it was founded in 1959. In elections in 1960, when universal adult suffrage was extended to the Protectorate for the first time, the PPP gained nine of the 19 elected seats and the United Party and allied independent members gained seven seats.

The economic resources of The Gambia offer limited prospects for development. This fact is reflected in the British commitment to continue budgetary as well as development assistance after independence. The country is small (4,003 square miles) and has a small population (31,486 in 1963).

The economy is based almost entirely on the cultivation and processing of groundnuts which also provides the major export. In 1963 exported groundnuts produced accounted for 2.8 million out of a total export revenue of £3.69 million. Other exports were palm kernels, dried fish, beeswax and hides and skins.

The principal imports, valued at £4.2 million were food, drink and tobacco, textiles and bags and sacks, machinery, vehicles and petroleum products. The adverse balance of trade is partly offset by unrecorded trade with Senegal and British development grants. The main food crops are rice, sorghum, millet and maize. Expanded rice cultivation has been encouraged by The Gambia Government in recent years and is now not only an important second crop to groundnuts but appears to have brought about a significant rise in per capita income.

Post-war development plans have concentrated on the improvement of agricultural and social services and communications. The main investments under the current plan are to be in agriculture, including marketing and processing, communications (particularly in the rural areas); public works; and education and health.

There are close historical, economic, ethnic and linguistic links between The Gambia and Senegal. The Gambia's position as an enclave in Senegal has handicapped the economic development of the area, notably through preventing the full utilisation of the Gambia River as a natural means of communication for southern Senegal.

Some of the problems created by separation have, however, been overcome. A trans-Gambian road constructed in 1958 improved communications between the areas of Senegal on either side of

The Gambia and linked up the Gambian with Senegalese road systems. Joint ministerial and technical committees have been established to discuss common problems; a meeting of the ministerial committee in December 1964 approved in principle a Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) report on the integrated agricultural development of the Gambia river basin and discussed various matters relating to transport and telecommunications.

A report by a group of United Nations experts, presented to the two governments in March 1964, recommended a process of association in successive stages between The Gambia and Senegal. The report considered that complete integration would be unrealistic at the present stage. Following joint discussions in May and June 1964 agreements were initiated by the two Governments to come into force after The Gambia's independence, on co-operation in defence and foreign affairs.

Letter to the Editor

Sir,
Like most famous cities Kabul is situated on the banks of a river, but it cannot be claimed that the best advantage has been taken of the fast flowing stream to add to the city's beauty. The few bridges on the river are narrow and far from attractive in appearance. The suspension bridge for pedestrians near the former Habibia School could be described as an eyesore.

We know that several new bridges are to be built under the 25 year plan for the development of Kabul. But until they come into existence, should not the old ones be given a better look? The bridges on the Nile in Cairo are illuminated at night and serve as an adornment. If something similar is tried here, the bridges on the Kabul river might not look so unimposing.

With Kabul growing at a rapid rate it will not be long before the present bridges are formed to be too inadequate for its needs. The authorities would therefore do well to build more and better bridges as soon as possible.

ABDUL KARIM

PRESS At a Glance

All the premier dailies of the capital yesterday carried leading articles and editorials on Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Ziaur Rahman's official visit to the Indian Republic.

The daily Islah said the visit will afford a good opportunity for the two Prime Ministers to discuss various problems of mutual interest which include the United Nations crisis and the situation in Indonesia. Although the Prime Minister's visit to India is not being made specifically to discuss the question of limiting Afghanistan's exports to India, which has been raised by the Indian authorities, may also be considered.

The paper expressed the hope that the Prime Minister's visit to India would prove useful in further strengthening the friendly relations existing between the two countries.

In its editorial comment the daily Anis said the Prime Minister's visit to India is a manifestation of the traditional ties of friendship between the two countries and the similarity of policies followed by Afghans and Indians in the field of international relations.

Developments within the United Nations, said the editorial, threaten the withdrawal of a number of its members and its eventual disintegration. Many world problems are awaiting a solution. The situation in Vietnam is deteriorating. The Afro-Asian countries are going to meet again in Algiers later this year. These and a number of other international questions necessitate contacts between leaders of non-aligned nations in order to pave the way for an eventual settlement of world problems.

The invitation to visit India to Prime Minister Dr. Ziaur Rahman extended before the Cairo Conference of non-aligned nations, and was renewed there. The time chosen for the visit is such that talks between the two leaders will be of the utmost importance both to Afghanistan and India and to the non-aligned countries.

In conclusion the editorial expressed the hope that the visit, in addition to further strengthening of relations between the two countries, would prove useful in lessening world tensions and finding a solution to the crisis faced by the United Nations.

The draft Press Law continues to draw comments from the public. Yesterday's Anis carried certain observations made on the draft by Mohammad Ibrahim Afifi. One of the points mentioned was the fact that the draft law forbids members of Parliament from publishing any newspaper.

Afifi said these who had taken part in drafting the law could not have been fully aware of the provisions of our new Constitution. To support their arguments they refer to the press law in Turkey or some other country. No such argument means much if a law contradicts the Constitution. Article 52 of the constitution clearly allows members of Parliament to engage freely in other occupations.

The paper also published criticism of the law by Kabir Irfan. Irfan maintains that the law is in gross contradiction to the Constitution in the sense that the Constitution specifically mentions that the press in this country is free whereas more than half of the draft Press Law deals with forbidden items and punishment for violation of its prohibitive provisions.

Radio Afghanistan

Programme

SATURDAY

I English Programme:
3.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15 225 Kcs=
19 m band.

II English Programme:
3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 15 125 Kcs=
19 m band.

Urdu Programme:
6.00-6.30 p.m. A.S.T. 4 775 Kcs=
62 m band.

III English Programme:
6.30-7.00 p.m. A.S.T. 4 775 Kcs=
62 m band.

Russian Programme:
10.00-10.30 p.m. A.S.T. 4 775 Kcs=
62 m band.

Arabic Programme:
10.30-11.00 p.m. A.S.T. 11, 945 Kcs=
25 m band.

German Programme:
11.00-11.30 p.m. A.S.T. 9635 Kcs=
31 m band.

French Programme:
11.30-12.00 p.m. A.S.T. 9635 Kcs=
31 m band.

WESTERN MUSIC:
Sunday 9.00-9.30 p.m. A.S.T. classical and light music alternating. Besides these daily except Fridays 8.50-9.00 am programme contains international times including western light music.

Air Services

SUNDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
Khost-Kabul
Arrival-1115
Herat-Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-1530
New Delhi-Kabul
Arrival-1615
Kabul-New Delhi
Departure-0900
Kabul-Kandahar, Herat
Departure-0815
Kabul-Khost
Departure-0845

IRAN AIRLINES
Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-1000
Kabul-Tehran
Departure-1100

AEROFLOT
Moscow, Tashkent
Arrival-0855

C S A
Prague, Sofia, Athens, Kabul
Arrival-0940

T T A
Beirut-Kabul
Arrival-1100

Important
Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20507-211122
Traffic 20156-24091
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732

Radio Afghanistan 20452
New Clinic 24272
D'Afghanistan Bank 20046
Bakhtar News Agency 20413
Afghan National Bank 21771
Airport 22318

Pharmacies

Boo Ali Phone No. 23878
Stor Phone No. 20496
Farwan Phone No. 20887
Asri Phone No. 24231
Faryabi Phone No. 20887
Sardar M. Hashim Khan 22860

Glimpses Of Kabul Museum

Excavations At Hadda Yield Buddhist
Sculpture From Second, Sixth Centuries

Hadda is a village located on a large hill five miles south of Jalalabad. Today, although there is holy man's shrine on the hill to which many people come to pay respects, it is mostly a picnic place. But from the second to the sixth centuries A. D. Hadda was an important Buddhist monastery, a place for pilgrimage, as Fa-Hien and Huan-Tsang, the Chinese pilgrims who passed through here in the fifth and seventh centuries have noted in their writings.

Excavations in Hadda started in 1923 and were followed in 1926 and 1928 by work by the French Archaeological Mission in Afghanistan. More than 15,000 sculptures were uncovered there, but most of them for technical reasons could not be preserved. Now only a few more than 2,000 of them exist, some of which have been transferred to Musée Guimet at Paris.

DESCRIBED BY DUPREES

Louis and Ann Dupree have described the architecture, sculpture and styles of Hadda in the following manner:

At Hadda several sites can be distinguished. Each of these indicates a Buddhist sanctuary, most being built in a series of cells arranged around a richly-ornamented central stupa the walls were adorned with bas-relief sculptures of scenes from the life of the Buddha. The stupas of Hadda were most often formed by two superimposed squares surmounted by two cylindrical structures, the whole topped by a dome.

The stupas were decorated with pillars having capitals in the Indo-Corinthian style, and by sculptured figures in high relief. The sculpture belongs to the Graeco-Buddhist family, which includes works brought to light in the ancient province of Gandhara and in the Punjab. The exceptional quality and astonishing variety of the sculptures of Hadda gave them a predominant place among the great archaeological discoveries of the first centuries of the Christian era.

The innumerable figures come from the high reliefs which ornamented the stupas and the interiors of the cells or sanctuaries. The sculptures are done in three materials: stucco, delicate white limestone, and grey schist.

The great majority of the sculptures are in stucco, and the large number of surviving heads is explained by the manner of construction: whereas the bodies of the statues, leaning against the walls, were made of a substratum of earth or artificial sand stone thinly coated with stucco, or else were modeled of stucco around a nucleus of earth. The heads, being thus more durable, are infinitely better preserved than the bodies. One sees that, occasionally, when the face has been made with the help of a cast, the hair was sculptured in soft stucco.

The excavations at Hadda revealed numerous bas-reliefs in schist, a stone prone to fracture and very difficult to carve. These representations are inferior to those in stucco.

HELLENISTIC INFLUENCE

The influence (or survival of the influence) of Hellenistic art, particularly noticeable at Hadda, is shown by the following elements: the classic profiles of the faces; the treatment of the hair in symmetrical waves or curled locks; pseudo Corinthian capitals with acanthus leaves; treatment of draperies—the moving expression recalling the school of Pergamos; various themes: border of children (cupids or Eros) holding a garland, sea gods, Dionysian scenes, crouching Atlantis. The many Graeco-Buddhist figures in stucco discovered at Hadda illustrate the extremely diverse ethnic types of this ex-



The stucco head of Buddha pictured above is one of the countless findings by archaeologists at Hadda near Jalalabad.

traordinary crossroads of the ancient world. In addition to endless Apollonian Bodhisattvas which resemble the conventional banal and cold type of Gandhara, representations of auxiliary gods, barbarians and demons, figures of singularly unexpected originality and realistic force, are also found.

Here are true-to-life portraits, each one distinct and clear of Buddhist monks, Scythians of Gallic type, Mithraic heads, wearing Phrygian caps, faces of Roman senators, faces even strangely reminiscent of the apostles or Christ. Still other heads suggest the ethnic types of Central Asia, from the Turks to the Mongols to Huns who invaded Afghanistan when the Hadda monasteries were

65 African, Asian
Natoins To Attend
Economic Seminar

ALGIERS, Feb. 20. (Tass).—Sixty-five African and Asian countries will be represented at the Seminar on Economic Questions which will open in Algiers on Monday, Algerian Minister of Industry and Power Engineering Bashir Bumaza said Thursday.

The delegation will study the questions of economic planning, the role of the state sector in economic development, agrarian reform in Asian and African countries and problems of training national cadres.

"The seminar," Bumaza said, "will outline joint practical measures for Asian and African countries in the struggle against imperialism and neo-colonialism."

Ben Getata, the Secretary General of the Algerian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, said in connection with the forthcoming seminar which will last until Feb. 27, "we must plan the development of economic relations between countries of Asia and Africa on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence and mutual interests, and also the deve-

lopment of their prosperity, in the fifth century A. D.

But above all, visitors coming from the vast observe that these works evoke curiously but irresistibly the medieval Romanesque and Gothic art of western Europe. Since the discoveries at Hadda, 35 years ago, all art historians have studied and stressed the troubling aesthetic convergences which keep appearing between Gothic statuary and the Hadda stuccos.

According to Rene Grousset, here already is the Christian sculpture of the Middle Ages—there is so much here of 15th century European realism that the innumerable sculptures of Hadda seem to us to be one thousand years before their time.

PEKING, Feb. 20. (Reuter).—Julius Nyrere of Tanzania yesterday continued his talks, begun Thursday with the Chinese Prime Minister Chou en Lai, and visited a large woodwork plant on the outskirts of Peking.

No details have yet been given of the Sino-Tanzanian talks, which are believed to centre on trade, Chinese aid to Tanzania and Afro-Asian problems, including the Congo situation but the President may give some indication of their progress when he speaks at a mass rally in his honour today.

JAKARTA, Feb. 20. (Reuter).—The Indonesian cabinet is studying a memorandum from a powerful group of Indonesian businessmen offering to revitalise flagging national industry with private enterprise methods.

The group, which represents a total capital of 139,000 million rupiahs (about £100 million at the official rate of exchange), has offered to complete neglected and partially finished industrial projects scattered through Indonesia before they completely collapse.

lopment of similar relations with the socialist countries."

Alabama Negroes

March Again After
Clash With Police

MERION, Alabama, Feb. 20. (Reuter).—Negro would-be voters decided to march again here yesterday after a demonstration Thursday night in which a Negro was shot twice in the stomach and three newsmen assaulted.

Five others hurt in clashes with police were in hospital with head injuries.

The Negroes, assembled in a church, had planned a night march in protest against the arrest of a voter registration worker here, the hometown of Dr. Martin Luther King's wife.

Dr. King has asked Attorney General Katzenbach for federal protection for citizens of Merion.

There was no comment from officials here but in Washington a spokesman for the Federal Bureau of investigation said the FBI would investigate if called upon to do so by the Civil Rights Commission.

Chipembere Leads
Revolt In Malawi

BLANTYRE, Malawi, Feb. 20. (Reuter).—Dr. Hastings Banda, Malawi Prime Minister, said yesterday the recent attack on Fort Johnson, 120 miles north of here, constituted armed rebellion by ex-Minister Massuse (Henry) Chipembere, which must be crushed without mercy.

He said in a surprise broadcast to the nation that Chipembere intended to assassinate him and his ministers.

Fort Johnson is the hometown of Chipembere, former Education Minister who resigned last September and disappeared.

Dr. Banda said that after rebels smashed postal and police installations at Fort Johnson, they attacked the lakeside resort last Friday night, they marched on the town of Zomba, but were thwarted by the prompt action of security forces at Liwonde Ferry.

Fifty-seven people concerned with the raid on Fort Johnson, have been arrested, he said. Three had been shot dead.

Sudanese Workers
Threaten Strike

KHARTOUM, Feb. 20. (Reuter).—The workers' federation said yesterday it would call a strike starting Saturday if a "nationalist anti-imperialist" Sudanese government was not formed.

The government of El-Khatim Khalifa resigned on Thursday and talks held on Thursday night and on Friday have failed to solve the political crisis.

Khalifa has been unable to form a new government so far because political parties have not agreed on the question of representation.

Khalifa stepped down on Thursday under pressure from three leading parties which accused him of straying from revolutionary principles and of trying to prolong the life of the government beyond the general elections due on April 21.

Free Exchange Rates At
D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Feb. 20.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani per unit of foreign currency.

Afs. 63.50 per one) US Dollar
Afs. 133.40
Afs. 177.30 (per one) pound Sterling
Afs. 56.50
Afs. 1587.50 (per hundred) German Mark
Afs. 1637.50
Franc Afs. 1468.82
Afs. 1285.45 (per hundred) French Franc
Afs. 127530

The Premiers

(Contd. from page 1)
or any bloc at any time", he declared.

After mentioning the Belgrade and Cairo conferences where it was affirmed that preservation of peace and promotion of the well-being of peoples are a collective responsibility, Dr. Yousuf said: "Let us continue our contribution to the establishment of a just and lasting peace; let us strive as we can to better the lot of all our people and above all let us both do our best to promote goodwill among nations. Let us therefore continue our full support to the United Nations in its endeavours to promote international understanding and co-operation and to uphold human rights and fundamental freedoms."

"The United Nations is the only place of hope for saving mankind from destruction and the member states should render all assistance necessary to the organisation to achieve the aims of the Charter."

On Friday Dr. Yousuf attended a luncheon given in his honour by the President of India, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, at Rashtrapati Bhavan (The President's House). Most Indian leaders, including Shastri, were invited.

In the afternoon Dr. Yousuf visited the Okhla industrial estate near Delhi. The estate is a centre of small-scale light industries run by private enterprises with government help.

After the visit Dr. Yousuf said he was happy to visit the estate to see evidence of India's industrial achievements, which promised a prosperous future for the nation. The people of Afghanistan, who were themselves working for their country's development, were happy to see the progress made in this region.

On Friday evening the Afghan Embassy gave a reception in honour of the Prime Minister at Ashoka Hotel which was attended by Shastri and other Indian leaders, high-ranking officials and diplomats. At night Dr. Yousuf gave a banquet in honour of Shastri at Ashoka Hotel which was attended by Indian Ministers and diplomats.

On Thursday Dr. Yousuf spent an hour at the National Museum and described India's 5,000-year history up to the 18th century as "very interesting and impressive".

The National Museum, founded in 1949, gives glimpses of the Indian sub-continent during the last 2,500 years. Dr. Yousuf showed special interest in sections indicating links between the history of Afghanistan and India.

This afternoon Dr. Yousuf is expected to attend a civic reception in his honour and to make a speech there in reply to the address of welcome presented to him on behalf of the citizens of Delhi.

Britain Studies

Soviet Message On U.S. In Laos

LONDON, Feb. 20, (Reuters).—Britain is studying a Soviet government message sent here calling for condemnation of "the new aggressive acts committed by the United States against Laos", officials said yesterday.

The Soviet communication is in the form of a draft of a joint message of the co-chairmen (the Soviet Union and Britain) of the 1962 Geneva Conference on Laotian Neutrality.

Britain has rejected previous Soviet allegations about United States "aggressive acts" in Laos.

On Vietnam, the officials denied press reports claiming that Britain was acting as mediator between the United States and the Soviet Union.

They said that Britain was not contemplating any early initiative and reiterated that the cessation of communist Viet Cong attacks in South Vietnam must be a prelude to the beginning of any discussions aimed at a Vietnamese settlement.

UN Assembly Adjourns While Committee Tries To Solve Peacekeeping Expenses Issue

UNITED NATIONS, February 20.—

THE U.N. General Assembly stands adjourned until September after a three-month session which saw the setting of a Permanent Trade and Development conference, the withdrawal of one member and the admission of the three others, and a continuing financial crisis.

The committee formed to deal with the crisis was instructed to report its recommendations by June to the Assembly which might reconvene in July if the committee finds a solution to the constitutional problem.

The basic problem besetting the 19th assembly has been the crisis created by the refusal of some nations to pay their peacekeeping assessments.

A "confrontation" on their rights to vote the 19th Assembly operated on a "no vote basis".

This "no vote" procedure was directly challenged last week when Albania, trying to force a confrontation, demanded that the Assembly take a vote on returning to its normal working procedures.

The matter was settled when the members overwhelmingly upheld a ruling by President Alex Quaison-Sackey that the Assembly was bound by previous decisions to proceed on the basis of consensus unless it decided otherwise.

During the course of the frequently-recessed 19th assembly session, the United Nations witnessed the admission of Zambia, Malta, and Malawi, and the withdrawal—the first in its history—of Indonesia.

The setting up of the permanent U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was probably the most meaningful accomplishment of the session.

UNCTAD was set up to "promote international trade" with particular emphasis on speeding up economic development in the developing countries. The new UN machinery will co-ordinate the multi-facet activities of the United Nations in international trade.

Vietnam Needs Political Solution, Singh Says

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20, (Reuters).—Indian External Affairs Minister Sardar Swaran Singh said yesterday that recent serious developments in the Vietnam situation had made the convening of a Geneva-type conference on the problem a matter of urgency.

The Minister who was answering questions in Parliament, said India was in touch with a number of friendly countries about this.

"We are convinced there is no military solution to the problem of Vietnam and that patient efforts must be made to seek a political solution", he said.

Home News In Brief

KARACHI, Feb. 20.—Radio Karachi reports that Dr. Mohammad Naser Keshawar, Afghanistan's Minister of Agriculture, inspected a cotton research and technology centre in Karachi on Thursday. Dr. Keshawar is on a ten-day official visit to Pakistan.

KABUL, Feb. 20.—Mohammad Nasim, President of the Afghan Scouts Organisation, returned to Kabul yesterday after participating in an international scouts conferences held in Singapore Kuala Lumpur. The conference, Nasim said, discussed the problems of training scouts and raising funds.

Nasim also visited the Scouts organisations in Pakistan, Thailand, Singapore and Australia.

KABUL, Feb. 20.—Mohammad Mousa Siami and Ahmad Razai, officials of the Ministry of Commerce, returned from India yesterday after inspecting marketing and trade organisations there.

Hanoi Says Four U.S. Ships Attack Coast

HANOI, Feb. 20 (Hsinhua).—Four commando ships of the United States and South Vietnam intruded into the territorial waters in Nghe a Province of North Vietnam at 00:30 hours on Thursday and shelled Guynh Lap commune, Guynh Luu district, VNA reported.

The local armed forces returned fire at once, after which the piratical craft fled southwards. But they were intercepted by patrol boats of the navy of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam which damaged two of them.

On orders of the Vietnam people's army high command, Colonel Ha Van Lau, chief of the Liaison mission of the VPA high command, sent an emergency message to N.A. Aahman, Chairman of the International Commission in Vietnam, strongly protesting against the new provocation by the United States and the Saigon administration.

CORRECTION

The name of the Commercial Counsellor of the Soviet Embassy who signed the Afghan-Soviet Protocol for the exchange of goods is N.P. Moisseenko. The news appeared in the Kabul Times on February 15th.

Tunku Welcomes Mediation Efforts

KUALA LUMPUR, Feb. 20, (Reuters).—The Malaysian Premier, Tunku Abdul Rahman, has suggested that ministerial discussions should precede any summit talks he has with President Sukarno of Indonesia. "Merdeka" said today.

"Merdeka" (freedom) is the weekly organ of the Tunku's United Malays' National Organisation.

According to the magazine, the Prime Minister is holding fast to his condition that hostilities must cease first.

"Merdeka" quoted the Tunku as saying: "When heads of state are meeting to find ways and means of settling a dispute, there must be a ceasefire, and aggression must stop."

The magazine said the Tunku welcomed mediation offers made by Japan. "I appreciate very much the initiative taken by Japan, and I hope it succeeds."

"I am happy that Sukarno has said he will abide by any decision of the suggested Afro-Asian conciliation commission."

Meanwhile Dr. Subandrio, Indonesian Foreign Minister, who left here yesterday by air after a three-day visit to Pakistan said President Ayub Khan was very interested in mediating between Indonesia and Malaysia.

He added Indonesia believed mediation could help to end the deadlock.

The Minister told a press conference that Japan was also interested in conciliation talks, but Japan and Pakistan were not working jointly to this end.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 2, 4-30, 7 and 9 p.m. French film: PARIS PALACE HOTEL.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 1-30, 4, 6-30, 7, and 9 p.m. Russian film with Dari translation.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 2, 4, 6 Russian film with Dari translation.

ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 1-30, 4, and 6 p.m. Russian film with Dari translation.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs

SALE

An auction will be held at the British Embassy on March 5 at 9.00 a.m. of two surplus landrovers, domestic and office equipment and scrap metal. A Bell & Howell 16 mm. projector, speaker and accessories, a large radiogram, and other electrical equipment, typewriter and duplicating machine, furniture and toys will be included.

The goods may be inspected at the British Embassy on the two days preceding the sale.

Special: Special:
Diner-Dance-Drink
SPINZAR HOTEL
"COMBO FILIPINO"
PLAYING

FRIDAYS-AND SUNDAYS
8 p.m.—12 midnight

EXHIBITION-SALE

Of Soviet books, records and pictures
The Commercial Counsellor Office of the USSR Embassy in Afghanistan invites everybody to see samples and buy everything you like

THERE WILL BE A LOT OF:

1. BOOKS in Persian, Arabic, Uzbek, English, German, French, Russian and other languages
Novels, children's books, technical and medical literature, art books, dictionaries etc.
2. RECORDS—classical, Russian, Tadjik, Uzbek, Kirghiz, Azerbaijan and other folk music, songs and dance music of the Soviet peoples, light music.
3. PICTURES—Russian landscapes, still-life pictures, flowers etc.
4. ALBUMS AND POST-CARDS with views of Soviet Union.
5. STAMPS FOR COLLECTION

All items at a reasonable price

You can also subscribe to Soviet magazines

PLACE: KABUL, Ministry of Education, Round Saloon, left side of the building

The EXHIBITION WILL BE OPEN FOR TWO WEEKS:

From the 18th February to 4th March

Working hours: from 9 a.m. to 12 and from 3 p.m.

up to 7 p.m.

WE HOPE THAT EVERY VISITOR WILL ENJOY OUR EXHIBITION.

CSA

BON VOYAGE!

FLY OK 527 TURBOJET IL-18 TOURIST AND FIRST CLASS

DIRECT FLIGHT TO EUROPE

KABUL - ATHENS - SOFIA - PRAGUE

DEPARTURES EVERY MONDAY 08:30

MONDAY

MORNING	IN	KABUL
AFTERNOON	IN	ATHENS
EVENING	IN	SOFIA
NIGHT	IN	PRAGUE

FROM ATHENS AND PRAGUE EXCELLENT

CONNECTIONS TO OTHER CITIES IN EUROPE

CZECHOSLOVAK AIRLINES

FOR BOOKING CONTACT CSA, SPINZAR HOTEL
TELEPHONE: 21022 OR YOUR AGENT.