
Kabul Times

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Kabul Times (May 5,1965, vol. 4, no. 35)

Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. +18°C. ... Minimum ... 9°C.
Sun sets today at 6:50 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5:1 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

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

VOL IV, NO. 35

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1965 (SAUR 15, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af 2

UN Security Council Debates U.S. Action In Santo Domingo

UNITED NATIONS, May 5, (Reuter).—

THE Soviet Union Tuesday tabled a draft resolution in the Security Council to condemn United States intervention in the Dominican Republic and demanded the "immediate withdrawal" of American troops from the country.

The Council in its second session no way to justify an unjust action on the Dominican crisis also heard Uruguayan delegate, who denounced the U.S. military intervention in the Dominican Republic and described the so-called "Johnson Doctrine" as incompatible with the American system.

The first Latin American to speak in the current Security Council debate on the Dominican strife, Uruguay's Ambassador Carlos Maria Velazquez declared that the crux of the inter-American system was non-intervention.

Referring to President Johnson's explanation that U.S. forces had been sent to the Dominican Republic to prevent a takeover by communists, the Uruguayan representative said: "This Johnson Doctrine, this new corollary of the Monroe Doctrine is not a truly juridical document nor can it be considered a truly American document... covering all the peoples of the American hemisphere".

Velasquez spoke after Soviet Ambassador Nikolai T. Fedorenko formally submitted a resolution condemning the U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic and demanding immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces.

Ambassador Fernando Ortiz Sanz of Bolivia also spoke last night. He said he was instructed by his government to tell the Council it believes the issue should be handled by the OAS.

Lord Caradon, the British delegate, told the Council his country warmly welcomed the Bolivian approach.

He said it is clear an internal political struggle created a violent condition in the Dominican Republic, and that the authorities had lost control of the situation.

He said his government "fully understand, therefore, what prompted the emergency action taken by the U.S. government".

He expressed confidence that the motives of the OAS "to bring the fighting to a stop and to exercise effective mediation will be recognised and praised by impartial observers elsewhere."

I would, therefore, submit that this Council will best serve the cause of peace in the Dominican Republic if its members now express their support of the action taken by the Organisation of American States, and appeal to all engaged in the fighting submit to the mediation of the social committee which the organisation has appointed.

"It is to the Organisation of American States that we should look to find a settlement, and then to facilitate a rapid return to normal conditions, and then to leave the way open to the establishment of a free government based on the wishes of the Dominican people".

Soviet representative N. T. Fedorenko, speaking in reply, pointed to the utter untenability of U.S. attempts to cover up its aggression by arguments concerning the opposition to international communism. He recalled specifically that the United States repeatedly undertook armed aggression against Latin American countries and landed U.S. marines on their territory long before the scientific theory of communism came into being.

He called the attention of Security Council members to the fact that in his reply speech the U.S. delegate did not answer any of the question put by the representatives of Cuba and the Soviet Union. "And this is quite understandable", he said, "for there is

no way to justify an unjust cause".

American Ambassador Stevenson said he would speak briefly since Fedorenko apparently did not want him to wait until later to answer Soviet charges.

"The United States has committed no aggression against the Dominican Republic", Stevenson said. "Nor does it intend any. The United States seeks not a square inch of Dominican territory."

"We assert no authority as an occupying power. We are taking no measures of force against the Dominican Republic. We are not interfering or threatening the Dominican state. The measures currently being taken by my government are designed to protect lives and to preserve the political independence of the Dominican Republic".

He repeated U.S. statements that the military intervention took place only when the United States was informed that the situation was completely out of control.

The United States will be ready to withdraw, he said, as soon as the OAS has worked out plans to assure orderly government.

Fedorenko said he had hoped to hear a statement demonstrating that the U.S. intervention was in keeping with the provisions of the UN Charter.

"We did not hear such a statement", he said.

The Soviet delegate declared that if the Dominican government were strong enough it would repel the American "aggression". "You are protecting your own imperialist interests", he said.

The Council debate will be resumed at 3 p.m. (1900 GMT) Wednesday.

(Contd on page 4)

Four Cooperatives Established In Balkh Province

MAZAR-I-SHARIF, May 5.—Four Karakul cooperatives have been established in Balkh province during the last two months.

Abdul Ghafour Abawi, director of cooperatives and marketing in the Ministry of Agriculture, who went to Mazar-i-Sharif two months ago at the head of a delegation to study the cooperative situation in the province, said in an interview on Sunday that the Karakul cooperatives set up in the Nahr-i-Shahi, Shorgara, Daulatabad and Charbooluk woloswalais had a total of 2,294 members. He said it was expected that two other cooperatives will be established in the Balkh and Chental woloswalais.

Although these cooperatives are in a primitive stage, they have so far collected a total of 25,000 karakul pelts. It is expected that the number will rise to over 80,000 pelts very soon. The pelts are to be exported to foreign markets.

The main purpose of such cooperatives, he said, was to strengthen the financial position and raise the living standard of livestock breeders.

The profits the cooperatives earn by exporting Karakul skins go directly into the pockets of their members.

In order to develop and strengthen the position of the cooperatives six million afghanis has so far been drawn from the Pash-tany Tejaraty Bank at 10 per cent interest as a loan through the help of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Abawi said that the salaries of accounting directors of the cooperatives are paid by the Ministry and delegations are periodically sent to the provinces to guide the cooperatives and help deal with their problems. Such guidance has proved useful and effective in the development of cooperatives.

India Proposed UN Agreement Guaranteed Security Of Nations Threatened By Nuclear Power

UNITED NATIONS, May 5, (AP).—

INDIA proposed Tuesday that any agreement on banning a further spread of nuclear weapons contain a UN guarantee to safeguard the security of countries which may be threatened by a nuclear power.

Ambassador B. N. Chakravarty made the proposal in a speech to the 114-nation UN Disarmament Commission.

He said it represented an "integrated" approach to the problem.

The United States has endorsed the idea of seeking agreement to halt the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and has suggested that

countries not possessing them be given some guarantee of security.

Chakravarty made clear India's preference for a UN guarantee in offering five main points he said should be considered by the 17-nation Disarmament Committee in Geneva when it resumes detailed negotiations.

The points are:

An undertaking by the nuclear powers not to transfer nuclear weapons or nuclear weapons technology to another.

An undertaking not to use nuclear weapons against countries which do not possess them.

An undertaking through the United Nations to safeguard the security of countries which may be threatened by powers having a nuclear weapons capability or embarking on a nuclear weapons capability.

Tangible progress toward disarmament, including a comprehensive test ban treaty, a complete freeze on production of nuclear weapons and means of delivery as well as a substantial reduction in the existing stocks.

An undertaking by non-nuclear powers not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons.

Pakistan Ready To Have U.S. Observer In Rann Of Kutch

KARACHI, May 5, (Reuter).—

President Ayub Khan told the American Ambassador there yesterday the United States could send a military observer to the Rann of Kutch at any time.

"We have nothing to hide", the President told Ambassador Walter McConaughy, during an animated 10-minute conversation at a garden party. The exchange took place outside the President's House.

McConaughy indicated the United States would like to send an officer, probably a general, to the saltmarsh area, where Pakistan is alleged by India to have been using American tanks provided only for legitimate self-defence.

"You can do it any time", President Ayub replied.

The President added that Pakistan was entitled to use all the arms in its possession to defend its territory.

In response to a question from the Ambassador, he said that a brigade involved in the Rann of Kutch fighting of recent weeks was equipped with both American and British arms and equipment.

According to an AP despatch from New Delhi the Indian government charged yesterday that Pakistan was reinforcing its army units on the eastern frontiers by flying troops over India's territory.

Defence Minister V. P. Chavan told Parliament India was watching carefully what he called a Pakistani build-up by air and sea and was taking "appropriate action".

Reports of increasing tension along East Pakistan's border with the Indian State of West Bengal came amid "continued pull in the Rann of Kutch where the two nations fought last week."

An Indian spokesman said Pakistani troop transport planes were shutting from West Pakistan more than 1,000 miles across Northern India to East Pakistan with reinforcements. Because Pakistan is a geographically divided nation, India has permitted regular flights between the two halves.

The spokesman said the scheduled Pakistani flights were being cancelled, presumably to make aircraft available, and that an unusual number of unscheduled flights were being made.

Pakistan charged Monday that it was India that was massing forces on the eastern frontier, thus creating explosive tension.

British and American efforts continued, meanwhile, to get the two nations to agree formally to a de facto ceasefire now existing in the Rann of Kutch. The Indian spokesman would not say what progress was being made, if any.

U.S. Troops, Rebels Exchange Fire In Dominican Republic

SANTO DOMINGO, May 5, (Reuter).—

UNITED States troops and Dominican rebel gunmen exchanged heavy fire for more than two hours here yesterday.

The battle broke out shortly before dawn.

U.S. forces used flares to illuminate the battle area and lit up the sky at some points during the action.

Later this morning, however, there was heavy traffic in and out of the international refugee safety zone which was set up by U.S. forces in central parts of Santo Domingo.

A peace mission from the Organisation of American States (O.A.S.) was in Santo Domingo continuing efforts to mediate and bring about full observance of the ceasefire agreement reached between the various factions.

With communications between different sectors of the city in chaos, it was not possible to get confirmation of rumours that the rebels had formally set up the coup leader, Colonel Francisco Caamano as provisional president.

Colonel Caamano, 47, was described as provisional president by rebel leaders Monday and acknowledged as such by Senor Bosch, in San Juan.

KABUL, May 5.—A report from Southern Pakhtunistan says that Bahadur Khan and Murad Khan, two nationalists of the Kahar tribe who are residents of Marghal, were jailed recently by the government of Pakistan for their activities in support of the cause of freedom.

Lebanon, UAR Reaffirm To Resolve To Crush Israel

BEIRUT, May 5, (Reuter).—

President Charles Helou and President Naser announced in a joint communique issued here and in Cairo simultaneously last night their determination to work for "recovering the usurped rights in Palestine", and their adherence to the resolutions of the two Arab summit conferences.

The communique said, "the two presidents announce once more their firm attitude towards the Zionist aggression on Palestine and their determination to work for recovering the usurped right."

They announced their adherence to the resolutions of the Arab League and the United Nations on the occupied south and liquidation of the military base in Aden, and their support for the struggling Arab people in the region", and their right to independence and self-determination.

The communique added, the two presidents back the people of Oman in their struggle for liberation in order that they may devote their efforts to the improvement of their life, development of their resources, and participation with the sisterly Arab states in their pursuit of progress and prosperity".

Premier Praises Afghan-Soviet Cooperation

The implementation of the principle of good-neighbourliness and peaceful co-existence between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union strengthens friendly contacts and such relations open a wide opportunity for fruitful cooperation in the economic and cultural fields and make it possible to use the achievements of one country for another on the basis of mutual advantage. Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf has said in an interview with an AP correspondent.

Referring to the Soviet Union's economic assistance to Afghanistan the Prime Minister said in the course of the last ten years Afghan-Soviet cooperation has been most active. Soviet specialists have been working in Afghanistan in difficult climate conditions to which they have not been accustomed. Nevertheless, together with Afghan workers, they have achieved excellent results.

The Prime Minister was interviewed during his recent visit to USSR.

On Indochina Dr. Yousuf said all peace-loving people are concerned with the Vietnamese crisis. The Afghan government and people would like that the situation that has now developed in Indochina be settled on the basis of the Geneva Agreements of 1954 and 1962.

As a neutral country Afghanistan can draw the attention of the world to the events in this region and try persistently to see that the dispute is solved by peaceful means and through negotiations.

Dr. Yousuf pointed out that at the forthcoming conference of Afro-Asian countries in Algiers, Afghanistan will try to secure, as it is doing in the UN, the pooling of efforts of all the countries of these two continents for a peaceful solution of all disputes.

Asked what impressed him most during his recent visit to USSR

(Contd on page 4)

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

May 5, 1965

The Rhodesian Crisis

It is well that the UN Security Council is seized of the situation in Rhodesia which has become dangerous as a result of the transgression of the racist government of Ian Smith. The African nations have urged revision of Rhodesia's 1961 constitution according to which it is impossible for the African population to gain a majority in the country's legislature. They have also urged the Council to prevent unilateral declaration of independence on the part of Ian Smith's government.

It should not however be forgotten that the main responsibility for Rhodesia's future lies with the British government. Before assuming power last October, the Labour Party made its Rhodesian policy very clear. The world expected Harold Wilson's government to adopt a firm stand on the issue. It seems however that it is losing time by allowing Ian Smith's government to continue its efforts to declare Rhodesia's independence unilaterally and by its reluctance to prepare the ground for revision of the 1961 constitution.

While the Rhodesian issue has been brought before the Security Council by African nations, many other countries are equally anxious to see justice done in the territory where an insignificant number of non-Africans are trampling the rights of the majority of the people. No resolution passed by the Security Council can yield results unless the British government co-operates in implementing it. In view of the policy statements made by it the will of the government should be able to deal with the problem effectively. If it fails to act, the consequences may be grave. Injustice cannot endure, and even though many African nations are impatiently seeking to obtain their rights through means which may not be desirable for the peace of Africa and even that of the world.

A policy of realism is essential to end the Rhodesian crisis. When the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland broke up realism worked very well in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

Education Provides Key To Improving Management Methods, Conference Decides

Progress in a developing country depends to a large extent on improving methods and procedures of management and this can be achieved only through developing education. This was the conclusion arrived at by the participants in the conference held recently in Tehran on "Management in a Developing Economy" according to Dr. Abdul Wahid Sarabi, who led the Afghan delegation to the conference.

The conference, which lasted from April 23 to 27, was organized by the Tehran chapter of the International Society for the Advancement of Management.

The society consists of scholars and executives interested in improvement of management and administrative methods and procedures and has branch offices in different parts of the world.

The society does not have any members in Afghanistan, but as the country has launched a campaign to revise its administrative system an Afghan delegation was sent to the Tehran conference.

Headed by Dr. Sarabi, Vice-president of Kabul University, it consisted of Abdul Majid, President of the Planning Department of the Agriculture Ministry, Sayed Hassan, a staff member of the Department for Reforming Administrative and Managerial System in the Prime Minister's office, H. Saifzadeh and G. M. Kakar, officials of the Afghan Air Authority.

Delegates from Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Kuwait, Lebanon, Turkey, the U.S., Britain took part in the conference.

In the plenary sessions speeches were made on legal requirements of growth, modernisation of public administration, mobilisation of financial resources, application of new technology and the social and cultural heritage, development of human resources and management at the policy-making level.

These broad topics were discussed in a detailed manner in symposia. The participants divided into three groups by individual choice and each group, referred to as a symposium, discussed one or two aspects of the broad topics presented to the conference by the main speakers. The symposium on modernisation of public administration considered the following aspects of the topic: The necessity for adopting new concepts in public administration; the re-organization of administration in a developing economy, training and re-orientation of the civil service to meet the challenge of modernisation and reform.

Other main topics were also closely looked into. Dr. Sarabi said it is hard to lay down hard and fast rules for better and more effective management which would apply to every country or to the countries of a particular region as every country has problems of its own and even a specific problem crops up in a different manner in each country. But exchange of ideas on ways of dealing with these problems can be useful and conferences such as the one held in Tehran provide an opportunity for fruitful discussions.

During his stay in Iran Dr. Sarabi visited the University of Tehran and met the staff of the university's department of publications.

As Kabul University plans to modernise its administrative procedures so that it can serve as a model for other organisations, Dr. Sarabi said he was glad to have attended the conference and learned something about other people's experiences.

Yesterday's Islah carried an editorial expressing anxiety over hindrance of educational progress because of lack of funds. We cannot afford not to advance in the field of education, it said. The present day world is inconceivable without the intelligent use of machines which help man in overcoming difficulties and creating material values. For developing nations this is all the more important. Getting to know the machines presupposes a certain amount of education.

It is distressing to note, said the paper, that educational facilities cannot be present in abundance to a greater number of children throughout the country. However, even at the primary stage, education did not seem to be very expensive. What is required is a countrywide campaign on the part of the educated. Each person with a sense of national pride and duty should consider it his duty to help in the literacy campaign. The teaching materials need not be very expensive since locally available materials can be used without difficulty. The editorial took a grim view of the entrance examination proposed for primary graduates before they enter the seventh grade.

Yesterday's Heywad carried an editorial on flood in the Helmand River. The Helmand, it said, is one of the most important rivers of Afghanistan. While it is a life giving stream, at times it is fit of temper which prove costly to people living on its banks.

Damage totalling over five million afghanis has been caused by the recent floods. This is a great loss for the hard working but poor people of the area. Although the people affected are trying hard to prevent further damage and bring the floods under control, they are unlikely to achieve much success as the means at their disposal are inadequate.

The editorial suggested that units of the Labour Corps which were previously engaged in the construction of the Western Highway should be transferred temporarily to assist the people in flood control work. This should be possible since most of the work on the Tureghundi-Herat-Kandahar Highway has been completed. At the same time, said the editorial, the Afghan Red Crescent Society should send a team of experts to survey the situation and recommend effective relief measures to alleviate the peoples' suffering.

Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial "Baitans must be cleaned". One of the factors responsible for the rising exchange rates in this country is the fact that our export commodities fall short of international standards and cannot compete with the same commodities exported by other countries.

On many occasions, it said, our unexperienced traders who were out to make some quick profit have been disappointed in not being able to sell their export items in international markets even at low prices. We have a plantain, mango and processing plant which can handle far greater quantities of raisins than it is processing at present. It called on all raisin exporters to make use of the facilities of the raisin processing factory.

Animal theoretical studies on the physics of the atomic nucleus and high-energy physics have been and are being carried out at this international scientific center. A special commission has been set up to coordinate the efforts of the researchers and to establish close communications between them for a comprehensive and mutually beneficial exchange of experience and information in atomic science and technology.

The Soviet Union is participating in the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency in which 21 countries are represented.

The USSR has also delivered large quantities of nuclear-physical elements and other equipment worth 2,200 foreign citizens were trained in the USSR in these ten years. An active part is played by the Joint Nuclear Research Institute at which specialists of the socialist countries are studying. Fun-

his Deputy, a number of professional members who possess a knowledge of the State laws and legislation affairs.

PRESS

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Radio Afghanistan Programme

WEDNESDAY

Foreign Services, Western Music

Urdu Programme: 6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4 776 Kes on 42 m band.

English Programme: 6:30-7:00 p.m. AST 4 776 Kes on 42 m band.

Spanish Programme: 9:00-9:30 p.m. AST 4 776 Kes on 42 m band.

Arabic Programme: 9:30-10:00 p.m. AST 11945 Kes on 26 m band.

German Programme: 10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 9835 Kes on 31 m band.

The above foreign language programmes all include local and international news, commentary, articles on Afghanistan, and Afghan and western music.

WESTERN MUSIC Daily except Friday 1:05 p.m.-1:30 p.m. Friday 12:30 p.m.-1:00 p.m. On short wave 41 m band.

Air Services

THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES Herat, Kandhar, Kabul Arrival-1545

INDIAN AIRLINES New Delhi-Kabul Arrival-1615

Kabul-New Delhi Departure-0800

Kabul-Kandahar-Herat Departure-0815

IRANIAN AIRLINES Tehran-Kabul Arrival-1000

Kabul-Tehran Departure-1100

P I A Peshawar-Kabul Arrival-1105

Kabul-Peshawar Departure-1105

AEMOFLOT Kabul-Bashkent-Moscow Departure-1020

T M A Beirut-Kabul Arrival-1100

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122

Police 20517-211 22

Traffic 20159-24041

Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732

Radio Afghanistan 24585

New Clinic 24272

D'Afghanistan Bank 20045

Tashkent Tejaraty Bank 22092

20703 20502

Bakhtar News Agency 20413

Afghan National Bank 21771

Airport 23319

Pharmacies

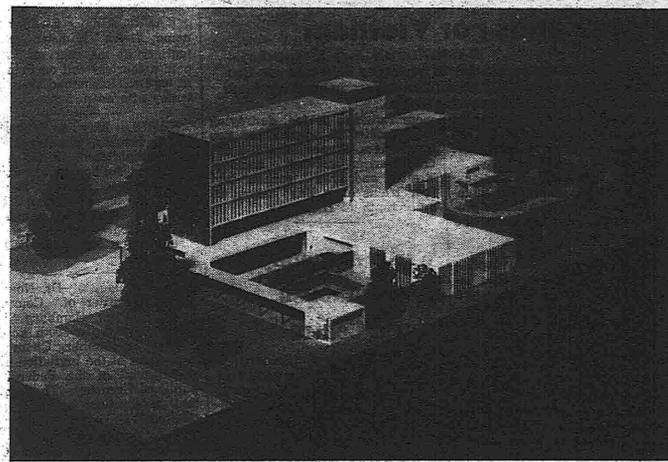
Maywand Phone No. 20580

Mahmood Phone No.

Aari Phone No. 24231

Yousufi No. 21104

Carte-Char Phone No. 23829



Picture shows the model of a modern six-story polyclinic which will be built on Ansari Avenue this year. It has been designed by Louis Gerland, a German architect. The clinic will be built through credits by the Federal Republic of Germany.

Jangalak Manufactures, Repairs 43,000 Vehicle Parts, Earns 41 Million Afghanis

The Jangalak factory manufactured and repaired over 43,000 pieces of spare parts during last year and earned about 41 million afghanis.

Mohammad Aref Mehr, President of the Jangalak factory, said since the number of customers was insufficient the factory has not started working to its maximum capacity. The factory's income is expected to total 150 million afghanis per year.

The factory has eight departments among which the vehicle repair department is the most important, Mehr said.

This department, he said, helps the country save a great amount of foreign exchange. It repairs all types of vehicles made in the USSR.

The cost of repairing these vehicles ranges from Af. 50,000 to Af. 75,000.

About 30 per cent of important and expensive vehicle parts are manufactured in the factory and the rest which cannot be economically made here are imported.

During last year the factory overhauled 110 lorries which had been completely out of use. The owners received their lorries completely new each costing over 500,000 afghanis. The factory also repaired engines.

There is also a body-making department in the factory. At present the department makes three bodies per month for city buses. The technical personnel of this department are all Afghans, Mehr noted.

He said the factory paints all types of vehicles which can hardly be distinguished from new ones.

The metal department provided a good deal of equipment needed by the Nangarhar Canal Project last year. It also manufactured a large number of spare parts for textile and other industrial plants.

An agreement was recently concluded between the Jangalak and the Afghan Textile Company on providing of spare parts needed by the company.

The factory plans to provide simple weaving plants next year and accept orders from wholesalers for providing them with all parts they need.

The electric repair department has trained a number of personnel with the help of foreign experts. This department repairs all kinds of water pumps, transformers and electric motors. Besides two types of metal beds, the factory manufactures large nickel beds.

It is expected that the factory will add a new department to make metal furniture along with beds.

The teachers will visit Kabul secondary schools to observe classes. Five English language supervisors in Kabul Schools will present a panel of discussion to acquaint the teachers with Afghan schools.

The group spent three months in training at the Experiment for International Living in Brattleboro, Vermont. Special stress was placed on learning to speak Dari.

The iron used by the factory is obtained from an iron smelting plant with a capacity of 3,000 kg per day.

There is an oxygen producing plant with a capacity of 100 bottles per day.

This plant meets the oxygen needs by the Nangarhar project, the Mahipar power project and several public and private organisations.

The mosaic department produces cement bricks and cement pipes.

The wheelbarrows manufactured in the factory are not only of high quality but are economical. These wheelbarrows are largely used by farmers for carrying fertilisers.

Mehr said at present 850 workers are employed by the Jangalak factory.

Fifth Group Of Peace Corps Volunteers Arrives In Kabul

Forty-eight American Peace Corps Volunteers arrived at Kabul International Airport at 12:30 today after three months of intensive training in preparation for 21 months' service in Afghanistan.

The Volunteers, members of the fifth group to come to Afghanistan, will teach English, business subjects, physical education serve as secretaries, and work on rural construction.

According to present plans, 19 will teach English in Kabul secondary schools, five in Herat, three in Charikar, and two in Maimana. The two physical education instructors will teach at Kabul University. One Volunteer will instruct in audio-visual techniques while the seven in business education will teach in commercial schools or work in Ministries.

Nine Volunteers will work under the Rural Development Department. Two will be stationed at the Department's training centre in Gulzair and the others will be based in Kabul.

The group was greeted at the airport after their flight from New York by Hedayatullah Aziz, Director-General of Foreign Liaison Division of the Ministry of Planning, and Robert L. Steiner, Peace Corps representative here.

Minister of Planning Abdulla Yafai is to welcome the group Saturday morning. The Volunteers will also hear Deputy Minister of Justice Musa Shafigue describe the new constitution and meet Minister of Education Dr. M. Anas U.S. Ambassador John Milton Steeves will hold a reception for the group on Thursday.

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The group spent three months in training at the Experiment for International Living in Brattleboro, Vermont. Special stress was placed on learning to speak Dari.

This is in line with Greece's policy not to discuss the issue without the Greek Cypriot Government of Archbishop President Makarios.

Siberian Scientists Find New Methods To Treat Viruses

Many infectious diseases are often referred to as virus "the". A virus consists of a molecule of nucleic acid, the main "active principle" of the virus, and a protective coating of protein. Once in a healthy cell, the virus sheds its protein "cloak" to expose its nucleic acid, and the latter starts ravaging in the cell.

The activity of a virus has two objectives: to paralyze the normal production of cell proteins and to utilize the building blocks of the cell—amino acids and nucleotides—for the reproduction of its own protein and nucleic acid.

As soon as it has invaded a healthy cell, the virus distorts the instructions the amino acids receive from the cell's DNA, which stems from the cell's genetic code and then organizes the amino acids of the cell to build its own viral proteins—enzymes. These enzymes are essential to the principal act in the production of every virus—the self-reproduction of its RNA which proceeds at a fantastic rate.

The quest for efficient methods of treating viral diseases is under way at research laboratories the world over. One such centre is the Nucleic Acid Laboratory at the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Cytology and Genetics, where a team of investigators under Rudolph Salganik have studied the ability of some enzymes, known as nucleases, to destroy the polymer chains of nucleic acids.

Their idea was to destroy viruses right in the cell with enzymes. However, the protein coating proved to protect reliably the virus RNA molecule which is easy to destroy when it is bare. This was where the scientists' knowledge of the "three-stage" sequence of the reproduction of viruses came in handy. They found that during the second stage—self-reproduction—the RNA is still devoid of its protein shield. Salganik and his co-workers have made good use of this temporary "nude" of the virus: now enzymes easily break up the polymer chains of the virus' nucleic acids into short links, thereby "sabotaging" the information on the basis of which new molecules of the viral RNA are formed. Naturally, this slows down the formation of new RNA molecules and, consequently, of new viruses. While they are lethal to viruses, the nucleases are harmless to the host cell.

About 170 hours of the training programme was spent in technical training. For example, the English teachers went to Montreal, Canada, for three weeks to teach English to French speaking students. About 75 hours was devoted to area studies. Lectures on Afghan culture were given by Najeb Ullah, Hedayatullah Amarsala and Ali Akber Alamy.

The 48 new Volunteers bring the total of Peace Corps Volunteers in Afghanistan to 156. Of these 89 are stationed in Kabul and 46 in 14 different provincial localities, including Baghlan, Bost, Farah, Ghazni, Herat, Charikar, Jalalabad, Kandahar, Khanabad, Kunduz, Maimana, Mazar, Pulkhumi and Tegar.

As of March 31, 1965, about 10,000 Peace Corps Volunteers were overseas or in training and about 4,000 had completed their two years of service. The largest number of Volunteers now serve in Nigeria where there are 504, closely followed by Columbia with 653 and Brazil with 612.

ADHERS, May 4, (AP)—A Greek Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday night that Greece will not negotiate the Cyprus problem with Turkey at the NATO Foreign Ministers' conference in London next week.

This is in line with Greece's policy not to discuss the issue without the Greek Cypriot Government of Archbishop President Makarios.

Colombia Willing To Send Forces To Santo Domingo

BOGOTA, Colombia, May 3, (AP)—Colombia's Foreign Minister Gomez Martinez said Colombia "will send troops to the Dominican Republic if that would guarantee peace in the country".

The minister in an interview, said the possibility of such a move by Colombia will be studied Wednesday by the advisory committee on foreign relations.

He said that "sending a peace mission as part of the Organization of American States (OAS) could resolve the situation".

He added that the presence of U.S. marines in Santo Domingo constitutes a unilateral action violating the OAS Charter.

Three Exchange Rates At TV Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, May 5.—The following are the exchange rates at the TV Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani per unit of foreign currency.

Buying Selling Af. 65 (per US dollar) Af. 65.80 Af. 182 (per one pound sterling) Af. 183.40

Af. 1228 (per hundred German Mark) Af. 1237.50

Af. 1512.50 (per hundred Swiss Franc) Af. 1525.00

Af. 1312.75 (per hundred French Franc) Af. 1320.00

Buying Selling Af. 65 (per US dollar) Af. 65.80 Af. 182 (per one pound sterling) Af. 183.40

Af. 1228 (per hundred German Mark) Af. 1237.50

Af. 1512.50 (per hundred Swiss Franc) Af. 1525.00

Iraq Plans All Out Campaign Against Kurds

BONN, May 5, (DPA).—The Iraqi army plans an all-out offensive against the Kurds to end their separatist movement, Colonel A. Ghafour, the Military Attache of Iraq's Embassy here said yesterday.

The government's patience with the Kurds in the north of the country was definitely exhausted after expiration of last February's deadline to lay down arms given to Kurdish leader General Mustapha Barzani, Ghafour said.

He pointed out that the government in Baghdad, though willing to grant the Kurds a certain degree of autonomy in the sense of decentralisation, would never consent to division of the country according to the Colonel, only about ten per cent of the Kurdish propaganda reports that separatist tendencies.

The majority, he said, already stood behind the government and many even volunteered for the fight against General Barzani.

Answering questions by newsmen, Ghafour dismissed as "Kurdish propaganda" reports that the UAR had supplied the Iraqi army with gas masks to be used in gas war fare against the Kurds.

The attache stressed that no gas would be used in fighting the Kurds.

Afghan-USSR Ties

(Contd. From Page 1)

the Soviet Union, Dr. Yousuf said everybody who goes to the USSR sees constant progress in the fields of science, economics and culture. The Soviet Union, he added, had also made great advances in raising the people's living standards.

"It is especially pleasant for me to note that interest in and sympathy for Afghanistan are growing in the Soviet Union," he said. We had many talks with the leaders of the Soviet state. These talks showed that they are well-informed about our life and understand our difficulties.

Security Council

(Contd. From Page 1)

The Dominican Republic's new provisional President, Colonel Francisco Caamano, told deposed President Juan Bosch by telephone from Santo Domingo early yesterday he was appealing to nations of the western hemisphere for immediate diplomatic recognition.

The 47-year-old army officer, who has commanded the rebel forces in the 10-day revolt against Senor Donald Reid Cabral and his Junta, spoke with Bosch by telephone as this Reuter correspondent was interviewing the deposed President at his home here.

The call came several hours after Bosch announced Monday night that a special meeting of the Dominican legislature in Santo Domingo had elected Colonel Caamano provisional President.

Helmand River

Continues Rising

ZARANJ, May 5.—One hundred and sixty-five houses were destroyed and 1,555 acres of cultivated land flooded between May 1 and 3 as the level of the Helmand River continued to rise near Zaranj, the capital of Chahkhanour province. All crops in the affected areas are reported to have been destroyed. Water covered 18 villages.

Abdullah Rahimi, Deputy Governor of the province, said "last Sunday the river, after breaking through an earth dam, reached 200 metres near the town of Zaranj. At present the water is 100 metres away from the southern part of Zaranj city".

Preventive measures have been taken not only by the provincial officials of Zaranj but the people of Jaween woloswalai have been helping Zaranj meet the danger.

Johnson Asks Congress For More Funds For Vietnam

WASHINGTON, May 5, (Reuter).—

PRESIDENT Johnson announced yesterday he would ask Congress for an additional 700 million dollars in military funds primarily to finance the war in Vietnam.

He made this disclosure after briefing key Congressmen on the situation in Vietnam and in the Dominican Republic.

Officials said part of these extra funds would go towards financing the military operation to protect U.S. and foreign lives in the Dominican Republic.

President Johnson told reporters it was possible he would later ask for further increase in the military budget.

He disclosed that the United States had already spent 1,500 million dollars on defence activities in Southeast Asia in the fiscal year ending on June 30.

His meeting with Congressmen was intended to report to them prospects for peace in the Dominican Republic.

In South Vietnam U.S. Marines and Viet Cong guerrillas exchanged fire in a series of clashes over a wide area around the key U.S. air base at Danang.

Four Americans were wounded, one Viet Cong killed, and three captured.

Several wounded Viet Cong were reported dragged away by their comrades.

U.S. navy planes struck the sharpest blow to North Vietnamese railways so far, destroying an estimated 20 wagons and two locomotives. Planes from the aircraft carrier midway bombed, strafed and fired rockets into four trains on a line about 60 miles south of Hanoi.

WHO Assembly May Establish World Centre

GENEVA, May 5, (Reuter).—A call for caution in discussion of apartheid opened the 18th assembly of the World Health Organisation (WHO) here yesterday.

South Africa's seats were empty when the three-week conference, attended by about 400 delegates from over 120 who member-countries, opened.

South Africa walked out last year when the Assembly passed a resolution by 34 African nations to deprive it of its vote in the assembly and other meetings.

A five-power western proposal for an international agency on cancer research is to be considered during the assembly. Formal sponsors of the proposal are France, Britain, Italy, the United States and West Germany.

The Assembly is also to consider plans for a World Health Research Centre.

The conference chairman, called the plan for the World Health Centre "bold and imaginative". He said it would help solve problems which beset developing countries.

The proposal for the world centre would have it concentrate on the main activities:

—Study of factors affecting health and disease in world populations.

—A communications centre for analysis and dissemination of information on incidence of disease.

—Extensive international laboratories for work on the treatment of epidemics.

105 Planes Bomb Targets In Vietnam

SAIGON, May 5, (Reuter).—United States and South Vietnamese aircraft, flying through intense anti-aircraft fire, bombed military targets in North Vietnam yesterday. All returned safely to their bases.

A total of 105 air force planes of the two countries flew three different missions, blasting barracks, bridges, ammunition dumps and other targets.

A U.S. spokesman described the strikes as "highly successful".

Twenty American F-100 super-sabres combined with eight Vietnamese skyraiders in hitting the Vinh Linh barracks only five miles north of the border. They left many buildings either completely destroyed or on fire. Fifty tons of bombs were dropped on the barracks despite the intense ground fire.

Other aircraft destroyed eight ammunition storage buildings in Zum Rung, 20 miles east of the Laotian frontier. The third successful strike was against bridges and ships along the coastal plain northward from the north-south border.

Outside Danang, site of the strategic U.S. air force base 375 miles northeast of Saigon, U.S. marines clashed again with Viet Cong guerrillas in a series of fights.

KABUL, May 5.—Jiri Heger, the third secretary of the Czech Embassy in Kabul, yesterday presented a number of tapes of Czech songs to Radio Afghanistan. The tapes were accepted with thanks by Khail, Director General of the Music Department.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, May 5.—Jorma Vannamo, Finnish Minister plenipotentiary at the court of Kabul, paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf yesterday afternoon.

KABUL, May 5.—Mohammad Ismail Nausan, director of the Laws Department in the Afghan Civil Air Authority, left for the United States yesterday to attend a seminar on international transport and regulation under a USAID programme. The seminar will open on May 7 and will last 13 weeks.

KABUL, May 5.—Dr. Nour Ali, Deputy Minister of Commerce, left Kabul for Hamburg yesterday to attend the 300th anniversary of the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce at the invitation of the government of the Federal Republic of Germany. The anniversary celebrations will be held on May 7.

KABUL, May 5.—A Royal decree appointing Mohammad Hakim By Badakhshi, a resident of Faizabad, an honorary member of the Afghan Red Crescent Society was presented to him on Monday by Nesar Ahmad Shairzai, governor of Badakhshan.

E. Germany To Aid UAR In Irrigation Projects

CAIRO, May 5, (Tass).—A protocol was signed between East Germany and the United Arab Republic in Cairo yesterday on economic cooperation in irrigation, drainage and water supplies. The protocol envisages participation of East Germany and its specialists in the implementation of a whole series of irrigation and other hydro-projects. East Germany will render assistance to the UAR in training national personnel for these spheres.

Emphasising the importance of this protocol for the UAR, the Cairo press assesses it as another step towards strengthening and developing the relations between the two countries.

Peking Supports Pakistan In Dispute Over Kutch

TOKYO, May 5, (AP).—Peking's official New China News Agency (NCNA) said Tuesday China fully supports Pakistan in the India-Pakistan border dispute and charged the Indian government is pursuing "big-nation chauvinism and expansionism".

NCNA, in a broadcast monitored here, said "Indian Prime Minister Shastri and other ranking Indian officials blatantly declared that China colluded with Pakistan in taking an aggressive and hostile attitude towards India and that the present conflict was engineered by China behind the scenes."

"Such lies and slanders by the Indian government are sheer fabrication and entirely groundless", it declared.

Prof. Spuler Describes

Early Administration Here

KABUL, May 5.—Dr. B. Spuler, Professor of Islamic History and Historical Geography, gave a lecture yesterday on the history of administration in Afghanistan during the early Islamic era.

Dr. Spuler is on a two-week visit to Afghanistan at the invitation of the Afghan government.

The lecture was attended by Dr. Mohammad Anas Minister of Education, Dr. Hamed, Rector of Kabul University, faculty members of the University and the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Ohio Town Has Buffalo Hunt

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio, May 5, (AP).—One buffalo had "surrendered", one had died and two others still were at large late Tuesday in Butler County's big buffalo "hunt".

It started late Monday when four buffaloes—a bull and three cows escaped from the Lesourdsville Lake Amusement Park. Part of a Wild West display. They broke through a fence.

Deputy sheriffs and volunteers pursued them over roads and through fields and woods until 2 a.m.

Tuesday the pursuit resumed with representatives of the Cincinnati Zoo on hand with tranquilliser guns.

One of the cows finally was caught but she died within a few minutes, apparently the victim of too many tranquilliser shots and perhaps the effects of being by an automobile Monday night.

With her death, the other three off again into the fields.

A short time later, the bull, credited with having been ringleader of the escape, meandered back into his park enclosure.

He apparently had seen enough of the outside world.

At about the same time, the hunters reported the other two cows were taking a swim in the great Miami River.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 2.30, 5.30, 8, 10 p.m. Chinese coloured film depicting Their Majesties' visit to People's Republic of China.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 2, 5, 7 p.m. Iranian film BULBUL MAZBAH.

ADVTs.

Visit Avicenna Book Store

The Avicenna Bookstore of the Ministry of Press and Information, located near Pull-Baghj-Umoomi, behind the former Radio Afghanistan building, has English science books and American magazines including Time, Life and Photography at fair prices.

International Club

Horse Racing Friday 7 p.m. Bet on your fancy non-members Af. 50.

Dinner Dance Saturday 8th May 7 p.m. Music by Shastok Combo. Black tie suggested.

Photography Exhibition

The Institute of Fine and Performing Arts is pleased to announce a photography exhibition showing the Afghan land and people. All photographers are invited to submit their photographs before July 30. Certificates will be presented to participating photographers. Awards will be given to the Ten Best Photographs. For further information, please contact the Institute. Telephone 20437, ext. 77

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