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## Kabul Times (May 20 1965, vol. 4, no. 47)

Bakhtar News Agency

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## THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature  
Max. +28°C. Minimum 8°C.  
Sun sets today at 7:02 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4:49 a.m.  
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

# KABUL TIMES

## NEWS STALLS

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VOL. IV, NO. 47.

KABUL, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1965, (SAUR 30, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

## Soviet Union, India Demand End Of Bombing N. Vietnam

MOSCOW, May 20, (Tass).—

THE governments of Soviet Union and India have noted that the all-round co-operation of the two countries is successfully developing.

Both sides confirmed their immutable adherence to the principles of peaceful co-existence. They stated in a joint communique that the policy of non-alignment serves the noble aims of strengthening peace and developing cooperation.

The two governments stated their firm resolution to conduct active struggle against the attempts to increase international tension. They expressed great con-

cern on Thursday and Friday with the situation in Vietnam and again declared that the bombings of North Vietnam must be ended immediately. The communique was issued at the end of Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri's visit to Soviet Union. Leonid Brezhnev, Alexei Kosygin and Anastas Mikoyan accepted the invitation to visit India.

The communique emphasises that the guests from India had meetings and talks with the Soviet leaders. The talks were marked by an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. The two sides exchanged opinions on main international problems and discussed the problems of further development of Soviet-India relations and mutually advantageous co-operation.

The two sides, the communique says, reaffirmed their allegiance to the principles of peaceful co-existence which enables peoples to direct their efforts towards strengthening political and economic independence, raising living standards, to promote the development of the national liberation movement. They agreed that international disputes, including frontier and territorial issues, must be solved peacefully.

Having expressed the wholehearted desire to strengthen the United Nations, both sides declared at the same time that broader representation of the Afro-Asian countries in its main agencies was imperative.

The communique also touched upon the question of a German peace treaty. Both governments deemed it particularly essential to exert the necessary efforts for this. They also came out for the complete liquidation of all remaining colonial regimes and supported the struggle of the people of the Congo (Leopoldville) against foreign intervention.

They supported the convocation of the forthcoming second conference of Afro-Asian countries and expressed the hope that it would promote the activation of all imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

Both governments noted with satisfaction that the friendly nature of Soviet-Indian relations is one of the examples of the successful implementation of the principles of peaceful co-existence.

The communique states that the co-operation of the two countries in the economic and technical fields is diverse in nature and is being successfully implemented. The USSR expressed readiness to continue such co-operation during India's fourth five year plan, in particular in the construction of separate enterprises and in the training of Indian cadre.

Having expressed their concern over the situation in Vietnam, the two governments said the only solution of the Vietnamese problem may be found only within the framework of the 1945 Geneva agreements on Indo-China.

The identity of views on the need of general and complete disarmament under strict international control was confirmed in the course of the exchange of views. The two sides stressed the great importance of partial measure in limiting the arms race and easing international tensions, the achievement of which would facilitate general and complete disarmament. The decision of the Indian government to use nuclear energy exclusively in peaceful purposes met full approval on the part of the USSR government.

## Their Majesties To Visit Soviet Union In August

KABUL, May 20.—Their Majesties the King and Queen will pay a state visit to the Soviet Union on August 3, 1965.

The visit will be at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet Government extended in October 1963 during Leonid Brezhnev's official visit here.

## Central Committee To Instruct Local Electoral Boards

KABUL, May 20.—At a meeting held yesterday the Central Election Supervisory Committee decided to issue instructions to the Local Election Supervisory Committee on their legal duties.

According to the Electoral Law, an Election Supervisory Committee has to be set up in each province. The members of each committee will be the President of Provincial Court as the head and the Saranwal and the head of Education Department as members.

The committees will supervise the election in the capitals of provinces and also keep a watch on them in other constituencies.

Under Article 15 of the Electoral Law there will be a local election supervisory committee in each woloswalai composed of the judge, as the head and the school principal or headmaster as the member.

## Soviets Publish Afghan History

KABUL, May 20.—The first volume of a two-volume history of Afghanistan from the earliest period to the present time has been published in Moscow. The second volume is being prepared for publication.

The book has been written by two Soviet historians: Virdimison and V. Romodin.

The authors have made use of all works published by Orientalists. The book, which is in Russian has been published by the Naroka Publication Institute of Moscow.

The first volume deals with the history of Afghanistan from the earliest times to the sixteenth century.

## Soviet Union, Cuba Sign Cultural Exchange Plan

MOSCOW, May 20, (Tass).—A plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and Cuba has been signed here. The plan provides for wide exchanges in the fields of higher education, public health, art, radio and television, and sports.

## Soviets Warn Thailand Against Allowing US To Use Air Bases

MOSCOW, 20, (Tass).—

IT has been officially announced here: "according to a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the authorities of Thailand permit the use of military bases in Thailand, such as Kora and Udon, for attacks by American planes on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the liberated districts of Laos under Pathet-Lao control."

In view of this, A. Nikolayev, the Ambassador of the USSR to Bangkok, called on Thailand's Acting Foreign Minister P. Sarasin on May 18 and, on instructions from the Soviet Government, drew the attention of the Government of Thailand to the fact that, approving of United States aggression in Indochina

## U Thant's Envoy Fails To Get Ceasefire In Santo Domingo

U.N. New York, May 20, (DPA).—

U.N. Secretary-General U Thant's special envoy to the Dominican Republic, Ambassador Jose Antonio Mayobre, has failed in his efforts to bring about an armistice in the strife-torn country, U Thant told the Security Council here today.

Addressing the Council before the debate on the situation in the Dominican Republic opened, U Thant said in view of the seriousness of the case, he had asked the U.S. government to give every support to the efforts of Mayobre.

The council last night in a resolution urged an immediate end to bloodshed.

The special envoy's first report, which U Thant submitted to the Security Council, said the rebel government of Francisco Caamaño rejected negotiations with the military junta and was ready only to talk with the U.S. government.

Discussions with American representatives which had already been started, had been interrupted by the military junta's attack and could not be continued before the end of the fighting.

Mayobre, who spoke to representatives of the two warring parties, also had talks with the Secretary-General of the Organisation of American States, the papal nuncio and US President Lyndon Johnson's adviser on national security affairs, McGeorge Bundy.

In the course of the debate, US Chief-Delegate Adlai E. Stevenson said efforts were underway to a ceasefire during which the Red Cross was to evacuate civilians from the battle zone and to take wounded people to the hospital.

French chief-delegate Roger Seydoux suggested that the President of the Security Council urgently appeal to the fighting parties to agree to the ceasefire.

Stevenson and Soviet chief-delegate Nikolai Fedorenko again clashed when Fedorenko demanded the immediate withdrawal of the American troops from the Dominican Republic.

Stevenson accused Fedorenko of resorting to the "most evil traditions of cold war" in his speeches.

He called the civil war in the Dominican Republic a consequence of the dictatorship of the former strongman Rafael Leonidas Trujillo.

In the American view, a stable government could be formed only if the quarrelling military leaders withdrew from politics.

In Santo Domingo, troops loyal to the civilian-military junta occupied the main rebel radio station Wednesday and insurgent resistance in northern Santo Domingo appeared to have collapsed, according to AP.

Units of the Dominican Air Force police moved into the silent Santo Domingo radio station Wednesday morning after a brisk exchange of fire with snipers in nearby buildings.

The junta, scenting victory in the civil war, turned down Tuesday night a U.N. appeal for a cease-fire which the rebels were

ready to accept. Troops loyal to the junta appeared to have control of more than half the industrial-suburban area north of the east-west corridor established by U.S. troops leading to the international zone for refugees. The main rebel stronghold lies south of the corridor.

The sound of battle lessened during the day. A military officer who led the occupation of the radio station said "the insurgents are disappearing and we are trying to find them."

There still was no official figure in casualties in the battle, which has been raging for three days. There have been unverified reports of many dead among civilians living in the northern suburbs.

U.S. troops are not involved in the fighting but a US military spokesman said five American soldiers were wounded by rebel sniper fire in 56 separate shooting incidents in the 24-hour period ending at midnight. U.S. battle casualties stand at 19 dead and 99 wounded.

## Ghuri Plant To Supply Power To Northern Cities

KABUL, May 20.—The primary survey for the supply of Ghouri electric power to Pul-i-Khumri, Baghlan and Kunduz has been completed and the project is now being studied by the Ministry of Mines and Industries.

The agreement for the survey project was concluded between the Ministry of Mines and Industries and Techno-Export Company.

Hamidullah, President of the Ghouri cement factory and electric power station, said the project comprises the construction of substations and towers and extension of electric lines to Pul-i-Khumri, Baghlan and Kunduz.

The Ghouri electric power station, which has three turbines, each with a capacity of 3,000 kilowatts, was put into operation in Hamal 1341, (April 1962). Financed through Soviet credits the power plant cost Af. 6,295,130 in which \$4,224,713 is included.

To make use of the surplus power produced by the plant, the Ghouri plant decided last year to supply power to other provinces. Hamidullah said that a total of 919.27 kilowatt of power has been sold to various public organizations and projects during the year 1343 (1964-65).

So far electricity is supplied to 300 houses in Pul-i-Khumri. The rate for consumers is one afghani for a kilowatt.

## Subandrio Arrives In Japan For Top-Level Talks

TOKYO, May 20, (Reuter).—Dr. Subandrio, the Indonesian Foreign Minister, arrived here by air last night for three days of top-level talks.

Japanese officials hope his visit will pave the way for new efforts to mediate Indonesia's armed "confrontation" of Malaysia.

Indonesian President Sukarno backed out of a Japanese-inspired effort for him to meet Tunku Abdul Rahman, the Malaysian Prime Minister, here early this month.

Before leaving Jakarta, Dr. Subandrio told reporters that a meeting between President Sukarno and the Tunku would not take place before the second Afro-Asian conference scheduled in Algiers on June 29.

## Gromyko Confers With Several Turkish Leaders

ANKARA, May 20, (DPA).—Visiting Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko yesterday described his talks with Turkish leaders as "very useful, friendly and cordial."

Gromyko has conferred here with Turkish Prime Minister Suat Hayri Urganlu, Foreign Minister Hasan Isik, and opposition leader Ismet Inonu.

Inonu told reporters yesterday all Turkish party leaders Gromyko had talked to had been advocating good relations with the Soviet Union.

A Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman emphasised that Turkey was pursuing a "normal" course of relations with the Soviet Union.

At the same time he stressed the importance of his country's ties with the West.

He said Turkey was ready for any degree of friendship with the Soviet Union as far as this was in accordance with her alliances.

Exploiting Turkey's attempt to seek better relations with Moscow, he emphasised that such a drive was not incompatible with the fact that Turkey and the Soviet Union belonged to different power blocs.

Gromyko's talks with Turkish leaders appeared to have brought no positive results as far as Moscow's attitude towards the Cyprus issue was concerned.

Sources close to the Turkish government said that Moscow apparently had not changed its stand.

Turkey was reported to be seeking to dissuade the Soviet Union from continuing its armament shipments to Cyprus.

The Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman only hinted the negative outcome of the talks by saying that Moscow-Ankara relations should not be judged solely from the Cyprus aspect.

In addition, the spokesman stressed that the Soviet Union and Turkey were wishing particularly to promote mutual economic, commercial and cultural relations.

Gromyko who visited Istanbul yesterday, is expected to continue his talks with the Turkish gov-

## Kandahar Company Exports Apricots

KANDAHAR, May 20.—Exports of Kandahar fresh fruit have started. The Bakhtar correspondent from Kandahar reports that 450 cases (13.5 tons) of apricots were exported on Tuesday by local traders. The president of the Kandahar Chamber of Commerce said the production of grapes and other fruits is satisfactory this year.



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## KABUL TIMES

MAY 20, 1965

## The Aden Issue

The British government's reluctance to come to terms with the United Nations on the future of Aden is regrettable. There is no doubt that as a commercial centre and strategic post Aden is of great importance to Britain. But for it to insist on keeping its military base there against the wishes of the people of the area—as it has been complained by the United Nations Committee on Colonialism—or that Aden must remain part of the South Arabian Federation is certainly inconsistent with the principles of self-determination and freedom.

What is particularly unfortunate is that the British government has been acting in defiance of popular opinion. Aden was forced to join the South Arabian Federation in the wake of mass demonstrations which were countered with strong military measures leading to bloodshed.

The Aden case is typical of many others stemming from what may be called the remnants of colonialism. A region has been made part of another territory against the people's wishes. This will continue to be a source of tension and conflict between the two sides and a constant threat to peace in the area. The British government's stand is that the question of Aden will not be negotiable until the South Arabian Federation achieves its independence. Even then it will be up to the government of the Federation to decide whether it should discuss the future of British bases in Aden.

It is well known that since 1961 when the British government decided to merge the protectorate with the Federation the people of Aden have been strongly opposed to this measure as also the existence of British military bases on their soil. Their attitude is unlikely to change even when the British decide to transfer sovereignty to the government of the Federation. Thus it will remain a source of tension in the area. The British government should not lose sight of these dangers in dealing with the problem of Aden.

Chinese Atomic Test  
China And U.S. Express Their Views

The recent Chinese atomic explosion has been discussed widely throughout the world. Following is a press communique issued by China and also an article from official U.S. sources concerning the explosion.

China exploded another atom bomb over its western areas at 10:00 hours (Peking time) on May 14, 1965 and thus successfully concluded its second nuclear test.

Following on the explosion of China's first atom bomb on October 16, 1964, this nuclear test is another important achievement scored by the Chinese people in strengthening their national defence and safeguarding the security of their motherland and world peace.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and China's scientists and technicians have wholeheartedly worked together to ensure the complete success of this nuclear test. It is a great victory for the Party's general line of socialist construction. It is a great victory for Mao Tse-Tung's thinking.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council extend their warm congratulations to all the commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army who took part in this test, and to all the workers, engineers, technicians, scientists and other personnel who contributed to it, and hope that they will redouble their efforts and continue to work tirelessly for the further strengthening of our country's defences.

China is conducting necessary nuclear tests within defined limits and is developing nuclear weapons for the purpose of coping with the nuclear blackmail and threats of the United States and for the purpose of abolishing all nuclear weapons. When China exploded its first atom bomb, the government of the People's Republic of China issued a statement which contained a full explanation

of our fundamental stand on nuclear weapons, and a concrete proposal for a summit conference of all countries to discuss the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

Since then, the United States has been continuing its development and mass production of various kinds of nuclear weapons, and has indulged in further nuclear blackmail and threats against China and the whole world. China is developing nuclear weapons solely for defensive purposes.

China will never be the first to use nuclear weapons. It is the sincere hope of the Chinese people that there will never be a nuclear war. Together with all the peace-loving countries and people of the world, the Chinese government and people will, as always, continue to strive for the noble aim of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

**AMERICAN VIEW**  
The current sessions of United Nations Disarmament Commission underscore the value of the Geneva Disarmament Conference.

In the week that the Commission has been in session, it has become evident that the strongest and clearest consensus is that the spread of nuclear weapons must be halted in the progress of putting on this, it also has been made clear that prompt resumption of the 18-nation Disarmament Conference could further the hope for an Agreement on a programme for halting the spread of nuclear weapons.

Certainly, the Disarmament Commission, made up as it is of all 114 members of the United Nations, is too large and unwieldy for actual negotiations. It is at Geneva that more consideration can be given to the various proposals already before it on the subject of proliferation, as well as to the new evidence that both nuclear and non-nuclear powers have a

tremendous stake in halting the spread of nuclear weapons.

It is regrettable that China again has demonstrated its lone-wolf attitude towards nuclear weapons. The explosion of a nuclear device in China last week was the second act by Peking in less than a year in disregard for general world opinion that supports the 1963 limited nuclear test-ban treaty.

Nevertheless, the treaty, which bans testing of nuclear weapons in all elements except underground, continues to be a source of satisfaction and encouragement to most of the world. The nuclear powers that are principals to the treaty have complied with its provisions, and the more than 100 non-nuclear nations that adhere to the agreement have been able to look to it as the basis for more treaties in the disarmament area.

A big hope, of course, must be that China eventually will see the practical need to move toward world Disarmament on a step-by-step basis. Propaganda about peaceful intentions cannot take the place of experience based on agreements with provisions for mutual reassurance about compliance.

In the meantime, it must be remembered that China's deplorable defiance of the treaty has not made it a nuclear power. There continues to be wide gap between testing a nuclear device and having effective nuclear military power.

Even second class nuclear status is difficult to come by in any country with less than first class technological resources. It is significant that a number of other countries—Japan and India, for instance—which are more qualified than China to produce nuclear armaments, have chosen instead to use their skills for peaceful purposes.

Also significant is the fact that the Chinese have not made even the limited progress now claimed

(Contd. on page 4)

Disarmament Commission Delegates Urge  
Participation By China In Negotiations

Criticism of China's second nuclear test explosion was mixed yesterday in the United Nations with growing demands that Peking participate in any meaningful negotiations on disarmament.

Delegate after delegate hammered at this theme as the 114-nation Disarmament Commission continued its debate, begun three weeks ago at the Soviet Union's initiative.

Mali's delegate said it was "strange" to hear China reviled when Peking's representatives were absent from the UN. Their "right" should be restored as a precondition for disarmament negotiations, he said.

Frank Corner of New Zealand struck at the failure of both China and France to accept the limited nuclear test ban treaty with renewed vigour, saying the government's protest at the French decision to explode a hydrogen weapon in the South Pacific.

Ethiopia's delegate injected the Vietnam and Dominican Republic issues into the debate, saying tension in both countries was caused by a violation of the rule that all states were free to evolve their own systems, free from outside interference.

He, too, demanded that China be given its "rightful place" in the UN and in disarmament negotiations.

Alauddin Al-Jobouri of Iraq supported the Soviet proposal of a world conference on disarmament. Peking should be represented, he said.

Dr. J. De Bus of the Netherlands said China's new test made more vital the concluding of a non-proliferation accord. He also urged priority for the expansion of the present test ban to cover

also underground testing.

Abdel Monem Rifai of Jordan said the non-aligned countries had the principal responsibility for bringing about agreement and that they were becoming impatient because they were not permitted any say on "whether they are to

live or to die?"

He said the most promising avenue for a disarmament accord was on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. This should be followed by the establishment of "denuclearised" zones. (Reuter).

Ghouri Cement Company Now  
Producing At Total Capacity

**KABUL, MAY 19.—**  
THE Ghouri Cement Factory has started producing cement at maximum capacity this year. It is expected that the total production of the factory will reach 120,000 tons this year.

Set up at two stages between 1961 and 1963 with the help of the Czech government the Ghouri Factory has a capacity of 400 tons per day.

Hamidullah, President of the factory, said in an interview that factory produced 16,700 tons during 1961-2 (1341), 60,440 tons in 1962-3 (1342), and 100,455 tons last year.

The resisting power of Ghouri cement is 450 kilograms per square centimetre which is more powerful than many imported cements.

The Ghouri factory produces 24 hours a day the President said. More than 70 lorries belonging to public and private transport companies are engaged daily to deliver cement needed for the

Naghloo, Nangarhar, Mahipar projects, the prefabricated housing factory, polytechnic Technicum, road construction and private housing projects.

Each day's production is delivered only after it is examined and analysed in the factory's well-equipped laboratory.

The raw materials needed by

the factory such as lime and soil are obtained from the vicinity of the factory and gypsum from the Karkar Coal Mine. The furnace of the factory consumes 120 tons of coal in 24 hours.

The total cost of building and equipping the factory has reached Af. 284,116,562 plus \$809,737.

At present 700 Afghan workers and 16 foreign experts are employed by the factory. The factory has been equipped with a polyclinic and cinema, the President pointed out.

The design and lay-out of a new city prepared by the Bulgarian experts to accommodate the factory's workers were submitted to the factory this week.

It is expected that the new city will be constructed in the vicinity of the factory. The lay-out of the new city includes the construction of schools, a kindergarten, cinema, hospital, mosque, markets, police and fire stations, water tank water filtering plant, and electric power stations.

The city will be constructed in three stages.

## PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial on the city's bus services. The Ministry of the Interior, it said, is currently holding meetings to find ways of regulating city transport. The following points are worth considering in the light of letters and phone calls to the editorial offices of Anis.

1. Private buses do not carry school children free of charge. Their parents are naturally worried, said, there are two main complaints. The first is that children living far away from schools cannot possibly cover the distance on foot.

2. Private buses do not run to schedule. They stop anywhere they like to pick up passengers. This inconveniences those who have to get to their work on time and the delay hampers work in government as well as private offices.

3. Private buses are very uncomfortable. The seats are hard and narrow and the conductors are rude and ill-mannered.

As far as the bus company's services are concerned, the editorial said, there are two main complaints. The claim that the company has raised its fares because it was losing money has not convinced many people. Secondly, company buses started becoming irregular along various routes at the beginning of the Afghan New Year. Until then the overall operation of company buses was quite satisfactory and in fact better than in many eastern countries. The company buses are comfortable and the behaviour of its conductors excellent. It is hoped that the Ministry of the Interior, while considering steps to regulate the city's transport, will take these points into consideration, concluded the editorial.

The same issue of the paper carried an exclusive story about a man shooting his wife, mother-in-law, father-in-law and cousin. The man, Sayed Akbar from Wardak, married the 16-year-old daughter of Ghulam Dastaghi after spending a considerable amount of money. When he found that girl was not a virgin he was greatly upset. Later he found that his wife had made friends with his cousin Hazrat Gul. Akbar invited his in-laws and the cousin to visit him and after they had gone to sleep he took his rifle and shot all four of them. The only survivor was his mother-in-law, who has been brought to Kabul for treatment. The case is being investigated by the provincial authorities. Sayed Akbar is reported to have pleaded guilty during the preliminary investigations.

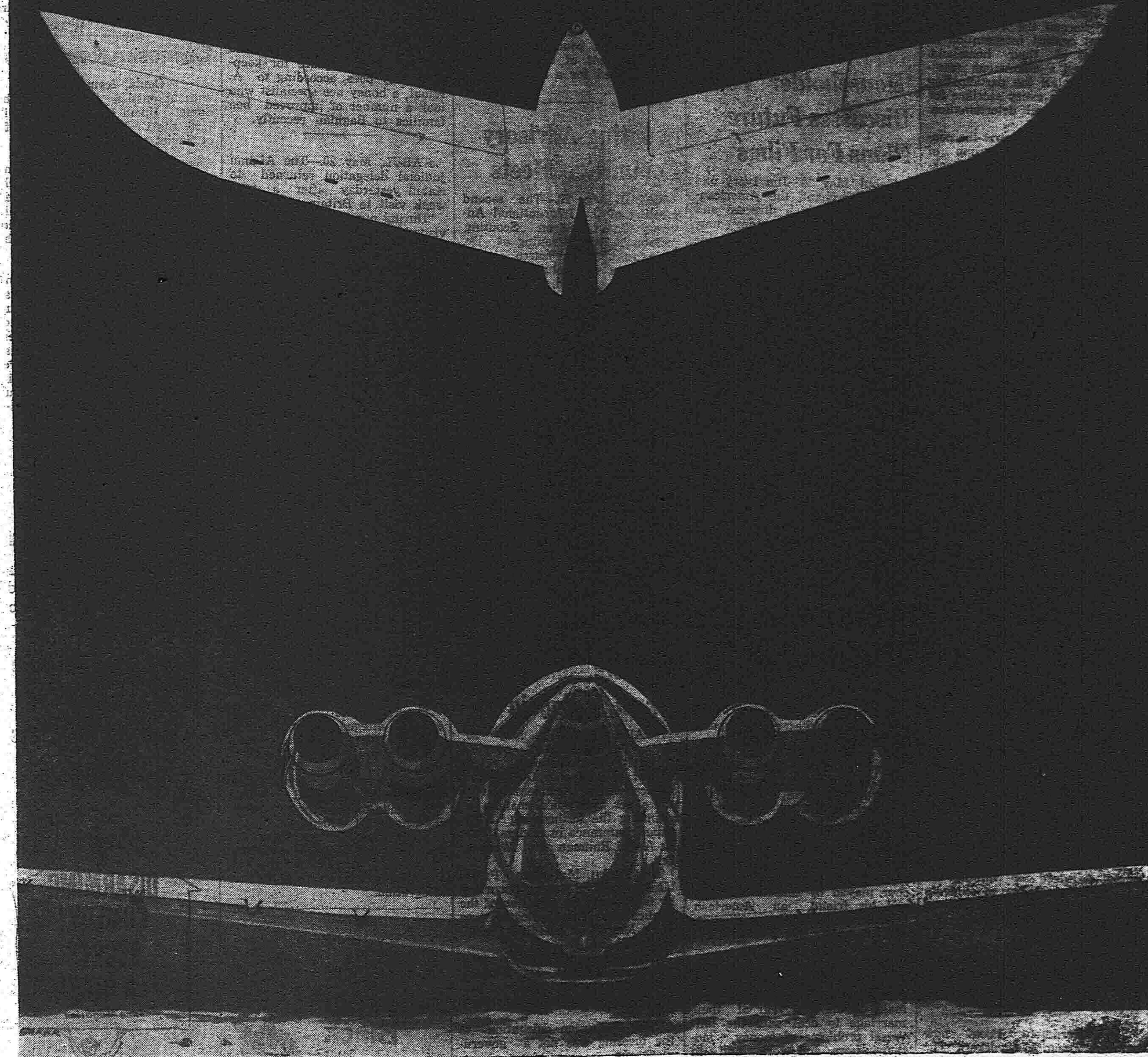
Along with the detailed story the paper carried a photograph of Sayed Akbar.

One of the letters published in yesterday's Anis, while congratulating Radio Afghanistan on the recent improvements in its programmes, suggested that daily recitations from the Holy Koran should be followed by detailed interpretations and explanations as before and word by word translation should be avoided. The letter by Haji Ghulam Jailani, an official of the Red Crescent Society, said that if this is not done because of lack of time, the time devoted to western music should be reduced.

Yesterday's Heywad carried an editorial on automobile repair shops. Transportation by ever faster means is a major development of the twentieth century. In this country, said the editorial, we have seen many changes for the better in the field of transport. This is all to the good, but since we do not manufacture vehicles ourselves, it is of the utmost importance for us to develop our maintenance facilities for the imported vehicles. As things are, too many vehicles remain idle because of shortage of spare parts and qualified technicians to put them right. The government monopolies have a great responsibility and a positive role to play in this connection, said the editorial.

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## Tribes In Momand Territory Meet

KABUL, May 20.—A report from Central Independent Pakhtunistan says that a large national jirga of the Ali Khail, Shadi Khail, Nehmatkhail and Abakhail tribes was recently held in the Momand territory. The meeting, which was presided over by Ali Mohammad Baitany, was attended by scholars, chieftains and a large number of the inhabitants.

In their speeches on the independence and territorial integrity of Pakhtunistan, the tribal leaders condemned Pakistan's policy towards Pakhtunistan. The participants warned the Pakistan government against intervention in the affairs of their homeland. They passed a unanimous resolution urging all the participating tribes to make every sacrifice for their right to self-determination.

The report adds that at the conclusion of the jirga a group of Nehmatkhail nationalists attacked Pakistani military establishments at Jandul and inflicted heavy losses.

The Pakistan government has arrested Malik Juma Gul, Dawran Khan and Jani Khan on a charge of taking part in nationalistic activities and has sent them to the Dera Ismail Khan Jail.

## New Press Building Nears Completion

KABUL, May 20.—The new shops and administrative quarters built for the Government Press will be handed over to the press by the Afghan Construction Unit in the next two and a half months. Although the buildings are not completed, work on installation of machinery has been going on there. So far 50 printing machines, cameras, cutting machines and other equipment have been installed in the press.

As the new press will have adequate facilities for printing, photographing and binding, it will be able to offer a better service, said Ibrahim Kandahary, President of the Government Press.

The number of Linotypes, offset and letter press machines will be much larger in the new press which will be able to publish some two million copies of books annually for the Ministry of Education besides handling its usual business.

To provide the technical personnel required for running the new press, a number of students were sent for training abroad and some of them have already returned.

The first graduates of the printing section of the School of Arts and Crafts have been employed in the press.

The government Press now employs about 360 workers. The number is expected to rise to 500 when it moves to the new building.

## Prague Festival Shows French Film On Afghanistan

KABUL, May 20.—The French TV film "On the Way to Kabul" will be shown at the International TV Festival in Prague. The film, which was produced in Afghanistan by Arnaud Desjardins, French writer and film producer, in 1963, has been shown on French TV.

Desjardins will come to Afghanistan in the near future to produce another film.



JIM IVORY AND ISMAIL MERCHANT

## 'Householder' Team Discusses Future Plans For Films

Kabul, May 20.—Jim Ivory and Ismail Merchant, the American-Indian team which directed and produced "The Householder", now showing at the Park Cinema, discussed their plans for future productions yesterday at the Institute of Fine and Performing Arts.

The two are visiting Kabul for a week partly so that Ivory can get sound effects for the documentary movie he filmed when he was here for three months in 1960. Ivory noted that the face of the city has changed greatly in the last five years. He now plans to complete the film which started out to be a story of people living along the Kabul River but wandered into other parts of Afghanistan. It will be called "Figures in an Eastern Landscape".

Right now Indian producer Merchant and American director Ivory are on their way to the Berlin International Film Festival starting at the end of June. Their newest film Shakespeare-Wallah is being screened as a possible Indian entry in the festival. The movie pictures a down-and-out touring company producing Shakespeares plays in India. Most of the parts are played by actors who actually did tour with a Shakespeare company in India.

Like The Householder, Shakespeare-Wallah shows how the East tries to imitate the West and the West tries to imitate the East. In the Householder the juxtaposition of Indian music and Beethoven's Ninth Symphony helps convey this theme at one point. The hero, a young Indian college teacher played by Shashi Kapoor, and his friend, an American beatnik, experimenting with yoga, also exemplify this process.

Essentially, Ivory summarises. The Householder as the story of the adjustments a couple must make in the first year of their marriage to deal with the universal problems of money, mother-in-laws, and work and in the process learn to love each other.

The dialogue, extremely simple and apparently in earnest, offers occasional sparks of satire. The young American beatnik's (whose name is fittingly Ernest) fervent exposition to the Indian teacher about how India grows souls like the U.S. grows skyscrapers is an example. An Indian, is responsible for the screen play as well as the book. The Householder, on which the film is based.

From Berlin, Ivory and Merchant plan to go to New York where Ivory once lived and where he would like to make his next feature film about middle class society. But he has plans to return to the East again, perhaps to make a movie here from Lady Sales Journal.

## Bolivian Labour, Government Agree To Negotiations

LA PAZ, Bolivia, May 20 (AP)—Government and labour representatives announced Wednesday they have reached "a gentlemen's agreement" to begin negotiations on a strike that has halted work at the national tin mines.

A three-day old strike, called by the Labour Confederation to protest the deportation of leftist leader Kuan Lechic, also has affected most textile plants, factories, and newspapers in the La Paz area.

Government troops abandoned the industrial quarters of La Paz and workers suspended their blockades of some streets after announcement of the agreement which called for a suspension of hostilities.

## Scouting Advisory Committee Meets

KABUL, May 20.—The second meeting of the International Advisory Committee on Scouting met on Tuesday evening at Dr. Pizarro's home. Pizarro is a member of the Columbia Team and serves as an education specialist here. The aim of this committee is to establish and consolidate relations between Afghan and international scouts organisations.

At the meeting the duties of the international relations committee were specified and discussions were held on ways of promoting cooperation between the scout organisations of Afghanistan and those of other countries.

The members of the committee include Dr. Parker, a Wyoming Team member and manager of American Scouts in Kabul, Dr. Sieger, head of Asia Foundation in Kabul, and Yousuf Said. Said was appointed as chairman and Hilario, a scouts trainer, as secretary of the committee.

## Solidarity Group Rejects Applications From Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR, May 20 (AP)—The Afro-Asian people's Solidarity Organisation's rejection of a Malaysian Delegation's application for membership will not affect Malaysia's chances of attending the forthcoming Afro-Asian conference in Algiers, Tunku Abdul Rahman said Wednesday.

The Tunku, Malaysian Prime Minister said he was not surprised by the unanimous rejection of the application. The application was made May 16 at AAPSO's meeting in Ghana.

"The organisation is a communist group backed by Moscow and Peking," the Tunku told newsmen after a cabinet meeting.

"The Malaysian delegation to the meeting was not a government one."

"If I had been asked by the delegation about this I would have advised them not to go."

The Malaysian delegation to AAPSO was headed by Dr. Smahathir Bin Mohammed. After being rejected, he said the delegation would reapply for membership at the organisation's meeting next year in Havana.

WASHINGTON, May 20 (Reuters)—The United States will continue to maintain "powerful forces" in South Korea and will make available 150 million in development loan funds for Korean economic programmes it was announced here Tuesday night.

The announcement came in a joint communique issued by President Johnson and Chung Hee Park at the close of two days of U.S.-Korean talks here.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, May 20.—Gen. M. Faruk, chief of Staff, returned from the Soviet Union yesterday after participating in the May 9 celebrations. He went to the Soviet Union at the head of a two-member delegation at the invitation of Soviet Defence Minister Marshal Malinovsky.

KABUL, May 20.—The Ministry of Agriculture has started a survey on the yield of wheat per acre in the province of Nangarhar. A delegation from the Department of Research, headed by Akbar Hashimi, director of the Wheat Improvement and propagation programme, has left for Jalalabad and the survey work has already begun.

KABUL, May 20.—The province of Baghlan has been found to be a suitable place for keeping honey bees, according to A. Raouf, a honey bee specialist who took a number of improved bee families to Baghlan recently.

KABUL, May 20.—The Afghan judicial delegation returned to Kabul yesterday after a two-week visit to Britain.

"During our stay in Britain we visited judicial institutions and training centres where legal personnel receive their education," said M. Kadir Taraky, head of the delegation.

Taraky is the President of the Public Security Branch of the Court of Cassation.

He expressed appreciation of the hospitality extended to the delegation by legal and judicial circles in Britain.

## UAR, Iraq Joint Command Holds Second Session

CAIRO, May 20 (DPA).—The joint UAR-Iraqi political command held its second working session here last night presided over by the presidents of the two countries—Gamal Abdel Nasser of the UAR and Abdes Salam Mohammed Aref of Iraq.

According to Radio Cairo, the delegates, including cabinet members from both countries, discussed mainly international events and their repercussions on the Arab world.

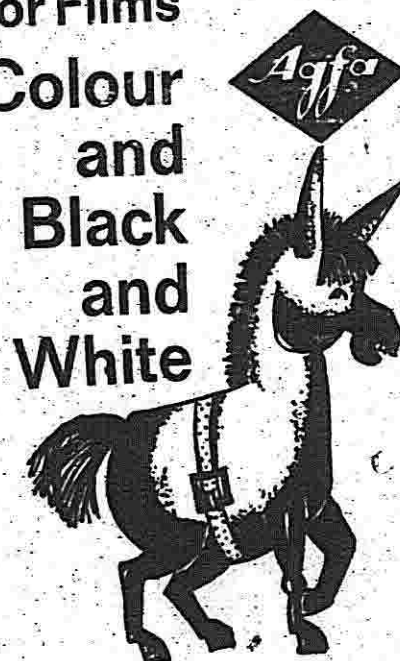
The representatives also dealt with the alleged "imperialist Middle East plans", directed against Palestine and Yemen, the radio said.

They mapped out the joint measures which the UAR and Iraq would take to meet these "various challenges," it added.

In addition, the members of the command discussed problems of mutual interest to the two countries and measures of further integration.

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### PARK CINEMA:

At 2:30, 5:30, 8, 10 p.m. Indian film in English language.

### KABUL CINEMA:

At 2, 4:30, 7 p.m. Indian film CHAP PEYAR KISISSY HOTAI

### BEHZAD CENEMA:

At 2, 4:30, 6:30 p.m. Iranian film MASTER OF TWENTIETH CENTURY.

### ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 2, 4:30, 7, 9 p.m. Indian film SHABNAM.

## Chinese Atomic Test

Contd. from Page 2

without outside help. Until the Soviet Union cut off its help in 1960, the Chinese had the benefit of Soviet nuclear skills.

The 20-year advantage in time alone—in addition to advance technical skills, that the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain have had in the nuclear arms field cannot be overcome by the Chinese.

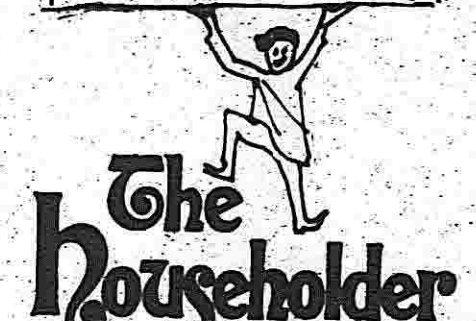
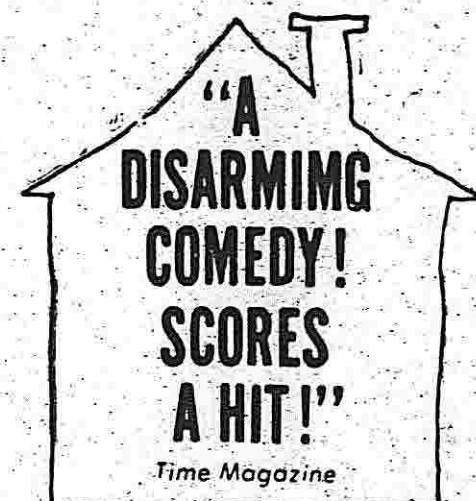
As has been observed in many capitals of the world, it would far more beneficial to China's future to use its limited resources for economic and social betterment than for pursuit of nuclear weapons. It is not too late for Peking to reconsider and change its course, for it has only just begun the long costly—and useless—race for nuclear weapons.

## ADVTS.

## International Club

Dance on Thursday, May 20th, 8:30 p.m. to records. Regret band is not available

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