

6-30-1965

## Kabul Times (June 30, 1965, vol. 4, no. 81)

Bakhtar News Agency

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## THE WEATHER

### Yesterday's Temperature

Max. +23°C. Minimum 12°C.  
Sun sets today at 7:08 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4:46 a.m.  
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear

VOL. IV, NO. 81

# KABUL TIMES

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1965. (SARATAN 9, 1344, S.H.)

## NEWS STALLS

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

PRICE AL...

## India, Pakistan Agree To Ceasefire In Rann Of Kutch

LONDON, June 30, (AP).—An agreement for a ceasefire in the Rann of Kutch will be signed between India and Pakistan this afternoon. The ceasefire will be effective from tomorrow morning.

The agreement which has been worked out during the past several weeks mainly by the British

High Commissioners in India and Pakistan, will be signed simultaneously in New Delhi and Karachi. Indian and Pakistan leaders had an opportunity to rectify some misunderstandings during the recent Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference here.

According to Reuter, President Ayub Khan said in Karachi on Tuesday that Pakistan would withdraw its troops from Kanjarkot, Biarbet and Point 84 in the Rann of Kutch. In fact there would be a general withdrawal of troops and only police posts that were in position in the Rann before January 1 this year would stay.

A ministerial meeting would then be held to determine the boundary and if this did not succeed the issue would go to arbitration.

"This agreement relates to the Rann of Kutch. There is a much larger confrontation elsewhere," the President said.

He said he had not had specific talks with Indian Prime Minister Shastri in London.

He added: "I assured the Indian Prime Minister that the way we are going about trying to resolve our problems by force and the way India is building up against her neighbours can do no good to India or this part of the world."

"The answer is to sit across the table and to settle disputes that way. Pakistan, will be only too glad to play its part if India agrees to this method," he continued.

"We are not concerned where the dividing line between Pakistan and India lies, but we are against the use of force to establish these things."

"We want peace and not war. It is in India's interest to seek peace. Neither of us can afford wars."

The President went on: "It is only in desperation that you go to war."

Wisdom dictated that India and Pakistan should settle their problems in a peaceful manner.

"What good has come to India through the policy she has pursued against Pakistan through the past 18 years?" he asked.

The President was asked to comment on a reported statement by Indian Defence Minister, Chavan that India had overrun Pakistan, posts in the Kargil area of Kashmir as reprisals.

He said he regretted the statement, if it had been made. The fact was that Pakistan had three posts of ten men each some 15,000 to 16,000 feet up. They had been attacked by artillery and heavy arms.

"This is not a very creditable performance to get a victory against these men, who fought to the last," said the President.

## Board To Regulate, Develop Carpet Production Proposed

KABUL, June 30.—A BOARD is proposed to be set up to regulate and develop production and exports of carpets. It will ensure that world market requirements.

The decision to set up the board was reached at a meeting held in the Ministry of Commerce yesterday under the chairmanship of Commerce Minister Sarwar Omer. The meeting was attended by presidents of the Central, National and Commercial Banks, representatives of business concerns dealing in carpets and some others. Omer said the meeting discussed the difficulties faced by pro-

ducers and exporters in production, export and sale of Afghan carpets abroad.

He said the board will see that sorting, packing and everything else in the industry is done as required by international markets.

Use of more attractive colours and better raw material and improvement of production methods, were also discussed at the meeting.

## Envoys Received By His Majesty

KABUL, June 30.—The new Saudi Arabian Ambassador at the Court of Kabul, M. Hamoud Al-Faad Al-Zaid, presented his credentials to His Majesty the King at Dilkusha Palace at 11:30 a.m. yesterday.

Later, accompanied by Ataulah Naser Zia, Chief of Protocol in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ambassador placed a wreath at the mausoleum of His Majesty King Nadir Shah and prayed for his soul.

The Department of Royal Protocol announces that His Majesty the King granted a farewell audience to Beelaerts-Van-Blokland, the Dutch Ambassador in New Delhi who simultaneously serves as Ambassador in Kabul, at Gulkhana Palace at 7:30 p.m. yesterday.

## Khider Comments On Algerian Coup

GENEVA, June 30, (Reuter).—In Geneva Tuesday Mohammed Khider, Algerian leader who broke with Ben Bella a year ago and went into exile, said: "For the moment I am waiting. I am looking on."

Asked by reporters if he approved of Colonel Boumedienne, he replied: "I will approve of him when I see him carrying out what he says he intends to do."

Khider was also asked if he knew of a civilian personality who could become president of Algeria. He said: "That is a question which belongs to the FLN (Algerian National Liberation Front) and will be settled in the framework of the FLN."

## Waziris Attack Pakistan Post

KABUL, June 30.—A report from Central Independent Pakhtunistan says that a group of nationalists from Wazir tribe attacked a Pakistani military post near Boya and demolished the building. Four Pakistani soldiers were reported to have been killed in the incident.

## UNICEF Makes Grants For 1966

KABUL, June 30.—UNICEF will provide \$260,000 for Afghanistan's malaria eradication programme and \$152,000 for child and mother care programme during 1966.

Dr. Abdur Rahman Hakimi, President of Public Health Services in the Ministry of Public Health, said yesterday.

## Soviets See New Phase In Vietnam War With Direct Participation Of U.S. Troops

MOSCOW, June 30, (Reuter).—

THE Soviet News Agency Tass, said last night that with the use of American paratroopers in offensive action against the Viet Cong, the war in South Vietnam has entered "a new phase."

Earlier it was announced in Saigon that U.S. paratroopers have gone into action for the first time with South Vietnamese troops. The announcement said that the decision was made on the basis of a request by South Vietnamese government.

Tass commentator L. Nosyrev, said the United States "has decided to take over the struggle against the partisan regime completely."

"The war in Vietnam has entered a new phase of direct participation of American troops in operations against the South Vietnamese patriots," Nosyrev wrote. "American soldiers have openly, and not in the guise of advisers, engaged in battle with the patriots of the national front of liberation."

"The White House, of course, realises that the Saigon regime, whatever 'strong man' stands at its head, is incapable of dealing with the national liberation movement in South Vietnam."

Nosyrev said that thousands of South Vietnamese troops were deserting to the Viet Cong.

"This is why the U.S. has taken over the struggle against the partisan regime completely," the Tass reporter said.

"It is said that the Pentagon intends to increase the number of American forces in Vietnam to 300,000 or may be more," Tass said.

"However, the U.S. aggression, despite its large scale, will not be able to break down the steadfastness of the South Vietnamese fighters."

"The agencies are already reporting on the American losses," Tass said.

Also more than 500 Australian troops went on offensive in a major push against one of the best armed and most secure Viet Cong forces in South Vietnam.

Waves of helicopters late Tuesday airlifted the battle-ready troops into "war zone D" jungle stronghold of at least 8,000 hard core Viet Cong.

In Washington Patrick Gordon Walker, the former British Foreign Secretary, has said that any pause in the U.S. bombing of North

Vietnam would have to be accompanied by "a lot of other things".

Speaking to reporters after a one-hour meeting with Dean Rusk, the U.S. Secretary of States, Gordon Walker was asked whether he had suggested to a pause in the bombing.

He replied in the negative, then added that such a pause "would have to go with a lot of other things."

Gordon Walker said he thought the U.S. has a "sticky time" ahead in Vietnam until the end of the monsoon season. As long as China thought it could win it was not very willing to negotiate.

## Kadar's Authority May Increase As Party Secretary

VIENNA, June 30, (DPA).—Hungarian Communist Party leader Janos Kadar's authority will remain the same or even increase following his vacating of the prime ministers post, the Budapest evening newspaper "Esti Hirlop" said yesterday.

Kadar himself had suggested his replacement as Hungarian premier by Deputy Prime Minister Gyula Kallai, the paper said in the first Hungarian press commentary on the top-level government change.

The newspaper pointed out that there were some "socialist" countries in which the supreme leadership of the party and of the government lay in the hands of one man and others where these offices were separated.

"Considering our special circumstances, the Central Committee (of the Hungarian Communist Party) has considered it necessary that Janos Kadar in future devotes all his energies to the tasks of the First Secretary of the Party."

"It is no secret that Janos Kadar's political experience and his authority will have the same or an even bigger weight after the separation of the two offices than before," the paper said.

## Survey Completed For Highway From Herat To Border

KABUL, June 30.—The final survey for the Herat-Islam Kala Highway has been completed and the plan is now being prepared. Work on the highway will be started in the near future. The contract for constructing the highway was made with U.S. AID last January.

Lt. General Abdul Ahmad, Chief Commander of the Labour Corps, said in an interview yesterday that the construction and asphaltting of the Herat-Islam Kala Highway, 142 kilometres long and 7.9 metres wide, will cost \$8,500,000 and Af. 64,700,000. The dollar expenditure will be met with a loan from the U.S. government.

In the talks between the Afghan authorities and the Director of U.S. AID in Kabul it was decided that the work on the highway should be completed in three stages, he pointed out.

The preliminary and final surveys of the highway were completed by American experts with the help of a U.S. AID grant.

In addition to minor bridges, four big concrete bridges will be built on the highway, he said.

## Premier's Poland Visit Postponed Due To Elections

KABUL, June 30.—Commenting on the postponement of Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yusuf's official visit to Poland, the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry said that on the basis of an agreement reached between the governments of Afghanistan and Poland the Prime Minister has postponed his visit to Poland for the present time because of his preoccupation with parliamentary elections which are to take place in August and September.

The Protocol Department also said that the Prime Minister's official visit to Poland will take place at a convenient time. The date will be fixed later.

## Ayub Says British Can't Enforce Will On Rhodesia

KARACHI, June 30, (Reuter).—President Ayub Khan said here Tuesday Britain had no means of forcing its writ on Rhodesia.

He told a press conference Rhodesia was practically a free country and its constitution was heavily loaded in favour of the white man.

He added the power given only to the white minority has a dangerous potential and the British government realised this.

He said Africans at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference in London had pressed for a conference on Rhodesia to be held within three months, they had also demanded the release of Africans in detention which included some under sentence of death.

President Ayub said they had pressed for majority rule in Rhodesia with safeguards for the minority.

"Britain assured us they would not give independence unless a new constitution, postulated gradual attainment of majority rule, President Ayub said.

"I believe they are already trying to make the white rulers of Southern Rhodesia come to terms with the black people of the country."

On the Malaysia-Indonesia confrontation, President Ayub said Pakistan did not believe in taking a partisan attitude in favour of one or other country.

"But we shall continue our endeavours to bring them together," he said.

President Ayub said between 50 to 60 thousand British troops were engaged in that part of the world. Pakistan was deeply interested in Malaysia and the Malaysian people.

On Cyprus President, Ayub said the interests of the Turkish minority must be safeguarded.

Turkish Cypriots, he said, had lived in a state of terror for many years.

"They should be able to live in that country as free citizens," he said.

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

JUNE 30, 1965

Grave Crisis

The Vietnam crisis has further deepened. Both the South Vietnam and U.S. governments and the Viet Cong have intensified their attacks. Perhaps they wish to improve their positions before the monsoons set in. Heavier casualties are being reported on both sides. The situation is most tragic. The lives and resources of the Vietnamese are being sacrificed for settling an issue on which they themselves have had little opportunity to express their views.

Meanwhile the United States and South Vietnamese governments are accusing North Vietnam of being directly involved in the South Vietnamese conflict because of its aid to the Viet Cong. Attempts to arrange peace talks have been unsuccessful since the stand taken by each side is unacceptable to the other. The North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong want withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Vietnam and an end to U.S.-South Vietnamese raids into North Vietnam. These demands are unacceptable to the U.S. and South Vietnam governments.

With neither side willing to change its rigid stand, both want to settle the issue on the battlefield. But can they succeed? The war in Vietnam has been going on for several years now. The United States and South Vietnam have been making attempts—spending millions of dollars—to beat the Viet Cong, but with little success. This is not surprising since it is by no means easy to fight against guerrillas.

At the same time Viet Cong too have suffered greatly during the years of war without achieving their ultimate aim. The continuing conflict has brought misery and frustration to the people of South Vietnam. The suggestion that the two settle the dispute through negotiations has come from many parts of the world. But neither side seems to be prepared to heed world public opinion and to agree to hold talks to end the conflict which has been threatening to lead to a major conflagration. It is for the peaceloving nations to redouble their efforts to find ways of bringing the two sides together.

Convocation Of World Religious Leaders Makes Plea For Peace On UN Anniversary

Representatives of the world's great religious faiths—numbering more than 2,000 million members—have joined in a plea for international peace. At a convocation of religion for world peace in San Francisco Sunday, Christian, Muslim, Jewish, Hindu and Buddhist leaders and UN Secretary-General U Thant urged religious men of goodwill to join together and aid the United Nations in solving the world's great problems.

The convocation was held in conjunction with the three-day 20th anniversary session of the United Nations, which ended Saturday. Some 7,000 persons attended the convocation, which its sponsors said was "intended to give support and prominence to the world peace objective of the United Nations". The objective, the sponsors noted, is also "a goal of all the world's religions".

Secretary-General U Thant, in a welcoming address before the convocation, said that history is mainly a chronicle of wars, but men have always shared a longing for peace. "The goal of peace and brotherhood is preached by every major religion, each in its own way, but the goal itself is common to all humanity", he observed.

"The ideological intolerance of today is comparable to the religious intolerance which prevailed not so long ago," U Thant said. "We have had wars of religion, when men killed each other for no other reason than that they belonged to different religions."

"Today, while perfect religious tolerance may not prevail, we are generally willing to concede that each one of us should be free to seek his spiritual goal in his own way. Perhaps we may also be able to develop, over the years, similar approach to the goal of peace, and concede that the goal is more important than the means."

The message to the convocation on behalf of the world's Protestants was delivered by Bishop Prince A. Taylor of Princeton, New Jersey. Bishop Taylor, who is the first Negro president of the U.S. Methodist church council of Bishops. He praised the United Nations' work in helping the poor, the sick and the illiterate, and for aiding the birth of many new nations in Africa and Asia.

Pope Paul VI sent a message which said in part: "How truly right and proper it is that a religious convocation for peace has been included among the ceremonies commemorative of the signing of the United Nations Charter...What value, in fact, would the principle of the dignity of man, who has been created free by God, have if what value would the principle of solidarity among nations—on which the entire structure of the United Nations is supported—pass, if the idea of the universal fatherhood of God be excluded?"

The Hindu message was given by Chakravarthi V. Narasimhan, chief de cabinet to the UN Secretary-General. He said: "It is my belief that an enduring solution to a human problem cannot be found by the use of force or the exercise of violence. War begets war... violence breeds violence. To be sure, there are many situations in the world today which cry out loud for change. But unquestionably the change to be brought about will be more lasting and do more good if it were brought about by peaceful means."

Archbishop Iakovos, Primate of the Greek Orthodox Church of North and South America and President of the World Council of Churches, hailed the United Nations' achievements. The world body has "at many times, not only prevented bloodshed and war," he said, "but has indeed strengthened a universal hope for peace."

While this decision has been received with some enthusiasm in South Vietnam and the United States it made no impression whatsoever in Moscow, Peking and Hanoi. These capitals have announced that the mission will not be received there. The Soviet newspaper Izvestia has pointed out that nowhere in the Wilson plan is it suggested that the United States forces will leave South Vietnam. The People's Daily of Peking has said that Peking slammed its door when the British emissary Gordon-Walker wanted to go there. If the Wilson peace mission wishes to visit the People's Republic of China, it will get exactly the same treatment.

The mission thus has been confronted with difficulties right from the beginning. The editorial said this would not have been so had the mission been headed by a person other than the British Prime Minister, Wilson, it said, is an outright supporter of the U.S. policy in Vietnam.

Expressing doubts about the eventual success of the Commonwealth peace mission, the paper suggested that a mission composed of representatives of small non-aligned countries headed by the United Nations Secretary-General might do better in reconciling the conflicting parties and bringing them to the conference table.

Yesterday's Islam carried an article on how Algerian President Ben Bella was deposed. The paper's editorial was devoted to stressing the importance of the Meshroho Jirgah. In a few provinces there are no candidates for this House. The final date for nomination of candidates has already expired. The editorial suggested that the cabinet, which during the interim period has the powers of Parliament, should reconsider the relevant parts of the Electoral Law and extend the date so that potential candidates have more time to make up their minds.

KABUL, June 20.—The World Bank delegation met yesterday morning. Mohammad Sarwar Omar, Minister of Commerce, and he talked with him on matters relating to the development and expansion of the Agricultural Bank.

On Monday President Ayub Khan of Pakistan met the three leaders during a stopover on his way home from London. He instructed Bhutto to be at the later meeting.

On Monday it was announced that the meeting would take place on Tuesday morning but it was later postponed until the evening.

Bhutto was expected in Cairo from London late on Tuesday night and Indonesian sources said his absence was one reason for the postponement.

The pessimism which reigns among ECAFE experts owing to the unsatisfactory economic growth and finances of the Asian and Far Eastern countries is justified because most of the countries have not achieved even the minimum of growth of five per cent provided by the "development decade". Where is the remedy? Neither foreign aid, however great it may be, state experts, nor local import restrictions in foreign trade can produce an efficacious solution. What is required is a much more astute action, both in this region and in the whole world, a better international division of labour as was laid down as one of the aims of the world economic conference in Geneva.

The signs of inflation, the growing prices, the dwindling foreign exchange reserves are no longer the chronic privilege, merely of the underdeveloped countries of Asia and the Far East. ECAFE experts have reached the conclusion by analysing last year's economic development and the financial situation of the countries in that region that acute signs of this "privilege" have begun to appear also in the three leading countries—Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

Japan's foreign-trade balance, according to their findings, notwithstanding the measure which the government has undertaken deteriorated in 1963, and were still far in 1964 from any situation that might have been viewed as satisfactory. Australia had to prevent too heavy a pressure of money in circulation, and the commercial banks were compelled to increase their reserve funds. At the same time, financial ways were sought to restrict too heavy private expenditure.

New Zealand was concerned over the growth of export prices over the incomes and expenditures of the farmers, who are the foundation of the national economy. Both Australia and New Zealand possessed firm or increased monetary reserve funds, but owing to this prices went up.

Notwithstanding these adverse manifestations, the economic and financial situation of the three advanced industrialised countries of the ECAFE area is not taken too seriously, except perhaps in Japan, and it will have no definite influence on the general economic situation in Asia and the Far East, with the exception of rare single economic flashes which were ignited by foreign credits and aid, continued to come to grips with the "chronic ailment."

PRESS AT A Glance

The press continues to carry news about and pictures of new candidates to the Wolesi Jirgah. The policy statements of various candidates have also been appearing as advertisements.

Yesterday's Amis carried an editorial on the problem of Vietnam and the peace mission set up by the Commonwealth countries. After World War II, said the editorial, the European countries' alliance against their deadly enemy weakened and a cold war began to develop between the establish spheres of influence for themselves. The Marshall Plan and the designs of Stalin divided eastern and western Europe.

Until then, continued the editorial, there had been a considerable degree of economic integration between these two areas. After that imaginary lines began to divide even nations in accordance with the spirit of the cold war. Now we have East Germany and West Germany, North Korea and South Korea, North Vietnam and South Vietnam, mainland China and Formosa. These are examples of brothers and friends having been estranged from each other.

This division has gone so far in Vietnam that even individual houses may be partitioned. The war in Vietnam is more serious than made out by news agency reports. Hundreds of people are killed there every day. The world has every reason to be anxious about the situation. The recent Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting decided to set up a peace mission in an attempt to solve the Vietnamese problem.

While this decision has been received with some enthusiasm in South Vietnam and the United States it made no impression whatsoever in Moscow, Peking and Hanoi. These capitals have announced that the mission will not be received there. The Soviet newspaper Izvestia has pointed out that nowhere in the Wilson plan is it suggested that the United States forces will leave South Vietnam. The People's Daily of Peking has said that Peking slammed its door when the British emissary Gordon-Walker wanted to go there. If the Wilson peace mission wishes to visit the People's Republic of China, it will get exactly the same treatment.

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Radio Afghanistan Programme

WEDNESDAY Foreign Services, Western Music

Arabic Programme: 2:30-3:00 p.m. AST 11945 Kcs on 25 m band.

Urdu Programme: 6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4 777 Kcs on 62 m band

English Programme: 6:30-7:00 AST 4 775 Kcs on 62 m band

Russian Programme: 10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 47775 Kcs on 62 m band

German Programme: 10:30-11:00 p.m. AST 15225 Kcs on 19 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 from 1:05-1:30 p.m. on short wave 41 m band. Daily except Fridays from 10:40-10:55 p.m. western dance music on medium wave only.

Air Services

THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

New Delhi-Kabul Arrival-1645 Khost-Kabul Arrival-0955 Herat, Kandahar, Kabul Arrival-1530 Kabul-New Delhi Departure-0800 Kabul-Kost Departure-0730 Kabul-Kandahar-Herat Departure-0830

ABERFLOT Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow Departure-1030

P I A Peshawar-Kabul Arrival-1105 Kabul-Peshawar Departure-1145

IRANIAN AIRLINES Tehran-Kabul Arrival-1000 Kabul-Tehran Departure-1130

T M A Beirut-Kabul Arrival-1100

Important Telephones

- Firs Brigade 20121-20122 Police 20507-21122 Traffic 20152-24041 Radio Afghanistan 24585 New Clinic 24272 D'Afghanistan Bank 20045 Pahtany Tejaraty Bank 22082 20703 20502 Bakhtar News Agency 20413 Afghan National Bank Airport 21771 22318 Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732 Shourie Freres 20992 22238 Lufthansa 22501 Aeroflot 22300 ASTCO 20550-21504 TMA 22255 FIA 22155-22655-22686 CSA 21022 KJLM 20897 Iranian Airways 24714-21405 Indian Airlines 22527 BOAC 20220

Pharmacies

- Ahmad Shah Baba Ph. No. 20507 Afghan Phone No. 22919 Bari Phone No. 20523 Pashtoonistan Phone No. 20528

Afghanistan Builds Exhibition



Mohammad Anas, Minister of Education (left), Mohammad Omar, Minister of Commerce (centre), and Sayyed Shamsuddin Majrooh, Minister of Justice, inspect the Afghanistan Builds Exhibition which was opened on Monday at the Ministry of Education Rotunda. The exhibition, which has been organised by the United States Information Service, will be open from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. and from 4:00 to 7:00 p.m. until July 8.

Czech Mountaineering Group Plans To Conquer Peaks In Badakhshan, Nooristan

"We have been furnished with a good deal of information on natural beauty, high and breathtaking mountains and the cooperative and hospitable people of Afghanistan," says Vladimir Sedivy, leader of the Czech mountaineering team which arrived in Kabul last Wednesday. "The pleasant and mild weather of Kabul provides a firm ground for the possibility of setting up sanatoriums on the top of mountains or at the foot of hills to give medical services to the people of neighbouring nations as in Czechoslovakia," he added.

The 13-member mountaineering expedition is representing the 4,000-member Mountaineering Section of the Czechoslovakian Committee for Sports which is a part of Czech Olympic Association. The team came to Afghanistan on the 20th anniversary of Czech Independence on an official visit arranged following talks between representatives of the government of the two countries.

During its three-month stay in Afghanistan the expedition will climb the highest peaks in Badakhshan and Nooristan which have so far never been conquered. "Last year, when a European mountaineering conference was held in Salzburg on the Hindu-kush much information was given by the Australian, Polish, German, Italian and French groups who had previously visited Afghanistan. It was there that the team decided to visit Afghanistan and climb the highest peaks in this beautiful country," said the leader of the expedition.

All the members of the expedition have had a good deal of experience in mountaineering. Before coming to Afghanistan they stood first in climbing the Caucasian mountains, the Alps and the Swiss mountains in contests held among European mountaineers.

Envoys From U.S., China Hold 126th Warsaw Meeting

WARSAW, June 30. (DPA)—The Ambassadors of the United States and the People's Republic of China, John Cabot and Wong-Kuo-Chuan, are meeting here today for the 126th oilstrat talks. Although the ambassadorial contacts are veiled in secrecy, observers believe that they will discuss the Vietnam issue, ending expeditions.

Computer Decides Radiation Doses

Ever wider use is being made of nuclear radiation for the treatment of malignant tumours. For the treatment to be effective, the radiation dose must be greatest in and immediately around the tumour and lowest in adjacent healthy tissue. But how can the correct dose be determined? For it must be different for different tumours.

Until now the dose of radiation used to be determined experimentally, by irradiating special models of the human body or of its parts. When several areas had to be irradiated, the doses would be summed up for each area, and then lines of equal doses, isodoses, would be drawn in chart form. It usually took the experimenter from one to three days of painstaking work to compile such a chart.

Now Soviet scientists and engineers have designed a special electronic computer named the Dosa. With it, the procedure becomes automatic, and the time requirement is cut down appreciably. In the case of 24 areas of irradiation, for example, the computer determines and records the total dose for a single point inside five seconds, while the complete procedure of determining the overall dose occupies a half-hour. The computer can be easily re-set. If the input data, such as the depth of the tumour, the number of irradiation fields, etc., vary, the synchronization unit of the computer synchronizes the input of the variables with the type-written read-out.

UK Disappointed In Statement On Malaysia

LONDON, June 30. (Reuters)—Harold Wilson, the British Prime Minister, said he shared the disappointment at the wording of the agreement at the wording of the agreement to Malaysia in the recent Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference communique. Duncan Sandys, former conservative Commonwealth Minister, had said there was surprise, and he thought dismay, at the strong condemnation of racial discrimination which appeared in the communique unaccompanied by any condemnation of the naked aggression of Indonesia against Malaysia.

Wilson replied: "I share your disappointment with the wording here. We could not dictate it. We could not tell our 20 colleagues what they had to say. But they were left in no doubt about the Malaysia, and will continue to do so as long as that is necessary."

The Prime Minister went on: "Others of our colleagues, while not prepared to associate themselves with any kind of military support... have made it quite clear they are giving a great deal of their valuable offices in trying to bring a peaceful settlement to this problem. 'I think the Prime Minister of Malaysia has welcomed the statement we made'."

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, June 30.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghanis per unit of foreign currency. Buying Selling Af. 70.75 (per U.S. dollar) 71.25 Af. 198.10 (per one pound sterling) 199.50 Af. 1768.75 (per hundred German Mark) 1781.25 Af. 1647.27 (per hundred Swiss franc) 1658.91 Af. 1432.19 (per hundred French franc) 1442.31



The Czech mountaineers boarding the plane which brought them to Kabul.

## ECOSOC Meets To Discuss UN Special Decade

GENEVA, June 30 (DPA).—The United Nations Economic and Social Council convenes here today for its 39th meeting which will be chiefly devoted to assessing the achievements of the first half of the United Nations "Decade of Development".

Secretary-General U Thant is scheduled to make a statement next Monday which is to form the basis for the delegates, discussion on current economic tendencies in the world.

In a second statement, expected on the following Thursday, he will speak about coordination of the activities of the world organization and the agencies related to it, such as the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agricultural Organisation and the World Health Organisation.

The UN Economic and Social Council—the body steering the United Nations' entire economic and social activities and those of its specialised agencies—is at present presided over by Akira Matsui of Japan.

Adnan al Pachachi of Iraq and Jiri Hajek of Czechoslovakia are its first and second vice-presidents, respectively.

The Economic and Social Council today consists of Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Chile, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Great Britain, Iraq, Japan, Canada, Luxembourg, Pakistan, Peru, Rumania, Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and United States.

Apart from these full members, the council comprises Denmark, Ghana, India, Iran, Cameroon, Malagasy, Mexico, Tanzania and the United Arab Republic, who have no voting right in the council itself, but may cast their votes in the committees.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, June 30.—His Majesty the King has agreed to the appointment of Jorma Vanamo as Finnish Ambassador at the court of Kabul.

Earlier the governments of both countries agreed to raise the status of their diplomatic missions to ambassadorial level.

KABUL, June 30.—The Iranian Ambassador in Kabul met yesterday Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

KABUL, June 30.—Chedly Ayari, assistant to Abdur Rahman Tazi, who is representing Afghanistan on the World Bank's Board of Directors, arrived here yesterday morning.

During his three-day stay in Kabul Ayari will hold talks with the authorities concerned in the Ministries of Finance and Planning and other ministries interested in loans by the Bank.

Ayari was received at the airport by Zia Humayoun Norzai, President of Treasury Department in the Ministry of Finance.

The International Development Organisation, which is an organ of the World Bank, has approved a loan of \$3.5 million for expansion of teaching programmes in the Ministry of Education and a loan of \$350,000 for an agricultural survey of Kunduz and Khanabad areas.

## Honey Refined For First Time By Modern Means

GARDEZ, June 30.—For the first time in Gardez yesterday honey was refined by modern methods.

Twenty Italian bee families were taken to Pakhtia some 40 days ago. Ten families were put on Gardez agricultural farm and the other ten in Alma Garden in Khost, said K. A. Raouf a bee expert now working in Pakhtia.

He said the families in Gardez produced 14 sirs (Sir equals 7 kilos) and those in Khost 20 sirs. He felt progress on the experiment was encouraging.

## Kosygin Stresses Importance Of Training Students From Developing Nations In USSR

MOSCOW, June 30, (Reuter).—THE Friendship University in Moscow "is one of the concrete expressions of the ever more deepening striving for rapprochement and co-operation of peoples of various continents, various nationalities and races", said Alexei Kosygin, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, addressing a meeting on the occasion of the first graduation at the International Lumumba University. He greeted the students and their professors on behalf of the Soviet government.

"Not only have graduates of the university successfully passed their examinations," Kosygin said, "the university itself has passed an important test."

Having founded the university, Kosygin said, the Soviet people "have again confirmed by their deeds their sincere desire to help the peoples of countries that have embarked on the road of independent development in the training of their national cadres". The head of the Soviet government said that more than 21,000 foreign students are now attending higher and secondary educational establishments in the USSR.

Besides that, more than 90 educational establishments and centres have been built or are being built with Soviet assistance in various countries.

"The cadres of national specialists are an important political and economic force of the young developing countries," Kosygin stated. "This is a key without which it is impossible to solve problems of economic development."

Kosygin stressed that the Soviet Union had sought to enable students from the developing countries to learn the trades most needed in their countries. In the USSR young men and women from Asian, African and Latin American countries study mainly technical subjects, agriculture, physics, chemistry and medicine.

The students could also "see for themselves how our people live and work, their fraternal attitude to the peoples of the developing

countries.

"We do not impose our views on anybody. We do not impose them on foreign students either," Kosygin said. "Let them consider and assess for themselves what they have seen and learned in the Soviet Union."

The Soviet Prime Minister pointed out that the developing countries need not just skilled specialists, but patriotic specialists "dedicated to the end to the cause of national independence and progress of their countries."

The development of the national liberation movement, Kosygin emphasised, is developing "in conditions of unceasing pressure by entire world imperialism whose main shock force now is United States imperialism." The present-day colonialists now seek to palm themselves off as philanthropists "prepared to open their purses for those countries whom they had completely plundered before."

Kosygin pointed out that the exponents of the very same imperialist ideology which seeks to substantiate racism and discrimination against whole nations, and peoples try to depict themselves as the only carriers of world civilisation.

"The successes of the national liberation movement frighten the imperialists who, headed by the United States, seek to launch a broad counter-offensive against the fighters for freedom and independence. The Congo, Vietnam, the Dominican Republic are all links of one chain", Kosygin pointed out.

## Asian Group Visits Capitals To Get Funds For Bank

UNITED NATIONS, New York, June 30, (Reuter).—A mission to interest Asian and other governments in the proposed Asian Development Bank is to begin its work immediately, it was stated here.

A report from the headquarters of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) in Bangkok said on Tuesday members of the consultative committee of the Bank would visit Washington, London, Moscow, Bonn, Amsterdam and Prague as well as Asian capitals during a month-long tour beginning today.

The United States has told the committee it would be prepared to contribute up to 200 million dollars of the proposed initial capitalisation of the Bank of 1,000 million dollars.

Members of the committee are Ceylon, India, Iran, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, S. Vietnam and Thailand. They are due to return to Bangkok in the first week of August to prepare a report.

## Students Leave For FRG

KABUL, June 30.—Five students left yesterday for West Germany to study for one year in West German universities under the sponsorship of the German Academic Exchange Service. Two will study medicine and three study the natural sciences.

## Iraq Supports Deposed Sheikh Sakr Of Sharjah

BAGHDAD, June 30, (DPA).—Iraqi Premier Tahir Yahya declared here Tuesday his government regarded deposed Sheikh Sakrabi Sultan El-Kassimi as the only legitimate ruler of the tiny Persian Gulf Sheikdom of Sharjah.

According to Radio Baghdad, Yahya said during a meeting with Sheikh Sakr that he would call on the Arab League to take quick and decisive measures against an alleged British conspiracy which had ousted the Sheikh with the purpose of strangling Arab nationalism in Sharjah.

## AT THE CINEMA

### PARK CINEMA:

At 2:30, 5:30, 8, 10 p.m. American film.

### KABUL CINEMA:

At 2, 4, 6:30 p.m. Russian film with Tajiki translation.

### BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 2, 4:30, 6:30 p.m. Russian film with Tajiki translation.

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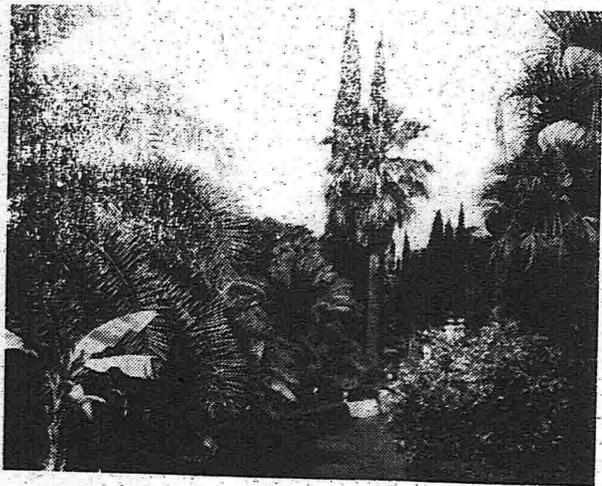
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