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Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. +29°C. Minimum 14°C.
Sun sets today at 6:37 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5:22 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

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

VOL. IV, NO. 123

KABUL, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1965, (ASAD 28, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Dr. Yousuf Opens Woollen Factory Established With West German Investment

KABUL, Aug. 19.— Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf inaugurated yesterday afternoon a new woollen mill in the industrial sector of Kabul. The factory which is called "D'Afghan D'Walio Obdalo Fabrika" has been built with the capital investment by Dr. Erich M. Scheid, to whom the Prime Minister presented the Order of Stoar I Class, awarded him by His Majesty the King.

The factory can produce 500,000 metres of woollens and blankets and 50,000 square metres of carpets. Eight million marks has been invested in the factory.

In his inaugural speech the Prime Minister said it is easy to appreciate the amount of work done and energy spent in the construction of the factory in a relatively short time. "I therefore congratulate all those, Afghans and West Germans alike, who have taken part in the construction and operation of this plant", the Prime Minister said.

He said this is not the first foreign investment project in Afghanistan, adding that in the past large and small foreign investments had been made in this country. The Prime Minister added that while favourable results had been obtained from some of those investments others had failed to meet general expectations. Negligence and illegal activities by those who exploited the legislative vacuum have led to anxiety.

The Prime Minister added: "We have decided to fill this vacuum. We need foreign investments to build our country. We are prepared to enter agreements with governments who are willing to encourage their investors to make capital investments in our country."

In order to provide better guarantee for these investors, he said, foreign investment must be to the benefit of both sides. "We expect foreign investors to create in Afghanistan welfare institutions so that both sides will benefit within the framework of Afghanistan's regulations."

He said: "Our aim in encouraging foreign investment is also to train our people in, specialised technical fields. Our industrialists are not yet acquainted with the secrets of management, finding sales markets, and manipulating their production in accordance with the wishes of the consumers. Therefore, we expect the foreign investors who come to Afghanistan to cooperate with us in this respect."

The Prime Minister said the investments made in the Afghan Wool Industries Limited, which has produced desirable results with the cooperation of both sides in a short time, is an outstanding example to be followed for future investors. He expressed the hope that foreign investment in this country will not remain confined to just this factory. Afghanistan needs to attract more foreign investment and is prepared to provide every incentive for the investors.

Before the Prime Minister's speech, Mohammad Hussein Masa, the Minister of Mines and Industries, said the wool industry in Afghanistan has a fairly long history. About half a century ago the first woollen mill was opened in Kabul. Due to various factors, however, this useful industry, for which there is plenty of raw material available within the country, did not develop further.

Eventually, the machines depreciated and work in the factory came to a standstill. Later, some machines from this factory were sent to Kandahar.

Giving details about the new mill, Masa said construction of the building and installation of the machines took just over a year. In March this year, the factory started production on an experimental basis.

Dr. Scheid said he had certain proposals as regards the export of woollen yarn and expressed the hope that the revenue would constitute a considerable item in foreign currency earnings.

The opening ceremony was attended by some Cabinet ministers, heads of the diplomatic corps in Kabul and high-ranking officials.



Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf inspects some of the products of the newly opened woollen mill.

Luther King Demands Probation For Negroes Found Guilty In Riot

LOS ANGELES, California, Aug. 19, (AP).—Dr. Martin Luther King said Wednesday that Negroes found guilty of rioting in Los Angeles should be placed on probation rather than be jailed.

"I should suggest to the prosecutors that they should convict these people—the ones who are guilty—and then that the courts should suspend sentence and place them on probation for rehabilitation," he said.

Dr. King told a luncheon audience of the Los Angeles Council of Churches. He had so far failed to see the jailed rioters.

"I'm having trouble getting in to see them," he said.

The civil rights leader did not elaborate on the nature of his difficulties.

He suggested that possibly some of the clergymen present could help him get in to the jail to see the prisoners.

"Placing the rioters in prison would not rehabilitate them; only embitter them further," said Dr. King.

"We, clergymen, must go out to rebuild the community, to rebuild the bridges that may have been torn down," he added.

Dr. King suggested that the religious community urge officials to form a civilian police review board. This would do much to lift the Negro spirits, he said.

"Negroes in Los Angeles have a

(Contd on page 4)

15,000 Tons Cement To Be Imported From The USSR

KABUL, Aug. 19.—On the basis of economic cooperation accord between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, concluded on July 28, 1965, an agreement on importing 15,000 tons of cement from the Soviet Union into Afghanistan was signed at the Ministry of Mines and Industries on Tuesday.

The signatories were Abdul Samad Saleem Deputy Minister of Mines and Industries, and Alexander Sokovitin, Economic Counsellor to the Soviet Embassy. Under the terms of the agreement, 10,000 tons of cement will be transferred to Afghanistan during the next three months and the balance will be delivered at a later date.

The cement, valued at \$243,000 will be used in industrial and technical projects in northern Afghanistan.

Saleem, replying to a question, said that since 10,000 tons of cement was needed immediately at the Naghloo hydro-electric project and also in view of the cement required for certain projects in the northern parts of the country, it was decided to import 15,000 tons of cement from the USSR. He said that the total output of the Ghoury Cement Factory will be used in the Naghloo project and for sale to the public.

U.S. Astronauts Ready For 8-Day Record Flight Today

CAPE KENNEDY, Florida, August 19, (AP).—With their spacecraft at the ready, the two Gemini 5 astronauts are set for today's blast off and a world record of eight days in space.

A worrisome power system problem that appeared to threaten the mission Tuesday night faded away Wednesday.

Space Agency officials pronounced all systems ready for the expected 9:00 a.m. (1408 GMT) lift off "and the crew is ready to go."

Astronauts L. Gordon Cooper, Jr., and Charles Conrad, Jr., went through last minute routine Wednesday as flight officials cleared the last barrier to their flight.

Things looked dark for a while when engineers found a problem with a power system.

Involved was some deeply-fro-

zen hydrogen that powers the tricky fuel cell system. The fuel cells are being used for the first time in Gemini 5 to produce electricity.

In the fuel cells, oxygen and hydrogen are combined for producing water.

Command Pilot Cooper, an air force lieutenant colonel, and Conrad, a navy lieutenant commander, sat in on a review meeting and received a report on the countdown for the Titan 2 rocket that will propel them into space.

Before the day is out today they expect to be orbiting up to 219 miles (352 km) above the earth.

Haider Outlines Progress In Communications In Radio Panel "Meet The Ministers"

KABUL, August 19.— Dr. Mohammad Haider, Minister of Communications, in the programme "Meet the Ministers", broadcast from Radio Afghanistan Tuesday night, said that beneficial changes were brought about in telecommunication services by the interim government.

A programme had been prepared to expand telecommunication services in newly-established provinces.

This programme includes improvement of existing facilities, establishment of new telephone switchboards in provincial capitals, establishment of telegraph offices in some of these provinces and extension of telephone and telegraph lines from the provincial centres to the districts.

He said that every endeavour, within the limits of financial resources, was made during the past two years to improve telecommunication and postal facilities. He pointed out that up to the present 28 new switchboards had been set up in different provinces.

The Minister said that work was proceeding on linking by telephone Jalalabad with Laghman, Uruzgan with Kandahar and Faizabad with Coran and Manjan.

Replying to a question, he said that letters in post boxes were collected twice every day and delivered a day later. He said that radio-telephone and radio-telegraph facilities had been provided in Andkhoy and Chaghcharan, the centre of Ghour province.

Describing the activities of his Ministry he said that after establishing carrier-system telephone communications and telegraph lines between Mazar-i-Sharif, Shiberghan and Maimana, it will be possible to establish an unbroken ring of telecommunication around Afghanistan. Four receivers and two radio-terminals were being established to further develop radio-telephone and telegraph communications with the outside world. A new telephoto receiving-and-transmitting set had been added to the Central Telegraph Office.

Referring to postal services, the Minister said that a number of new post offices will be established in Kabul. One of these will be in the telephone exchange and the others in the channel-system telephone centres.

Since some people liked to collect their own mail from the post offices, arrangements were being made to increase the number of

post office boxes in the Central Post Office. One thousand new post boxes, he said, have been presented by the United States A.I.D. Mission. These will be installed in the Central Post Office and the post offices in Shari-Nau and Karte Char.

In the philatelic programme, an attempt has been made to make commemorative stamps more attractive in design and colour.

Dr. Haider said that public telephones will be established at various points in Kabul. Tele-

(Contd on page 4)

First Issue Of Afghanistan News Published Here

KABUL, Aug. 19.—The periodical, Afghanistan News, published previously by the Afghan Information Office in Washington, D.C., has now been published by the Directorate-General of Publicity in Kabul. The latest issue of the periodical has been printed at the Central Government Press.

Afghanistan News, which was first published in London in 1957 and later in Washington, devotes its pages to news and articles about Afghanistan.

Najim Arya, Director-General of Publicity, said that since the periodical was meant to introduce Afghanistan to other countries, material of importance about progressive trends and developments in the country and information about Afghanistan was being published. He said that in addition to the monthly Afghanistan News, his department had also issued a series of leaflets and pamphlets on different aspects of life in Afghanistan.

U.S. Gives Af. 350 Million For Afghan Projects

KABUL, Aug. 19.—During the current fiscal year the U.S. government will place at the Afghan government's disposal an amount of Af. 350 million, derived from the sale of foodstuffs, to finance a number of development projects. An agreement to this effect was signed by Fakir Nabi Alefi, and Jack Crane, the acting Deputy Director of USAID Mission at the Ministry of Planning on Tuesday.

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KABUL TIMES

AUGUST 19, 1965

Education Beyond
The Sixth Grade

The Minister of Education on the "Meet the Ministers" programme Sunday on Radio Afghanistan made some interesting and valuable observations regarding educational policy for the country. He discussed whether we should make sixth or ninth grade education the compulsory level in the country.

He said that he was for the present policy of having sixth grade education compulsory, as is the case in most countries in this area. Some countries, such as Japan, have declared ninth grade education compulsory. But Japan is highly industrialised and it is necessary for that country to maintain a high standard of education.

It is essential that our educational authorities adopt a firm policy in this connection—firm in the sense that they allow to continue to grades higher than the sixth only those who have the talent. With the new concept being introduced in our educational system that we have to educate our children to be ready to go back to their original communities and work among their own surroundings it is right to pick out only those who are capable of absorbing further training. The rest should be dropped and allowed to enter society in the many professions that can very easily absorb them. With an elementary education and a good ability to read and write, they will eventually become more useful in carrying out the responsibilities entrusted to them than those who lack a basic school education.

The Minister was right when he said that those who cannot continue their education after the sixth grade actually cannot continue their education—although mostly in practical form—in society. Boys and girls of this age still rely on parental support. He was also right in saying that society should treat them kindly and see that they assume their proper role.

For the present stage of our development—and indeed for many years to come—we should not think of raising the compul-

Towards Decision In Rhodesia

On independence for Rhodesia, both the British Government and Ian Smith in Salisbury are playing a waiting game. The British, under successive Conservative and Labour governments, have refrained from taking political action on behalf of the Africans in the fear that this would provoke a unilateral declaration of independence by the present white minority administration. It has been stated in London that in this event sanctions would be imposed but that these would fall short of force.

This has been stressed enough to convince Rhodesians almost, but not quite, that they will never find themselves at war with Britain whatever happens. All parties to the Rhodesian problem know that the real key lies in Whitehall, and that Whitehall is subject to constant pressure from African members of the Commonwealth. Since the last Commonwealth Conference, Wilson is fractionally more committed to taking strong action in the event of unilateral independence than he was before.

In Rhodesia itself, Ian Smith faces other kinds of pressure. The most dangerous of these are on the internal political scene and come from within his own party. Geography and population proportion impose a number of objective realities upon the Rhodesian political scene. For those who do not wield the reins of power in Salisbury, it is easy, not to say fashionable, to ignore them. But they jump into line when you become Prime Minister.

This has been found in turn by Sir Edgar Whitehead, Winston Field and now Ian Smith. The Rhodesian right-wing want unilateral independence whatever the consequences, and there is now the threat of yet another "push" to push Mr. Smith out of his position as Prime Minister.

At the Congress of the Rhodesian Front Party in Salisbury, Smith

said that the country could now take independence without danger. Drowned by screams of approval from the party's right-wing lies the fact that the speaker was almost replaced as leader a few days before, and only a speech of the kind he made could have saved his position. For the party rank and file it seemed the next best thing to actually declaring independence, but he was careful not to make any precise promises about this.

These are the elements of the diplomatic game of hide and seek which has been in play between the British and Rhodesian governments since the Central African Federation was dissolved. But it is only the means to an end; and if, in this context, end means solution, there is none in sight. The present situation is stalemate, and British efforts at present seem to be directed to no other aim than seeing that this does not lead to tragedy and bloodshed.

Unhappily, although this has been going on far longer than any one thought possible a year or so ago, it cannot go on for ever. Smith's party supporters are demanding action on unilateral independence, and not just talk about it. Wilson's Commonwealth partners are asking for action on restoring democracy in Rhodesia and not just talk about it. (The Commonwealth Secretary, Bottomley, recently repeated in Parliament: "It has been said time and time again that we will not transfer power to Rhodesia—except on a basis acceptable to the people as a whole".)

But there seems to be no hope of a solution by conciliation. The least concession needed by one side to get the dialogue going appears completely unacceptable to the other. "The people as a whole" cannot be consulted while the African nationalist leaders, Nkomo and Sibhile, are not free to exercise reasonable political activity. If they were at liberty to

seek support and then failed (which would be most unlikely), there might then be a case for Smith's alternative methods of consulting the people. But not otherwise. The Rhodesian government will not allow this, and under the present franchise any government that did would not last a day.

Nor is there any shadow of a solution in the idea that independence might be given to Smith's minority government if guarantees of African political advance in the future were to be obtained. It has been often seen in Africa and elsewhere, that safeguards after independence are worthless. A sovereign state is independent if nothing else; it can wipe away safeguards on the grounds that they were forced upon it when it was not a free agent. The fact is, in any case, that the ruling Rhodesian Front Party could not in any circumstances commit itself to African political advancement without a heavy dose of hypocrisy.

No one wants bloodshed, and it may well be that the only way for spirits to heal is, as the Duke of Edinburgh said and got shot at for his pains, is time. But neither side has much time left.

Accession to independence is a definite act. It cuts a clear line between the past and the future. However near it may have come to it, Rhodesia has never crossed that line. If it is not independent, power of decision lies in Whitehall. No amount of habit or tradition can change this. Such an argument may appear facile to Rhodesians, like cutting the Gordian Knot, but it is the reality; and it is only from this reality that a solution can emerge. It is not for the men of Salisbury to do something, it is for the men of London.

The men of Salisbury can then react; and they may show resources of wisdom the world has not yet seen. (Swiss Press Review).

U.S. Explains Draft Treaty To Prevent Further Proliferation Of Nuclear Weapons

Following are excerpts from William C. Foster's explanation Tuesday to the Disarmament Conference of the U.S. draft treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons:

Under Article I of this treaty, countries having nuclear weapons would have the following obligations:

First, they could not transfer nuclear weapons into the national control of any country not having nuclear weapons. They could not do this either directly, or indirectly, through a military alliance.

Second, they could not assist any such country in the manufacture of nuclear weapons.

Third, they could not take any other action to increase the number of nuclear powers in the world. By nuclear powers, I mean any entity having independent power to use nuclear weapons, whether a state, a regime, or some other kind of organization. As we all know, power to use nuclear weapons now rests only in national hands.

Article II of the treaty would impose corresponding obligations upon the countries not having nuclear weapons.

First, these countries could not seek or receive the transfer of nuclear weapons into their national control. They could not do this either directly, or indirectly, through a military alliance.

Second, they could not manufacture nuclear weapons or seek, receive or grant assistance in such manufacture.

Third, they could not take any other action which could cause an increase in the number of nuclear

sory level of education from sixth to ninth grade. When our society advances we can then re-evaluate this issue and decide whether to raise the standard.

entities in the world above the existing number. Under Article II, all parties would undertake to co-operate in facilitating the application of their peaceful nuclear activities of International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, or their equivalent.

A number of countries have begun to accept safeguards on their own peaceful reactors. We hope that this process can be expedited. Moreover, countries can co-operate in facilitating the application of safeguards in other countries by insisting that this be done with respect to any material or equipment which they supply.

I shall want to speak at greater length on this important question in a later intervention. But let me say now that the United States regards this as one of the key provisions which enunciate an important policy. And the application of adequate international safeguards to peaceful nuclear powers alone.

On the contrary, it is the non-nuclear powers which should be especially interested in a system of safeguards to help assure each of them that their neighbours and others are in fact complying with the treaty.

The next article of the treaty, Article IV, contains an important definition. It says that, by using the phrase "nuclear state" in this treaty we mean a state possessing independent power to use nuclear weapons as of a particular date. Our view is that date should be set at the time the treaty is opened for signature. Our hope of course is that this would be very soon.

Article V is an accession clause quite similar to that in the limited test ban treaty. It provides that the treaty will be open to all states for signature. We have suggested this clause because of

our belief that the treaty should have world-wide application. The clause would not of course, affect the recognition or status of any unrecognised regime or entity might decide to file an instrument of accession to the treaty.

Article VI is a withdrawal clause fashioned after the provision in the limited test ban treaty. It contains two important additions to that provision.

First, a party wishing to withdraw under the limited conditions set forth must give notice three months in advance to the Security Council of the United Nations as well as to other parties and signatories of the treaty. This notice must include a statement of the extraordinary events it regards as having jeopardized its supreme interests. These requirements have been added because they provide an additional brake on hasty withdrawal action without limiting the basic right of withdrawal. In addition, Security Council notification and explanation is clearly appropriate in view of the serious security ramifications of withdrawal.

The second addition to the limited test ban treaty formula is a provision calling for review of the treaty after a specified period, with the agreement of two-thirds of the parties. This was included in part because of the wide concern recently expressed by many participants in the discussions here and at the disarmament commission that a treaty such as this should be accompanied by progress to halt and reduce rising nuclear stocks. One of the preambular paragraphs explicitly recognizes this concern. It calls attention to the desire of all of us "to achieve effective agreements to reduce nuclear arms race, and particularly nuclear armaments."

The United States has proposed (Contd. on page 4)

PRESS At a Glance

"Traditional Friendship" was the caption of the editorial in yesterday's *Iskhan*.

The official visit paid to the Soviet Union by His Majesty the King and Her Majesty the Queen is another step in strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries. Fortunately this friendship has become a tradition now. With every day that passes our friendship leads to greater co-operation and a desire for greater understanding between our peoples.

Afghanistan and the Soviet Union have been living next to one another as very good neighbours and have been trying to constantly improve their relations. His Majesty's visit to the USSR provided a good opportunity, said the paper, for leaders of the two countries to search for ways and means of further strengthening relations.

This spirit makes itself felt in the speeches given and in the communique both sides expressed their full satisfaction at the constantly increasing friendship between the two countries and resolved that they will not allow these relations to be damaged in any way.

The readiness of the Soviet Union to assist Afghanistan in its third five-year plan is another example of mutual co-operation between the two neighbours. The editorial said the Soviet Union is the first country that has promised to help us in our third five-year plan. It expressed the hope that other friendly countries, too, will show a willingness to render such assistance.

The fact that the treaty of friendship and non-aggression signed between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union in 1931 has been extended for another ten years is a very big step in the development of relations between the two countries. The projected visit by Soviet leaders to Afghanistan will be another step in this direction.

The paper carried a letter to the editor signed M.A. Nawabi, Chief Administrator in the Prime Minister's office. The letter was a comment on a report published in an earlier issue of the paper about huge crowds visiting the Tappeh Gardens of Paghman during the summer months.

In the report it was mentioned that Tappeh was very dirty, that there was no arrangement for food, and that public conveniences were not available. It said that people were not allowed to use the swimming pool in the Tappeh Gardens.

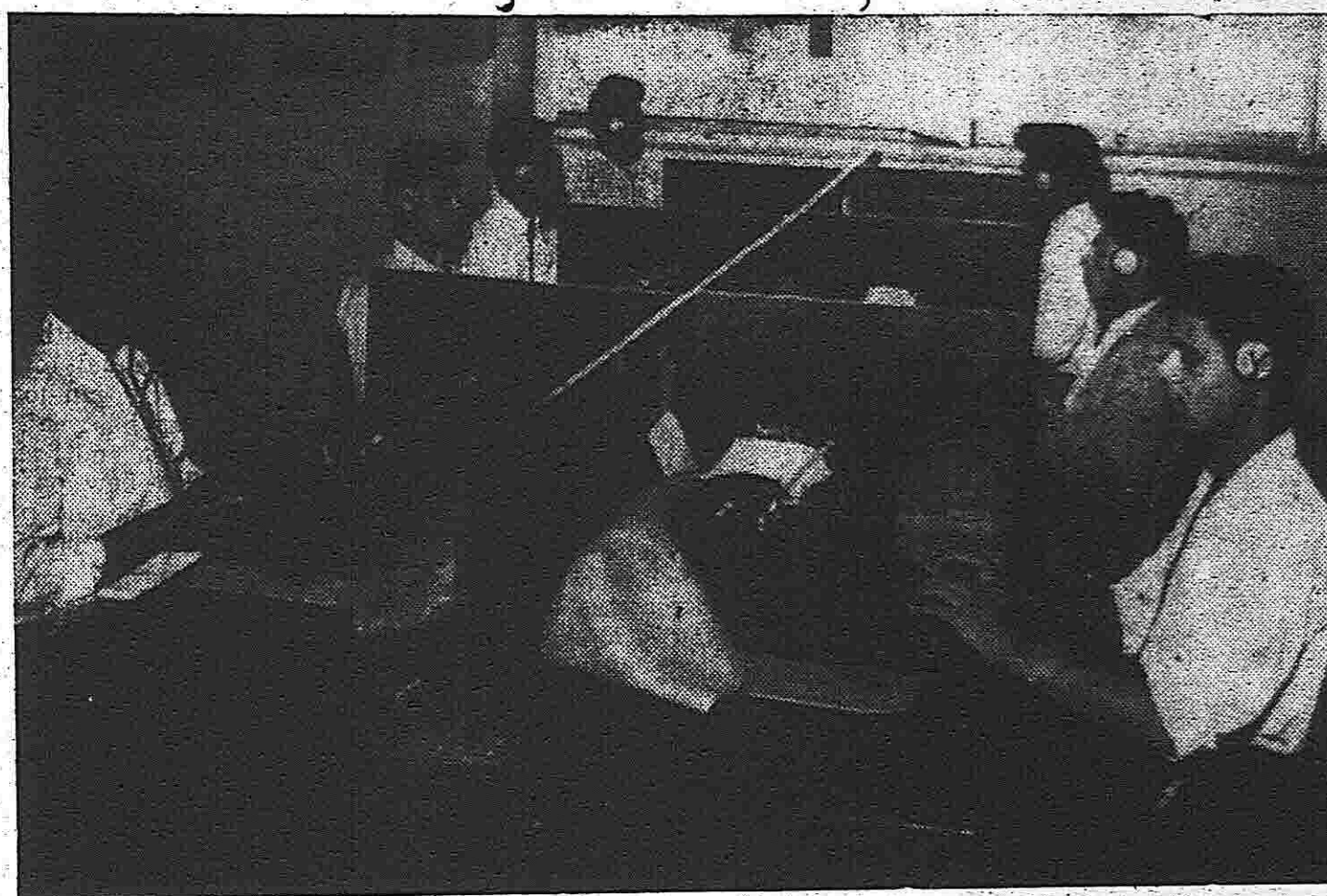
Nawabi's letter was an attempt to explain the situation. The administration of the Tappeh Gardens was handed over to the Prime Minister's office when His Majesty the King declared it public property some time ago. Every effort, it said, had been made to improve the lawns and the flower beds in the gardens. But when nearly ten thousand people visit a place it is hard to expect general tidiness. Our people are not in the habit of being careful about where they throw refuse.

As regards public conveniences, the letter said that the Ministry of Public Works, at the request of the Prime Minister's office, had prepared designs for public conveniences and that practical steps will be taken in that direction very shortly.

As for the establishment of restaurants and cafes in the Tappeh the letter said that the Hotels Company had been contacted and that something will be done in that respect as well.

The fact that some people are not allowed to swim is because the Tappeh administration issues swimming cards after making sure that the applicant is not suffering from any kind of contagious disease. This is a procedure which has been adopted in the interest of public health. Those who do not have such a card can swim in the Kargha Lake which is not very far from the Tappeh and where there are no restrictions on swimming.

STUDENT SPECIAL



Above: An Air Authority training school class studies radio communications operations. At right: A student enjoys one of the new ping pong tables in the school's recreation room.

School Trains Staff For Airports, Weather Stations

Twenty-seven students graduated this week from the School of Aviation and Meteorology as part of the school's programme to provide basic training for men to run Afghanistan's airports and meteorological stations.

The school, which was set up in 1959 hopes to start the second part of its programme next year. Besides offering basic training the

school will give refresher courses. These are necessary because knowledge in the fields of aviation and meteorology is expanding so rapidly and technicians need to learn about the latest developments, Mohammad Ajab Atrahi, Deputy Director of Training explained.

So far the school has graduated 128 students below 12th grade level, 33 at 12th grade level, and 68 above 12th grade level. Right now there are 134 students at the school. About ten per cent of the graduates go to the U.S. or the Soviet Union for further training.

The faculty headed by Director of Training, Hamid Saljooki, includes eight full-time Afghan instructors, five part-time Afghan instructors, three ICAO experts in communications and electronics, two Technopromexport experts in hydrometeorology, and English teachers from the Peace Corps and CAAG.

The school has a machine shop and laboratories for electronics, communication, air traffic control, and meteorology as well as an audio visual centre. Laboratories to help teach English and the operation of teletype machines have been installed and will be in (Contd. on page 4)

Glulam Mohammad completed ninth grade in Khulm in Mazar province where he was first in his class from the sixth grade onward. He is now in the second year of his training as a radio mechanic. He is already acquainted with the general telecommunications principles.

In his opinion the Air Authority School is wise in using audio visual means of education as much as possible. He enjoys lab work which they do six hours a week. But feels he could use more lab work. The school has very well-equipped laboratories and workshops. He pointed out that in electronics much of the lab work depends on theory and learning theory is a slow process.

He thinks the boarding facilities at the school are excellent and finds the 100 afghanis in pocket money given by the school, very useful. The school organises table tennis, volleyball and football games but Glulam Mohammad takes interest only in table tennis.

He is looking forward to graduation and visiting different airports in the country and getting his first assignment. He wants also to go abroad for further studies.

There was a tremendous noise from the engines, and before I knew what had happened the airplane took off. I found myself

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Parliamentary Elections To Be Held Next Month

The country has been divided into 215 electoral constituencies. Each constituency will elect one candidate to the Wolesi Jirgah for a period of four years. The

Koochis will elect six persons to the Wolesi Jirgah. Members of the Meshrano Jirgah will be nominated and elected as follows:

Annual Jeshan Celebration Planned

Next week Kabul and other provinces of Afghanistan celebrate Independence Day.

The Kabul Municipality and the electric company are decorating streets, Chaman Grounds and the buildings which are located there.

On the first day of Jeshan His Majesty the King will inspect a Military Parade. People from all parts of Afghanistan will come to see this parade and the exhibits. His Majesty watches the parade from a camp which is located to the west of Ghazi Stadium. High officials and diplomats sit in two wings, which are to the right and left of the Royal camp. All of these people cheer the Afghan Military by throwing flowers, clapping and waving their hands and turbans.

On the second day His Majesty opens the exhibits on Chaman ground. The increasing number of exhibits each year shows the tremendous progress of Afghan industries and people. Each year we see new things which are produced and made by Afghan technicians inside of the country.

Thousands of boys and girls from Kabul's schools, and Kabul University, and scouts will demonstrate physical fitness and parade on the second day of Jeshan in Ghazi Stadium.

This year soccer, volleyball, hockey, tennis, basketball, football, and wrestling teams from friendly nations will have contests with Afghan players.

Jeshan is a happy day, and has a meaning to each Afghan, no matter where he is because it reminds him of those who sacrificed their lives to the spirit of liberty and independence.

On the third day of Jeshan His Majesty the King will inspect a Military Parade. People from all parts of Afghanistan will come to see this parade and the exhibits. His Majesty watches the parade from a camp which is located to the west of Ghazi Stadium. High officials and diplomats sit in two wings, which are to the right and left of the Royal camp. All of these people cheer the Afghan Military by throwing flowers, clapping and waving their hands and turbans.

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On the third day of Jeshan His Majesty the King will inspect a Military Parade. People from all parts of Afghanistan will come to see this parade and the exhibits. His Majesty watches the parade from a camp which is located to the west of Ghazi Stadium. High officials and diplomats sit in two wings, which are to the right and left of the Royal camp. All of these people cheer the Afghan Military by throwing flowers, clapping and waving their hands and turbans.

On the second day His Majesty opens the exhibits on Chaman ground. The increasing number of exhibits each year shows the tremendous progress of Afghan industries and people. Each year we see new things which are produced and made by Afghan technicians inside of the country.

Thousands of boys and girls from Kabul's schools, and Kabul University, and scouts will demonstrate physical fitness and parade on the second day of Jeshan in Ghazi Stadium.

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Jeshan is a happy day, and has a meaning to each Afghan, no matter where he is because it reminds him of those who sacrificed their lives to the spirit of liberty and independence.

One third of the members will be appointed by His Majesty the King for a period of five years. The remaining two thirds of the members shall be elected as follows:

a. Each provincial council shall elect one of its members to the Meshrano Jirgah for a period of three years.

b. The residents of each province shall elect one person for a period of four years by a free, universal secret and direct election.

Elections in each constituency will be supervised by an electoral committee. Here are some of the important dates to remember in connection with elections.

1. Elections to the Meshrano Jirgah will begin on August 26.

2. Elections to the Meshrano Jirgah in Kabul, Kandahar, and Herat cities will end on September 3.

3. Elections to the Wolesi Jirgah will begin on September 10.

4. Elections end Sept 25.

5. Election results will be announced by the Prime Minister and Parliament will be inaugurated on Oct. 14.

The Fox And The Hyena
A long time ago a fox and a hyena were neighbours. One evening they found a dead donkey, and they said: "Let us have a dinner party."

The hyena brought a big sharp knife. The fox brought a large number of feathers. The fox said to the hyena: "I have all these knives I can use any of them."

The hyena is strong but stupid. He said: "I will give you my one knife and take all your knives". The fox said: "I will do what you say."

While the hyena was trying one feather after another the clever fox quickly cut the donkey into pieces and carried all the meat away.

whatever else he owned. He also told them to take Daedalus and his son, Icarus, to a lonely tower on an island far out in the sea. The King said that no people might visit them.

"What can we do now, Father?" Icarus asked. "We cannot swim across the sea."

"No," Daedalus said. "But I think we can get away. We'll get some feathers. Find all you can and bring them to me."

At last Icarus found the feathers his father wanted. His father began to fasten them into two great pairs of wings, one for himself and the other for his son. They walked to the top of hill Daedalus leaped up and began to

(Contd. on page 4)

Two Greeks Who Learned To Fly

The Greeks did not know about airplanes. But they did tell a story about a man and his son who learned to fly. Here is their story.

Daedalus was a good workman. He could build big things with his tools. He made tables, chairs, and many other things for his king. But once the king became very angry with Daedalus.

The king told his men to pack up Daedalus's clothes, tools, and

a few hundred feet above the ground, at first I felt somewhat dizzy looking below. This feeling soon left. After a while, I thought that I was in a car.

By then, we were hundreds of feet above the clouds. We saw the trees on the hillside, and they looked like patches of green. We flew across one range of mountains, then another. We saw small huts, too. These must have been villages. The rivers, as we flew above them, appeared like so many serpents with shiny scales. I shall never forget the impression they made on me.

After six hours we arrived at our destination. We landed, and I heaved a sigh of relief.

There was a tremendous noise from the engines, and before I knew what had happened the airplane took off. I found myself

The picture above was done in pen and ink by Abdullah Navid, a student at Naderia High School.

Progress Made In Communications

(Contd. from page 1)

phones, which have coin-slots, will be imported from abroad for this purpose.

Referring to the channel-system telephone and telegraph lines, established at great cost, the Minister said that although this expenditure will be recovered over a long period, the programme of further expanding telecommunications would continue and there was no intention of reducing telecommunications charges.

Referring to a suggestion for starting a money-order system the Minister said that such an arrangement had been made before, but certain difficulties, which had arisen at the time compelled the postal authorities to suspend the scheme.

He declared that the Ministry did not contemplate restarting this service.

Answering a question regarding the obligations of the Ministry under the new 25-year development plan for Kabul city, Dr. Haider said that up to the present his Ministry had not been approached to do anything new in this regard, but that certain projects would be launched in Kabul during the third development plan period.

Answering another question whether his Ministry had any plans for establishing direct radio-telephone communications between Afghanistan and other countries, now being conducted on a transit system, Dr. Haider said that such a plan had been drawn up, but unfortunately it had had to be shelved because of financial difficulties. However, the Ministries of Communications and Planning have not forgotten this subject and attempts will continue to establish gradually direct telephone communications with the outside world.

The Minister in reply to another question said that the radio-telephone equipment used previously in places where channel-system telephone communication had now been installed would be shifted to points where such facilities do not exist or are not effective enough to establish contacts with Kabul.

He expressed the hope that with the help of the Ministry of Public Works it would be possible for his Ministry to lay down telephone and telegraph lines in conjunction with road-making operations so that costs may be kept down.

Luther King's Demand

(Contd. from page 1)

deep resentment for Police Chief William H. Parker and certain other persons on the police force", Dr. King said. He did not identify the others.

"I've heard from many leaders instances of police brutality", said Dr. King. "I don't know whether these charges are based on fact".

Dr. King also said it was urgent to get an anti-poverty programme started immediately in the Negro district of Los Angeles.

He suggested churches could do much to educate citizens on problems of the Negroes through distribution of literature presenting a positive approach to such problems.

President Nasser To Meet King Feisal To Discuss Yemen

CAIRO, August 19, (Reuter).

SIGNS of a break in Yemen's three year-old civil war came Wednesday with reports of an imminent summit meeting between the United Arab Republic and Saudi Arabia which have supported the opposition sides.

Reliable informants said President Nasser will fly to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on Friday for talks with King Feisal on the Yemen war.

The UAR President Tuesday received a personal message from Feisal believed to concern the possibility of a Yemen settlement.

As a preliminary to this crucial meeting, the sources said, the Yemeni Republican President Abdullah Al-Sallal would fly here

Kashmir Situation Shouldn't Be Mixed Up With Kutch Agreement, Shastri Says

NEW DELHI, August 19, (Reuter).

INDIA'S Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri yesterday won a huge majority vote in Parliament for his ceasefire agreement with Pakistan over the Rann of Kutch territorial dispute which recently led to bloodshed between the two countries.

This was despite frequent uproar from right and left-wing opposition members.

Voting in the Lower House on a motion expressing approval of the agreement was 269 in favour and 28 against with 23 abstentions. After the vote some opposition members walked out shouting protests.

In a speech frequently interrupted by shouts, Shastri said the Kashmir situation should not be mixed up with the Kutch agreement which was good for India and also good internationally.

Shastri said the Indian Foreign Minister Sardar Swaran Singh had suggested to Pakistan Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto that he should not come to India in view of recent developments in Kashmir, which have led to a sharp and serious deterioration in India-Pakistan relations.

The announcement was greeted by cheers from all sides.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Aug. 19. Dr. Sultan Ahmad Popal, the Royal Afghan Ambassador to Czechoslovakia, has been appointed to serve simultaneously as Ambassador to Hungary.

KABUL, Aug. 19.—A report from Central Independent Pakhtunistan says that a group of Pakhtunistani nationalists headed by Khojan Khan Waziri attacked the Pakistani cantonment at Eidak. The intense firing by the attackers is reported to have caused damage to the cantonment.

HERAT, Aug. 19.—Ambassador Bjorn Axel Eyvind Bratt of Sweden arrived in Herat via Islamkela on Tuesday and met Abdul Malik, the provincial Deputy Governor, Wednesday morning. They discussed the regional projects in Herat basin, which according to an agreement between the governments of Afghanistan and Sweden, will be implemented with economic assistance and cooperation from the Swedish government.

KABUL, Aug. 19. Abdulla Breshna, Chief of Town Planning and Building in the Ministry of Public Works, returned home Wednesday after discussing with the UN authorities the setting up of the proposed Central Town Planning and Construction Board. Breshna said that the project for setting up such a board in Afghanistan had been undertaken with UN technical assistance. As a result of his talks a programme for sending UN experts to Afghanistan had been finalised.

Mikoyan Praises Good Relations With Brazzaville Congo

MOSCOW, Aug. 19, (Tass).—President Alphonse Massamba-Debat of the Congo Republic (Brazzaville) and Anastas Mikoyan exchanged speeches during a reception at the Congolese embassy.

"The courageous people of our country", said President Massamba-Debat, "gave us, their leaders, a mandate to follow a policy of non-alignment and in the name of progress to achieve the system which demonstrated its capability throughout the world—scientific socialism."

"The Congolese people are trying to put an end to its past which consisted of differences and divisions, of inter-tribal struggle fostered by all those who continually oppressed Africa and the Congolese people", he stressed.

"We are glad", said Anastas Mikoyan, speaking in reply, "that good friendly relations have been established and are successfully developing between the Republic of the Congo with Brazzaville as its capital and the Soviet Union."

"Your independent foreign policy and progressive domestic policy, based on the people and expressing the interests of the people, guarantee that free and independent Republic of Congo will surmount the difficulties it faces and confidently advance along the road of progress", he declared.

According to a Karachi message, Ali Akbar Khan, Pakistan's newly-appointed Kashmir Affairs Minister, said in Rawalpindi Wednesday that Kashmir's freedom fighters would not find Pakistan wanting in their hour of need.

According to Radio Pakistan, the Minister, who was sworn in Tuesday, said the freedom fighters were entitled to sympathy and support from all those who believed in the right of self-determination.

He denied Indian charges that the present Kashmir situation had been caused by Pakistani infiltration and said the people of Jammu and Kashmir had taken up arms to overthrow Indian rule.

They had waited 18 years, and had finally realised the futility of the United Nations.

There was, he emphasised, no truth in Indian allegations of Pakistani infiltration.

It was a mass revolt by the people of Kashmir who had always placed their hopes in the United Nations being able to compel India to honour her international commitments.

U.S. Marines Fight Biggest Battle With Viet Cong

SAIGON, August 19, (Reuter).

A BIG force of U.S. marines last night met fierce Viet Cong resistance during another action—one of the largest of the war—to trap large guerilla forces close to the new Chu Lai airbase.

The marines hit the Guerillas from three sides early morning. Amphibian vehicles landed one group on the south side, helicopters lifted another force to the west and artillery units took up positions in the north.

But the guerillas, entrenched round five villages South of Chu Lai, hit hard with everything they had, including 57-millimetre recoilless anti-tank guns.

The battle raged on in rugged jungle inland from the Chu Lai coast base, which has a defence guard of 4,000 marines. Chu Lai, 315 miles northeast of Saigon, has been continually threatened by the dug-in Viet Cong forces in the area.

The U.S. marine force claimed to have trapped 2,000 Viet Cong troops and were pushing them towards the sea.

The marines, fighting the biggest American ground action of the Vietnam war, hit the guerillas from three sides and inflicted casualties estimated in the hundreds.

According to an AP dispatch from Tokyo North Vietnams Foreign Ministry Wednesday protested against South Korea's decision to dispatch a 15,000-man combat division to South Vietnam.

"The government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam strongly condemns and denounces to world public opinion this dangerous action by the U.S. imperialists and the Park Chung Hi clique, and energetically demands that they stop forthwith all acts of aggression and war against the Vietnamese people," the Ministry's statement said.

Maxwell D. Taylor Wednesday termed as "significant" the fact that the refugee movement in all parts of Vietnam is a "one-way street"—away from areas controlled by the Viet Cong, according to a DPA report from Washington.

Taylor, appearing before the U.S. Judiciary Sub-committee on Refugees and Escapees, asserted that "people fled to areas under South Vietnam government control—they do not seek refuge from the fighting by moving to Viet Cong controlled territory".

Two Learn To Fly

(Contd. from page 3)

flap his wings.

"You're flying, Father," Icarus cried. "I'm going to try, too. Here I go."

Icarus found he could fly, too. Every day they learned to fly a bit higher. They learned to turn left or right. At last Daedalus thought they were ready to fly all the way home.

"Now, Icarus, stay near me," the father said. "If we fly too low, the water will make the feathers wet. If we fly too high, the sun will melt the wax."

But Icarus forgot his father's warning. He flew higher and higher. The great yellow, sun shone bright and hot. The wax that held the feathers together began to melt. The feathers began to fall. Before half of them were gone, Icarus began to drop. Faster and faster he went, until he fell into the sea and drowned.

Sadly Daedalus flew on alone. When he to go land, he put his wings away and never flew again.

Nuclear Weapons

(Contd. from page 2)

ed a number of measures to stop the build-up of, and to reduce, nuclear stockpiles, we are prepared to agree to them even before a treaty such as we have tabled today is signed but we do not believe they should wait on this treaty, or that this treaty should wait on them. Let us proceed on all such proposals at the same time, making progress wherever we can.

The last article of the treaty, article VII, deals with the problem of authentic texts. It adds Chinese, French, and Spanish to the languages set forth in the corresponding clause of the limited test ban treaty. This change has been made to signify once again our desire for world-wide adherence.

ADVTs.

Peace Corps Concert

Everyone is welcome. Get free tickets from Peace Corps members.

TWO SHOWS

Saturday Aug. 21 at 8:00 p.m.
Sunday, August 22 at 4:00 p.m. Kabul University Gymnasium.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB

Grand Anniversary Dance on the lawn of the club Thursday, August 19th, 8:30 p.m. Free Buffet Supper. Admission free to members. Non-members 150 afs.



See Indonesia

On the occasion of the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Indonesian independence day an exhibition of photos concerning developments of Indonesia in various fields will be held at the rotunda of the Ministry of Education from August 21 until August 25, 1965, from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Everybody is welcome.

Adv.

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