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Bakhtar News Agency

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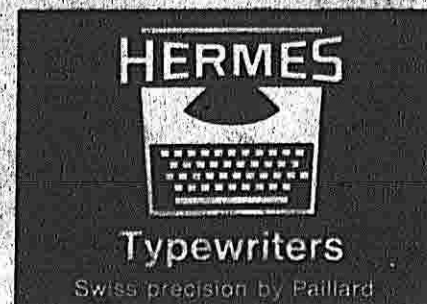
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# THE KABUL TIMES



VOL. V, NO. 61

KABUL, SUNDAY, JUNE 5, 1966

(JAUZA 15, 1345, S.H.)

Price Af. 3

## Two Ministers Appear Before Jirgah To Answer Questions

**KABUL, June 5, (Bakhtar).—**Information and Culture Minister Mohammad Osman Siddi Saturday appeared before the Cultural Committee of the Wolesi Jirgah and testified about the publication of the encyclopedia.

The Minister informed the committee that in the near future a meeting will be called in the Information and Culture Ministry in which experts and scholars will debate ways to improve the publication of the encyclopedia.

During the debate Sardar Mohammad Mangal, Chief of the Encyclopedia Department, and

## HRH Ahmad Shah Presides At Red Crescent Meeting

**KABUL, June 5, (Bakhtar).—**The central assembly of the Afghan Red Crescent Society met here Saturday afternoon under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, the President of the Society, and discussed current affairs of the organization and its development plans.

At the meeting which lasted for four hours, the assembly decided to form a commission to consider the development plans of the society and report back to the central assembly.

Members of the commission are the Ministers of Finance, Planning, Education, and Public Works; General Mohammad Nazir, President of Logistics in the National Defence Ministry, and General Mohammad Asef, former President of the Grain Procurement Department.

## Deputy Ashukullah Dies In Kabul

**KABUL, June 5, (Bakhtar).—**Deputy Sayyed Ashukullah Ahmad of Qargahi, Laghman, in Wolesi Jirgah died of heart ailment here Saturday afternoon. He was 42.

The deputy represented his constituency during the eleventh and present term of Parliament.

His body was taken to Laghman today where he was to be buried.

The pre-interment prayers were said this morning at Puli Kheshti congregational mosque.

Upon hearing the news of Deputy Ahmad's death, the Secretary of the Jirgah Mohammad Shah Irshad said the untimely death has caused sorrow among all the members of the Wolesi Jirgah.

Irshad said Ahmad was a patriot and an honest individual who was faithful to his friends a devout Muslim and a staunch patriot.

## Turkish - Greek Foreign Ministers To Meet This Week

**BRUSSELS, June 5, (AP).—**Greek Foreign Minister Jean Toubas arrived here by air from London Saturday to attend the NATO ministerial conference and make initial contact with its Turkish opposite, Ihsan Caglayan, on the Cyprus question.

The Turkish Foreign Minister is due here Saturday night.

Toubas met NATO Secretary-General Manlio Brosio Sunday morning and U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk at the American Embassy in the afternoon.

He will discuss the Cyprus problem in relation to NATO with them.

Initial contacts between Toubas and Caglayan are scheduled for next Thursday. These are expected to lead to further meetings on neutral ground.

If the United Nations peace-keeping force is withdrawn from Cyprus, Britain will have difficulty in supplying troops to replace it. Commonwealth Secretary Arthur Bottomley said Saturday.

Bottomley was talking to newsmen after returning from a six-day goodwill mission to Cyprus.

He said some governments supplying troops for Cyprus had recently suggested the UN force be scrapped.

Bottomley said he hoped this would not happen as Britain could not afford to police the island alone.

Bottomley had been invited to Cyprus by President Makarios last October, but various commitments held up the visit.

**STOP PRESS**

PASADENA, June 5, (AP).—Jet blasts of nitroglycerin were fired downward from Surveyor's second leg but they failed to disturb the lunar surface. Scientists reported that this negative result could mean:

—That there is no dust at the tiny space where surveyor touched down.

—That, if there was any dust in that limited area, it could have been blown away by spacecraft's touch down.

## IMF Mission Finds Afghan Policies Adequate Basis For New Stand - By Arrangement

**By A Staff Writer** **KABUL, June 5.—**A five-member delegation from the International Monetary Fund which arrived in Afghanistan for discussions with the Ministry of Finance and D'Afghanistan Bank 10 days ago left Kabul this morning for Washington by air.

The following is a statement released by Alfred Way, assistant director of the Middle East Department of IMF who was a member of the delegation.

The objective of this visit by a mission of the International Monetary Fund was to review economic and financial developments in Afghanistan in the last year and to assist the Afghan authorities in the formulation of a stabilisation programme as a basis for a new stand-by arrangement.

Analysis of information provided by the Afghan authorities to the Fund in the last year as well as information provided during the stay of the mission here has permitted the mission to have a thorough understanding of economic and financial developments in Afghanistan.

The Afghan authorities have implemented all the provisions of the standby arrangement concluded with the Fund on June 17, 1965.

Mainly as a result of this, a considerable strengthening of the budgetary and balance of payment position has been achieved.

In the last year public sector reliance on the banking system was held at slightly over Afs. 100 million.

Afghanistan's net foreign exchange reserves (excluding gold) increased by about 80 per cent and the free market rate was relatively stable. This is in contrast to financing of the public sector's financial operations to the extent of over Af. 1,000 million in 1964 and a loss of net foreign exchange reserves (excluding gold) of almost one half and the Afghani depreciated from 55 to the US \$ to 75 in the free market.

The improvement in the financial position of Afghanistan in 1965 required major policy decisions and considerable effort on the part of the Afghan authorities.

The mission would like to qualify one point: much has been heard about fluctuations in the free market rate in the recent past. We wish to state that with a few temporary exceptions, in our opinion the free market rate has been quite stable.

In regard to the second objective of this visit we have had intensive discussions with the Afghan authorities and agreement has been reached on the financial policies to be followed in the next year by the Afghan authorities.

These policies will further strengthen Afghanistan's budgetary and financial positions and be conducive to an increased rate of growth in total production and economic activity.

We intend to report to our management in Washington that these policies constitute an adequate basis for a new stand-by arrangement with the Government of Afghanistan.

**Rare Operation On Liver Performed In Kabul Hospital**

**KABUL, June 5, (Bakhtar).—**A rare liver operation was performed recently in Avicenna hospital.

The operation was conducted on Asadullah, a graduate of Habibia high school, who had a tumor in his liver. The patient's condition is so far satisfactory according to doctors.

Dr. Mohammad Qasim Sabiri said that the operation in which 80 per cent of patient's liver was removed is a rare one in this country. Such operations were not possible in advanced countries until 15 years ago, he added.

**Agriculture Minister Visits Kunduz Farm**

**KUNDUZ, June 5, (Bakhtar).—**Engineer Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza, Agriculture and Irrigation Minister visited the agricultural farm of Kunduz here Saturday morning. The Minister arrived in Kunduz early in the morning.

The farm is set up in a 250 acre area and American wheat and cotton are being tested in it. Also trees are grown in the farm which is nine years old. Saplings are distributed freely from the farm every year to people.

Reza arrived in Kunduz from Baghlan where he visited among other things a garden owned by Abdul Rashid Makhduum a resident of the area. The owner has pioneered in fruit raising in his area and his efforts were praised by the Minister.

The night before had been one filled with more disappointment when they found they could not dock with their crippled target. More on-the-spot decisions when their flight plan was changed hour by hour, and finally a restless light sleep that started in the afternoon.

The doctors have worried about the stresses of the space walk itself—noting that the first U.S. space walker Edward H. White had abnormally high heart rates during his 21 minutes on the end of a 25-foot tether.

When Cernan steps out into the void, he will spend the first 1 1/2 hours on the same kind of tether that White wore—and that carry doctors a reading of his heart beat and breathing. After that he will switch to 45.7 metre nylon cord for another hour of walking in space with his own back-pack jet-set.

In that hour, doctors will have no objective data such as heart rates to go on.

One question Cernan will be trying to help answer is the age-old one of "does life exist elsewhere in the universe."

Riding on the outside of Gemini 9 is a device to catch dust-sized micro-

**Podgorny Congratulates U.S.**

**MOSCOW, (Tass).—**June 5.—Nikolai Podgorny, President of the Soviet Union, Saturday congratulated U.S. President Johnson on the soft Lunar landing by the unmanned U.S. Satellite surveyor 1. Podgorny said in a telegram: "On the occasion of the successful soft-landing of the Surveyor spacecraft on the moon, accept, Mr. President our congratulations to the specialists who ensured the success of this flight."

## Recognition Of Singapore By Indonesia Announced Saturday Two British Soldiers Killed In Fighting In Malaysia-Borneo Territories

**Singapore, June 5, (Reuters).—**Indonesia's recognition of Singapore was officially announced Saturday.

The recognition, together with Indonesia's agreement earlier this week to end three years of confrontation against Malaysia, also appeared to contain a hint of an old objective to ease out British military presence in Southeast Asia.

This interpretation was read into the Indonesian note to the Singapore government, published Saturday, granting recognition and providing for the establishment of diplomatic relations.

The note from Foreign Minister Adam Malik, received two days ago, praised Singapore's policy to remove, step by step, each and every bond considered no longer beneficial "for the growth of more secure and perfect independence."

Indonesian-Singapore relations were broken off in 1963 after President Sukarno launched his policy of "confrontation" of undeclared war—against Malaysia. Singapore was an original member of the Malaysian federation but broke away last August.

According to AP—the Singapore government will send a three man mission to Jakarta for talks Monday, Radio Jakarta reported Saturday night.

The official Indonesian government radio, in a broadcast monitored in Singapore, said Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik announced this to newsmen Saturday.

No immediate comment was available from the Singapore government. Radio Jakarta quoted Malik as saying that Indonesia is awaiting a reply from Singapore to a note Malik sent announcing that Indonesia has recognised this island state.

The radio said that, according to "the news", Singapore has told Indonesia it needs time to consider Indonesia's recognition.

Meanwhile two British soldiers fighting in Malaysia, Borneo territories were killed by Indonesian soldiers, a military newspaper reported Saturday.

The armed forces daily Mail said the two British troops were killed along the border when a British platoon launched an attack against Indonesian position near Singalajar on May 15.

Another AP report from Kuala Lumpur adds:

Communist terrorists along the Thai-Malaysian border have been able to get replacements for those killed in action, a Thai defence official said Saturday.

Rear Admiral Prasong Pibulsonggram, leader of a 19-man delegation from Thailand's National Defence College, told newsmen this was apparent from the fact that the number of terrorists holding out in the jungles on the frontier has not changed materially in the past six years, despite combined Thai-Malaysian security measures.

Prasong said Malaysian intelligence officers in Kuala Lumpur confirmed that there were still some 500 terrorists in the border area, mostly in villages on the Thai side.

The Thai defence team left for Bangkok after a one-week study tour of Malaysia's military, economic and political establishments.

**UN Committee Meets In Africa**

**MOGADISHU, June 5, (Tass).—**The special UN Committee on Colonialism (the 24-nation committee), now holding a travelling session in Africa, has concluded its work in the Somali capital.

The committee discussed the situation in French Somali and heard statements by representatives of two national liberation organisations—the liberation front and the popular movement.

The next stage of its work will be in Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia, where the committee will start discussing the situation in South west Africa.

**USSR Wants France To Increase Trade, Join In Research**

**MOSCOW, June 5, (AP).—**The Soviet Government Saturday invited France to increase trade between the two countries and to join in research to cut down dependence on the United States.

French President Charles de Gaulle will visit the Soviet Union starting June 20. French-Soviet economic cooperation is expected to be one of the subjects taken up.

The Soviet government newspaper Izvestia said that Soviet-French trade now is insignificant but "the improvement of French-Soviet relations encourages French business circles to establish broader contacts with East European countries—in the first instance with the Soviet Union."

"The potentialities here are great," it said.

"The French firms which have displayed initiative, readiness and ability to adapt themselves to the requirements of the Soviet side are very much satisfied with their results."

Turning to joint research, the government newspaper said, "France is obliged to spend large sums to buy patents and licenses, primarily from the United States. France has no chance of competing with the highly developed United States on her own."

"Hence the idea of cooperation with other countries, the high reputation of Soviet science and technology makes the French turn their gaze increasingly to our country."

"Soviet foreign trade organisations have lately received a number of proposals to consider establishment of such cooperation."

Apollo astronauts when they reach the moon hope to bring back samples of the Lunar surface that could teach man much about how the Solar system—and life—evolved.

For example, the surface of the moon could carry a residue of the ancient oceans of earth—answering the question of whether the moon broke off from this planet or was captured by earth's gravitational pull.

## Britain May Withdraw Troops From Malaysia

**LONDON, June 5, (DPA).—**Britain may withdraw her troops from Malaysia if friendly relations are restored between the federation and Malaysia, London diplomatic sources predicted Thursday.

They pointed out that the positive results of the Malayan-Indonesian conference in Bangkok had met with a great satisfaction in British government circles.

The big question now was how the likely end of Indonesia's confrontation policy against Malaysia and Singapore would affect Britain's defence policy in Asia.

The Australian High Commissioner in the Labour government will sooner or later withdraw its force in Southeast Asia.

The Australian high commissioner in London, Sir Alexander Downer, Wednesday informed Prime Minister Harold Wilson of his government's concern.

London government sources said Thursday that Wilson had assured the Australian diplomat that Britain would stand by its commitments "East of Suez".

But the British cabinet is under growing pressure from the ranks of its own governing party.

Many Labour parliamentarians believe that this is the time for a reduction of troops in this area.

**Afghan - FRG Commission To Help Science Institutes**

**KABUL, June 5, (Bakhtar).—**The joint Afghan-West German cultural commission met Saturday and discussed the possibilities of cooperation by the commission with Afghan scientific institutions.

The commission met under the chairmanship of Dr. Mohammad Akram, Deputy Minister of Education, in the Ministry. Among its members are Gerhard Moltmann, the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Kabul, who also attended the meeting.

The commission also discussed methods of assisting Afghan educational institutions.

**MAYOR DISMISSED**

**TOKYO, June 5, (Reuters).—**China Friday dismissed Peng Chen, mayor of Peking and a leading figure in the communist hierarchy from his post as First Secretary of the party's Peking committee, Radio Peking reported Friday.

He ranks ninth in the communist party's ruling politburo.

Peng Chen has been regarded as one of China's top ideological experts.

## Zambia - Rhodesia Relations Worsen, Defence Group Set

**CAPE TOWN, June 5, (DPA).—**Relations between Zambia and neighbouring Rhodesia worsened Friday night when the Salisbury Government claimed that the Rhodesian railway administration and employees are not affected by a Zambian high court injunction issued last week.

The court had decided that the jointly owned railway system was bound to transport Zambian transit goods through Rhodesian territory and that Salisbury had no right to impose an order demanding advance payment in foreign currency for such transports.

White-ruled Rhodesia is insisting that Zambia should pay a total sum of \$5.6 million for April and May towards the costs of running the railway. Zambia has categorically refused to do so.

The Salisbury Government's decision Friday night is tantamount to a partial blockade of Zambia which will mainly affect the latter's copper exports.

Zambia exports an average of 60,000 tons of copper per month, about 6,000 tons of which are now

Contd. on page 4

## Gemini 9 Astronaut Scheduled To Space Walk Today

**CAPE KENNEDY, Florida, June 5, (AP).—**The Gemini 9 pilots—their spaceship short of fuel after a grueling sky search—ran out of gas prescribed long rest before Sunday's tough 2 1/2 hour space walk.

The astronauts were given an unscheduled morning sleep period, which was extended to four hours when the heart rates and other medical data showed that the astronauts had fallen into a deep slumber.

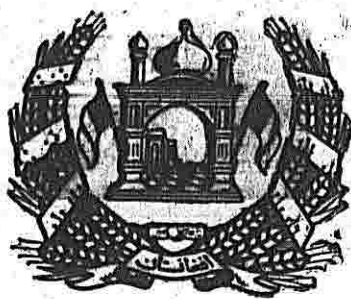
The first chore Saturday morning turned out to be exhausting. Stafford was flying the Gemini 9 into new kind of a rendezvous with the "angry alligator" satellite. He was trying to approach his target from in front and above. Much of the time the two astronauts had to scan the vivid panorama of earth trying to find their target against the sunlit, glistening blues and greens and whites of the brilliant earthspace.

The night before had been one filled with more disappointment when they found they could not dock with their crippled target. More on-the-spot decisions when their flight plan was changed hour by hour, and finally a restless light sleep that started in the afternoon.

The doctors have worried about the stresses of the space walk itself—noting that the first U.S. space walker Edward H. White had abnormally high heart rates during his 21 minutes on the end of a 25-foot tether.

When Cernan steps out into the void, he will spend the first





## THE KABUL TIMES

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### Food For Thought

The world cannot continue to wage war like a physical giant and to seek peace like intellectual pygmies.

—Basil O'Connor

## More Books For Asia

The meeting of experts on book publication and distribution held in Tokyo was interesting in many ways. The seven-day meeting attended by publishers from Asian countries afforded a good opportunity both for the experts themselves and the developing Asian countries to consider their position.

Although the meeting primarily concerned itself with the books needed to wipe out illiteracy and help the spread of primary education, the problem of lack of books in the developing countries was discussed in its general and broader perspective.

One of the main recommendations of the experts was the expansion of publishing industries in the developing countries. It is not that there is a complete lack of publishing agencies in the developing countries. Far from it. Developing countries have yet to learn how to make use of the printing machines which they already possess. Some of these machines, new and up-to-date, are not fully utilised due to lack of operators and also material to print.

UNESCO, under whose auspices the meeting in Tokyo was held, ought to assign some experts to the developing Asian countries to find out about the already existing publishing industries and to prepare recommendations for implementation by the member governments.

It is discouraging to notice that the average per capita supply of books in Asia is 16 pages per person. One of the main obstacles to publishing in developing countries is lack of paper. Perhaps UNESCO, as a world agency could take steps to help meet the shortage of paper by importing it from the Scandinavian countries at reasonable prices.

The members of the ECAFE conference also ought to take into serious consideration in

drawing up national book development plans. In Afghanistan this plan should be part of the third five-year plan of the country. Franklin Book Programme has already prepared some plans. These should be included in the overall plan and firm steps taken to implement them. The plan must envision providing at least one good textbook for every class of the university and some good books for children to read.

The establishment of a central agency to carry out the national book development plan would help in realising the plan in a set limit of time. We hope that the already charted out Department for Publishing Books in the Ministry of Information and Culture will be formed as rapidly as possible.

There are a number of good translators in the country. It is high time the Ministries of Education and Information and Culture study seriously the problem of better wages for these translators whose work will affect the growth of the intellectual faculties of our younger generation.

We really hope that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development will consider the granting of low interest loans to the developing countries for investment in publishing. Lack of funds is perhaps one of the fundamental reasons why developing countries have been neglecting such an important aspect of their educational life.

These are all means by which the publishing of books would be made easier. But in the ultimate resource, it is the action of people which counts. Teachers can encourage their students to read good books. If the people demand the books, developing Asian countries will come closer to their target of 160 pages of books per capita annually by 1980.

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis editorially commented on the coming visit of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal to the United States.

It said by following a policy of non-alignment and free judgement based on mutual respect and friendship with all peoples and nations Afghanistan has acquired greater international prestige during the past 15 years or so.

Direct contacts between leaders of Afghanistan and various friendly countries have had a positive effect. The paper referred to the improved relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan, the Prime Minister's visit to the Soviet Union and the communiqué which was issued at the end of his talks with Soviet leaders, the coming visit of the Prime Minister to the People's Republic of China.

The Prime Minister's forthcoming visit to the United States where he has served as Afghan ambassador will afford the opportunity for the two sides to get further acquainted with each other's views on international affairs and to discuss possibilities of greater United States assistance to Afghanistan.

We, said the paper, are looking forward to the further strengthening of friendly relations between the two countries as a result of the visit.

The same issue of the paper carried a full page report about the performance of the Tajik artists which is being given every night at Kabul Nandari.

A report about the open trial of persons accused of complicity in the murder of Irshad, a college student, also appeared in the paper. Both these reports were illustrated.

Yesterday's Islah carried an editorial on regulating consumer goods prices in the market. The government, it said, has decided to set up a commission composed of cabinet ministers to work out rules and to cooperate with the Kabul municipal corporation in regulating market prices. With the constant increase of population in the city this step was inevitable.

The editorial pointed out that speculation was one of the main reasons for the soaring prices and that therefore it should be checked in the public

interest. People such as government officials who have a fixed income have been suffering through the activities of the speculators.

The editorial also urged the commission to make it compulsory for all the shopkeepers to issue bills to customers. As it is no shopkeeper issues bills. The issuing of bills, the editorial pointed out, not only provides a safety against overcharging but will also make it easier for the income tax authorities to check business accounts. The public

should also be informed to demand bills when they purchase any item.

The editorial also advised the grading of shops adding that the first and second grade shops should be compelled to issue bills immediately. Other grades could follow suit in time.

Yesterday's Islah devoted most of a page to a report on the spring festival organised by the American Women's Association. The funds raised at the festival will go to assist in the activities of welfare organisations.

## WORLD PRESS

The White House was asked Wednesday to amplify a complaint by President Johnson that the American press has failed to provide adequate coverage of South Vietnamese political developments.

At an impromptu conference, Johnson had said, "I am encouraged by the progress the electoral committee is making out there. Although I don't get to follow its progress in the press as fully and in depth as I would like to."

In response to an AP letter, a White House official said the President would have nothing further to say on the subject, but added— "what he referred to on June 1, was the day to day progress of the electoral committee."

The 23rd issue of the weekly magazine "New Times" which is just out opens with A. Sutulin's article about the main trends in the ten-year programme for land reclamation in the USSR and the most important measures in this sphere outlined by the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on May 25 to 27, 1966.

There are editorials about "United States aggressive actions against Laos and the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic, trade and consular relations between Argentina and the USSR referring to the United States criminal provocations against Cuba, the New Times says among other things that the reaction to the United States hostile actions could not please Washington."

The Washington Post on June 1, calls Tunisia's celebration of its 10th anniversary as an independent country a happy occasion. The Post comments editorially:

"Few countries have accomplished so much to make productive use of their own resources in so short a time. This is largely due to the enlightened leadership of President Habib Bourguiba, who has been a monument of good sense in foreign affairs as well as in domestic matters."

In another editorial, the Post says that if Malaysia and Indonesia can patch up their differences, the whole non-communist world will gain. President Sukarno's senseless confrontation never was very serious militarily, the paper observes, but it tied down vast numbers of British, Australian and New Zealand troops in addition to Malaysians. An end to this profligacy would be a boon, the Post says.

John Hughes of The Christian Science Monitor says that Indonesia's leaders have shown considerable political courage in taking the initiative to arrive at a settlement with Malaysia.

The New York Times expects that the decision of Indonesia to terminate the undeclared war against Malaysia will open the way for foreign aid to end the country's economic crisis.

## U.S. Act Rashly, Alexander Shelepin Says

"The events and facts of recent years show that American imperialists are becoming increasingly rash in their actions. The main reason for this is that their positions have been shaken," Alexander Shelepin, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the CPSU, said in an election meeting in Leningrad where he is running for the supreme Soviet of the USSR. The elections will be held on June 12.

"The United States has unleashed a war in Vietnam and is organising new, brazen and extremely dangerous provocations against the Cuban people with whom we have relations of fraternal friendship and revolutionary solidarity. But those who harbour aggressive designs against the republic of Cuba should not forget that Cuba has true reliable friends."

"The main, extremely alarming and dangerous event today is the war in

Vietnam," Shelepin said. He recalled that the 23rd congress of the CPSU had called for an end to the U.S. aggression in Vietnam. American political and military leaders must understand that extension of military operations in Vietnam will not bring them success. They must understand that continuation of this war is fraught with the gravest consequences.

"Our state is a peaceful one. We threaten no one, either Europe, Asia, or America."

"But since the imperialists would not stop and recognise only force, we have such a force capable of giving them a rebuff," Alexander Shelepin said. In view of the present international situation he urged "greater revolutionary vigilance so that no turn of events should catch us unawares."

The overall picture of the domestic situation in the Soviet Union is good. The country has grown immeasurably stronger economically and militarily since the last general elections.

The new five year plan (1966-1970) outlines a sweeping and all-round programme for social and economic reforms.

"The party and government have been taking and will continue to take all measures for our people to have better food and clothing and have an abundance and a good choice of beautiful, high quality and comparatively cheap goods and generally enjoy a better life."

The prospects of development of our economy and country as a whole, outlined by the 23rd congress of the CPSU, are "quite realistic, well thought-out and weighed and have not a shadow of project-dabbling or bragging about them," Shelepin said.

(Tass)

## Wilson Ought To Talk Plainly On Vietnam

What if Wilson were to tell President Johnson what he really thinks (or what we must assume he really thinks) about Vietnam? Hitherto the unspoken premise of Wilson's foreign policy has been that Atlantic unity comes first. He has muffled his feelings about Vietnam because, for Britain, it was a secondary issue. American backing of NATO, the nuclear guarantee to Europe, American support for sterling, American cooperation over Rhodesia—these have ranked higher in British priorities. Therefore Wilson has spoken softly on Vietnam. Can he go on doing so? Ought he to do so any longer?

If uninhibited, the Prime Minister would probably say that American policy on Vietnam has been wrong on almost every count. The events at Danang—with Marshall Ky's men shooting down people whom the Americans are supposed to be protecting—is the latest proof that the Americans are building on sand. They went into Vietnam with honest and idealistic motives. They saw intervention there as part of a worldwide responsibility to contain communism. But in practice the hope of stability in South Vietnam has long since disappeared.

Today, America's involvement has only hurtful consequences. It has trapped the U.S. in one of the most barbarous wars of this century. It is destroying life in the country that it was meant to defend. So long as it lasts, it poisons the prospect of better relations with the Soviet Union. And it diverts American attention from urgent tasks elsewhere.

The barbarity of the war ought, by itself, to make President Johnson pause. Fire bombing and explosive bombing of suspected villages in the South, massive raids on targets in the North, the torture and murder of prisoners and civilians, the uprooting of peasants and splitting of families, the burning of crops—these have been characteristic of the war's conduct.

McNamara, again with the best of motives, has tried to devise ways of applying America's vast military power to limited political objectives. But, with each frustration, more American troops and more American aircraft have been thrown in. Already in 1966 more Americans—over 1,500—have been killed than in the whole of 1965. There can be no accurate estimate of the number of Vietnamese, soldiers and civilians, who have died or have been maimed in the war. Their sufferings have been the worst.

It is true that terrible things have been done by both sides. Wilson has made that point more than once. But it does not diminish our anxiety when we see the United States—becoming more directly and deeply entangled. It is true, too, that for President Johnson (as he said recently, in reply to Senator Fulbright) there is more "agony" than arrogance in the exercise of power. He must hate the reality of what is happening in Vietnam. And he must wish intensely for a way of stopping the war without humiliation to the United States.

Probably there is no such way

(Manchester Guardian)

## Criminal Procedure Decree Law

### PART XI

#### Chapter 10:

#### Termination of the Investigation and Post-Investigation Measures.

**Article 138:** If the Attorney General's Office, after the completion of investigation, is fully convinced on the strength of the available evidence that the accused is not guilty, he may order the case to be dropped and release the detainee, if his detention was pending the investigation.

The order so issued may explain the grounds for making such a decision. The injured party as well as the civil claimant shall be informed thereof. And, if either party is deceased, his heirs in the domicile shall be notified as well.

**Article 139:** Either the injured party or the plaintiff can appeal against the order not to prosecute the case issued by the Attorney General's Office, except when the order relates to a charge made against a civil servant, a government employee or a judicial official originating from a crime committed in the performance of their duties, or as a result thereof. The appeal shall be processed by making request to the secretariat of the court within ten days from the date of the injured party and/or the plaintiff were informed of the Procurator's order.

Requests for appeal shall be tabled with the President of the Provincial Court and considered immediately.

**Article 140:** The Saranwal can revoke the order so issued within three months from the date of its issuance provided that the Provincial Court, as a result of the examination of the appeal, has not taken the decision leaving the Saranwal's order unchanged and the appeal unsatisfied.

**Article 141:** The Attorney General, the injured party and/or the plaintiff have the right to protest the decision made by the President of the Provincial Court, in respect to the motion made against the Procurator's decision not to prosecute the case, in the Supreme Court. Provisions made by Articles 167 and 168 of this Law shall be observed therein.

**Article 142:** If the Procurator, on studying

the material gathered, is fully convinced of the guilt of the accused of a felony, misdemeanor or petty offense and that there is sufficient grounds for passing the case on to the court, he draws up the act of indictment and prosecutes the case.

If the case is a misdemeanor or a petty offense, he orders the accused person to appear in the Primary Court. If the case is a felony, it shall be prosecuted by the Procurator or his deputy in accordance with the provisions made on Qazal-Ehaalah (i.e., Reference Judgement).

**Article 143:** Having prosecuted the case, the Attorney for the Government shall take legal measures with regard to the prolongation of the detention order or, if the offense is bailable, until a bond with sufficient sureties is given or the reissuance of a warrant if the accused was arrested and then released.

**Article 144:** Orders issued by Saranwali (Attorney General's Office) in accordance with Articles 138-142 of this Law, shall contain the name of the accused, his identity, age, birthplace, residence and the legal quality of the charge made against him a well.

**Article 145:**

#### Chapter 11:

#### Reference Judgment or "Qazal-E-Haalah"

As used here, "reference" or "Ehaalah" implies referring a matter to a court for due consideration.

Within the jurisdiction of a Provincial Court, reference judgment is the function of the Provincial Court's President.

Pursuant to the provisions made by Articles 142-147 of this Law, cases of felony and misdemeanor shall be forwarded to the Court's President, and he may make use of his potential authorities mentioned by the law.

The President of the Provincial Court may hold sessions outside the normal schedule and the Court's centre, if necessary.

Upon necessity, a judge who holds seniority over other Provincial judges can be entrusted the reference judgment authority and avail of the powers lawfully vested with the Provincial judges.

#### Article 146:

As soon as the file of a case is received by the Provincial Judge, he is duty bound to ascertain a session for consideration of the case and order the accused as well as the contesting parties to be notified thereof.

#### Article 147:

Saranwali (the Attorney General's Office) shall give notice of the session's date to the accused person and the parties concerned at least three days in advance.

#### Article 148:

The Provincial Court's President holds secret sessions thereby issuing due orders after the examination of the filed documents as well as the statements made by the Procurator and the parties involved.

The Provincial Court's judge may ask the investigator to participate in the session and make explanations therein.

#### Article 149:

In any case, the Provincial Court's judge can personally conduct supplementary investigation or may assign the Attorney's Office to supplement the investigation.

In the performance of investigation, the president of the Provincial Court assumes the very authority of the investigator judge. Having terminated the investigation, the contesting parties are informed thereof. The session date is then appointed, and the parties involved are given notice of the session day to make their statements at the trial. The Court's President dispatches the case to the Attorney's Office for preparing the indictment within three days if the accused is detained and if otherwise within ten days, in writing.

#### Article 150:

If the Provincial Court Judge is convinced that the action charged is not punishable by the law or the grounds for arraignment the accused are insufficient, he may dismiss the case and release the detained accused person if he is not detained for another charge.

#### Article 151:

If the President of the Provincial Court finds that the case is either a misdemeanor or a petty offense, he passes the case into the Primary Court therefore. The Procurator, in this event, is bound to submit all related papers to the Court and notify the contesting parties for their appearance within the time limit set by Article 209 of this Law.

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## Painter Drafts Constitution For Artists Association

By K. Habibi

Out of twenty years experience as an artist in Afghanistan, Simonne Shukur Wali has drafted the constitution for the new association of artists.

Since the only thing which really remains of a civilisation is its art, Mrs. Shukur believes it is especially important to encourage its development. She has devoted her life to doing this, both through her own exhibitions and by teaching. And now another step is the new association of artists.

Her own reputation as a painter has grown steadily since she came to Afghanistan in 1945 after studying in Paris. Since then her paintings have been exhibited in Kabul over 40 times. Displays of her work have also gone to China, India, Turkey, the Soviet Union, France and many other European countries.

In 1951 she won a first prize at an exhibit in India and sold many of her paintings to well-known Indian museums.

Between 1951 and 1957 she entered art shows in London and Paris every year. Several of her works won top prizes, one from the Institute de France. This one, done in pastel, was an embodiment of life in Asia.

Mrs. Shukur has never kept her talent to herself. For nine years she has taught art and French at Malalay school. Many students credit her with encouraging their interest in art.

She has also taught languages and psychology at Isteglal and at the College of Law at Kabul University. Free moments have been devoted to helping poor children.

Mrs. Shukur has been interested in increasing the ways in which the country's large supply of beautiful

marble can be used. At the Hajari Najari she has learned to make use of smaller pieces left from large projects to do mosaics. Previously these pieces were thrown away but now they are made into pictures, table tops, and other decorative pieces.

Her creations made from textiles have graced many Jeshan exhibits.

Even since she arrived here from France in 1943, Mrs. Shukur has worked for the improvement of the position of women. At the time she first came a woman whether an Afghan or a European could not go outdoors unveiled.

She was determined to change this ancient tradition from the beginning. She felt very lonely at first but gradually she realised that she was only one of many women who felt the same way. As a result of the sacrifices all these women made, she recalls, we gradually achieved more rights. And now women participate in almost every phase of life.

On Monday June 6 another painting exhibition of Mrs. Shukur Wali will be inaugurated at the university library. The exhibition which will include the artists' recent works will be opened by Rector of the University, Touryal Etamad.

### New Aid For Archaeology

A new process of archaeological research has been used successfully on the Magdalenian site of Pincevent, a sand-pit some 50 miles south-east of Paris.

The process consists of making a moulding of a complete section of the site by covering it with a thin layer of latex, reinforced with muslin and plaster. This mould is then used to produce an extremely accurate model of

Contd on page 4



Portrait of an Afghan girl in national costumes. Souvenir of Afghanistan which has been drawn in France.

## Something New In TV Film-Making

"Taiwo Shango" is the unusual title of an unusual film. It is a full-length TV feature film shot entirely on location in western Nigeria by a joint W. German and Nigerian production unit.

Its subject is broadly the interaction of old and new in modern Africa.

A British doctor, who head of a remote bush hospital, is in love with his Nigerian assistant. But the village elders arrange a marriage between her and the doctor's best friend, Taiwo Shango, who is the local lawyer. Then while struggling with this dilemma, Taiwo is faced with another problem—that of saving his father, who has been condemned to ritual suicide.

The appeal of the film is essentially a human one. But it also has considerable documentary value: the incidents and setting (Oke Aja, near Ibadan) are entirely authentic, and local customs are seen which a purely Western film unit could never hope to shoot. One sequence even shows a sacrifice in a village shrine.

## Somerset Maugham Mystery

Much has been written about the 20th century English novelist Somerset Maugham. But Robin Maugham's recent book deals with Somerset and all the Maughams. Here is a review of the book which appeared in Manchester Guardian Weekly.

"Save us," so the Writer's Prayer might go—"save us from our friends, protect us from our kith and kin, forgive us for the way we treat our wives."

Somerest Maugham encouraged Nichols as a young writer, and his nephew Robin appears to be about the only relative he was never malicious about. Though he is not the most obvious candidate for compassion, it is hard not to feel a gnawing sympathy for the ancient figure, the face creased like the map of some still unknown country, dying in comfort and despair in the travel-brochure sunshine.

It is also hard to believe that he could help his emotional inadequacies, any more than he could help that famous stutter, without an extensive dramatisation of which Nichols's short though pungent book would be considerably shorter still. We know from "Looking Back" that Mrs. Somerest Maugham, in her husband's estimation, scarcely rated even a second-best bed. It was gallant of Nichols to come to the belated rescue of his friend Mrs. Maugham. No doubt it was also prudent of him to wait for Somerest Maugham's own death before presenting him to the world as the fabricator of a "hideous pattern of lies" about a woman who was, Nichols assures us, her husband's moral superior. The villain of the piece was the American, Gerald Haxton, regarded by Nichols as having exercised some kind of black magic and dictated Maugham's final work from beyond the grave.

In terms of more earthly drama, A Case of Human Bondage presents the domestic situation as rather like a Maugham comedy rewritten by Tennessee Williams and now produced by Nichols himself. The most is made of a couple of visits to the celebrated Villa Mauresque, and Nichols tantalises us with letters from Maugham which the copyright laws prevent him from quoting—all the more since he has no reticence about quoting from his own early writings. In short the book is bound to achieve a top audience rating but does little to solve the Maugham mystery.

Nor does Somerest and All the Maughams—the writer confesses that he "never understood" his uncle—but it gives an unflinching picture of those final years, which look like a living satire on the vanity of human wishes. Rich, famous, devotedly cared for, he longed to get out of the sun; he welcomed his approaching death yet dreaded it. If kith and kin do well to look at each other dispassionately, it is a virtue the Maughams are unequalled in. Robin—the second viscount and now head of the family—begins by revealing that his father, the Lord Chancellor, and his uncle, the revered writer, loomed over his early years "like a couple of ogres." Whatever capacity for human affection the distinguished brothers may have possessed, they

## Afghan Art Show In Los Angeles Is A Success

LOS ANGELES—"Ancient Art from Afghanistan," an exhibition of the most creative ancient art from the Kabul Museum, drew one of the largest crowds in the history of the Los Angeles County Museum during the showing from March 25 to May 13.

The 57,814 attendance figure indicated a very successful reception. "It ranks with the reception given to the Iranian and Japanese exhibits which are our two biggest successes in this department, Oriental art," an official of the museum said.

"The audience was more fascinated with the exhibit than any other we have had here for some time. In fact, we ran into a problem handling their fascination. We planned for our guides to handle a tour every thirty minutes, but the people asked so many questions and detained the guides so long that we were running far behind schedule, most of the time. It seemed that the people just could not learn enough about the object."

"The visitors to the exhibit most frequently spoke of the animation of the art figures. It was different from the blank look of some of the other exhibits we have had."

## Japan, India, Hong Kong Step Up Feature Film Production

Japan, India, Hong Kong and Italy have stepped up their production of long films to the point where the United States—once undisputed movie capital of world—runs a poor fifth.

The United Nations 1965 statistical yearbook, published last week showed Japan far ahead with 657 long films produced in 1963. India had 305, Hong Kong 259, Italy 241 and the United States 155.

That was a sharp change from 1948, when the United States led with 390 long films against India's 265, Japan's 123 and Italy's 54. Hong Kong was not even in the running that year.

The UN yearbook, which presents the latest statistics available showed that the United States also takes a back seat in the number of moviehouses. In 1963 it had only 17,500 against the Soviet Union 113,000.

Both nationalities are shaded by the mainland Chinese in mass movie attendance the latest available figures show that, counting repeaters, 2,178 billion people in the United States and 3.9 billion in the Soviet Union went to the movies in 1963, compared with 4 billion in China in 1960. In radio and television, though, the United States leads the world.

By 1963 and 1964 statistics, the yearbook says, there were 192 million radio sets in the United States to 68.9 million in the Soviet Union. China was far down the list with 8 million.

And in 1964 there were 67 million TV sets in the United States to 13,155 million in Britain and 12.9 million in the Soviet Union. China again was far down the list with a mere 100.

On the other hand, in daily newspaper circulation per thousand in habitants in 1964 the United States ran 12th behind Britain, Sweden, Japan, Iceland, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, Australia, Denmark and West Germany, in that order the U.S. figure was 314 copies, the British 523.

At the same time, having bigger newspapers, the United States used 4 per cent of the world's newsprint in 1964 and its per capita consumption of the stuff was the world's highest—83.6 pounds to Australia's 68.2.

The yearbook credits the Soviet Union with publishing the most titles—78,204 titles in 1964, against 28,451 in the United States, 26,123 Britain, 25,204 in West Germany, 24,000 in Japan, 15,400 in Spain and 13,479 in France.

The foot-long volume of 748 pages contains 204 tables of statistics gathered by questionnaire from over 150 countries and territories and in published documents from others.

It estimates the world's population at 3.22 billion in mid-1965 against 2.9 billion in 1958. But at the same time, the yearbook shows, the output of material goods per person increased 23 per cent. In the eastern bloc it rose 35 per cent, in the non-communist world 20 per cent. Between 1950 and 1964, the rise was shown to be 159 per cent for the eastern bloc and 43 per cent for the non-communist world.

Meanwhile, in the 1950-1963 period, per person production of goods and services together went up 79 per cent in the European Economic Community, 38 per cent in the European Free Trade Association, 30 per cent in Latin America, 25 per cent in Asia (minus Japan) and 20 per cent in the United States and Canada. It doubled in Japan, West Germany and Jamaica.

### Flowers Made Of Bread

Moscow, APN, Lidia Shkolnikova, "a magician of artificial flowers" as she is referred to sometimes, has not rested on her laurel after receiving a gold medal at the international flowers exhibition in Erfurt.

She has prepared a nice surprise for visitors to the flowers exhibition arranged by the USSR and other countries in Moscow. At the exhibition which takes entire Manege (a large exhibition hall near the Moscow Kremlin) Shkolnikova shows artificial roses the size of a pea and bunches of lilies of the valley, violets and chrysanthemums which can be used as costume jewelry or for interior decoration of homes. The most interesting and unusual thing about these flowers is that Lidia makes them from the crumb of wheat bread which she can make surprisingly hard. She uses scissors, needles and paints to make her wonderful flowers of different form and colour.

## Tajik Performers Appear At Kabul Nandari

By Our Own Correspondent

Brilliant costumes, insinuatingly rhythmic music, and flashes of undeniable talent—created a colourful, original and enjoyable programme by the thirty visiting Soviet artists from Tajikistan.

In beautiful, silk-embroidered national costumes, four Tajik maidens graced the stage with their light-footed dances. Sweeping backbends, swan-like hand movements, bodies twirling, shimmying, heads weaving, bell-brace-

leted arms clapping, hip length plaits flailing the air, these lithe maidens danced enthusiastically to the accompaniment of strings and tambourine-like drum.

The well executed programme consisted of folk songs and dan-

ces, poetry recitations, and instrumental duets. The pulsating musical accompaniment was provided by Tajik stringed instruments and piano. Abdul Kasim doubled efficiently as Master of Ceremonies. There were no stage props save two backdrop curtains of mountains and trees, as the flashing jewels and silks of the costumes needed such simple background for effect.

A joyous spontaneity was exhibited by soloist Mohatavar Ibrahimova. With her wonderful resonant voice this mature singer delivered three songs with the artful stage presence of a seasoned professional. Bubbling with personality she outshone many of her fellow performers who seemed at times caught up in the mechanics of feeling at home on stage.

A touch of comedy appeared with the grinning face of the sole male dancer. He romped through several dances with the air of a good natured buffoon, and gave an amusing interpretation of a young man in love when dancing with his female partner talented Ziada Zahara.

With the whole cast on stage, a rousing finale was given by famous Tajikistan songstress Shabista Mulajanova. She held the audience with tension when she executed several neumes lasting more than 15 seconds. Embracing the world with her silver high-pitched voice she sang the last song of the evening, a melodious haunting ballad to Kabul.

Other members of the cast were singer Arif Sha Arif, and singer Odina Oqmonova, besides the assisting contingent of musicians, singers and dancers who went through their paces nicely. It was obvious however, that the female artists dominated the scene. The troupe came under the direction of Dance teacher Aziza Azimova and the able hand of Director Gulifar Waliat Zadah.



Dancer's movements are enchanting.



Nearly all singers appear clad in richly embroidered garments.



## Seminar Opened For Journalists

KABUL, June 5, (Bakhtar).—A Journalism seminar, sponsored jointly by the Information and Culture Ministry and the Thomson Foundation of Great Britain, was opened here Saturday for editors and reporters of Provincial papers.

Mohammad Osman Sidki, Information and Culture Minister, who opened the seminar, noted that journalism was a changing profession as it called for service to society under changing conditions.

Sidki said the Ministry has tried to raise the educational level of journalists in the country and has from time to time invited Afghan and foreign experts to cooperate in this effort.

He said those who are responsible for conducting the affairs of the press in Kabul and the provinces are trying to grasp the views and sentiments of people and interpret them properly and to present news and other useful and interesting information to the public.

The job of a journalist in Afghanistan, he pointed out, was not only to present the news to the public but also to help raise the level of literacy among the people.

The Minister thanked the Thomson Foundation for its cooperation in organising the course and sending an expert to conduct the seminar.

He hoped that the participants would make effective use of the seminar and use and apply what they learn here in their newspapers after they return to the provinces.

The seminar is to last for three weeks. It will concentrate on methods of gathering and editing news.

The seminar's Director from Britain Tony Crook thanked the Information and Culture Ministry for its hospitality and hoped the seminar would serve the further development of journalism in Afghanistan.

He thanked Faidoon Peerzadeh, an Iranian journalist, for his cooperation in the seminar and said an Indian journalist has also come for this purpose to Kabul.

During Saturday's opening session Aqa Mohammad Karzai, editor of Tului Afghan (Kandahar) thanked the Information and Culture Ministry for opening the seminar.

Journalism students from Kabul University are also attending the seminar.

During the past week the participants went through an orientation programme in which they acquainted themselves with the central departments of the Information and Culture Ministry.

## Rhodesia

Contd. from page 1 transported to Dar-Es-Salaam by lorry, while about 1,500 tons by air.

Another transport avenue for some 2,400 tons of copper monthly is by road to Malawi, and from there by rail to Beira in Portuguese Mozambique.

The Lusaka Government is now hopeful of stepping up direct road transport shipments to Tanzania to a monthly total of 25,000 tons.

In Salisbury European farmers were setting up groups of vigilantes in self defence Saturday as Rhodesian paratroops and special units stepped up a nationwide manhunt for the killers of two white women and a farmer.

In Geneva The UN International Telecommunications Union (ITU) has broken off relations with the present regime of premier Ian Smith of Rhodesia.

A terse announcement said the action was taken by the ITU's administrative council at the end of its annual meeting Friday, after a majority of the organisation's more than 100 members telegraphed their approval.

## Sports Round Up

KABUL, June 5, (Bakhtar).—The following are the results of high school games in spring tournament played at Education Ministry stadium Saturday.

**Hockey:** Khushal Khan beat Habibia 1 to nothing. Rahman Baba beat Naderia 2 to nothing.

**Volleyball:** Teachers School beat Rahman Baba by 15 to 11. Rahman Baba quit the second game.

**Football:** Istekhat beat Avicenna 7 to nothing.

## TV Show Leads Finn To Suicide

HELSINKI, June 5, (Reuters).—A Finnish woman burned herself to death last night shortly after watching a television programme showing a Buddhist monk in S. Vietnam dying this way.

Mrs. Sylvi Sorjansalo, who lived in the village of Ukola, left her house and went to the local railway station. There she poured petrol over herself and set fire to it.

The reason for her action is not known.

## Laughing At Joke Puts Boy In Hospital

BOURNEMOUTH, ENG. LAND, June 4, (Reuters).—The joke a friend told 15-year-old Bob Archer put him in hospital Friday. It was so funny he fell backwards laughing on a garden wall which collapsed on him. He suffered cuts and bruises.



Mohammad Osman Sidki, Minister of Information and Culture, delivering an opening speech at the Seminar of Journalism which has been arranged with the help of the Thomson Foundation, Cardiff, Great Britain, and opened at the Press Club on Saturday.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, June 5, (Bakhtar).—Four persons were killed in two separate traffic accidents, here.

One accident took place on Paghman road in which two persons died when a bus they were riding in slipped out of road. Two other persons were slightly injured.

The second accident took place in Khenjan in Baghlan province. Two people were killed.

KABUL, June 5, (Bakhtar).—The following appointments were announced by the Information and Culture Ministry Thursday:

Mohamad Hasan Fahimi, former assistant director of art and writing promotion department as director general of the publication department; Mohammad Gulab Shah Beshar, director of department of public speeches as director of the social affairs department; Mahmud Farani, a former teacher in the College of Theology at Kabul University as assistant editor of Islah daily; and Mohammad Taher Beiria, a graduate of the journalism department of Kabul University as head of the reporting section of daily Anis.

## USSR Delegation In E. Pakistan

DACCA, June 5, (Tass).—The delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, headed by K. T. Mazurov, the first Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, arrived here in Friday night.

They were welcomed by deputies of the legislative assembly of East Pakistan, Ministers, public figures and political leaders, and residents of the town.

The Soviet delegation Thursday called at the Legislative Assembly of East Pakistan and familiarised itself with the Assembly's activities. The Soviet parliamentarians were welcomed by Dewan Abdul Bazit, the leader of the government majority of the Assembly. He thanked the Soviet Union for their assistance in settling the disputes between Pakistan and India peacefully.

Speaking in reply, K. T. Mazurov stressed that the Supreme Soviet of the USSR had sent its representatives to Pakistan to strengthen friendship and good-neighbourly relations. His words that the Soviet men and women were denouncing aggression in S. Vietnam and rendering increasing assistance to the S. Vietnamese people were met with applause.

Monem Khan, the Governor of East Pakistan, late last night gave a dinner for the Soviet delegation in his residence.

The Soviet parliamentarians Friday called at a number of government institutions and organisations in Dacca.

## NATO Should Not Be Refuge, Stewart Says

LONDON, June 5, (AP).—The NATO alliance must avoid becoming "a wall behind which its members take refuge" but must be transformed into, "a point of departure for a fuller understanding between the East and the West." Foreign secretary Michael Stewart said Friday.

Stewart was addressing a luncheon of the foreign press association prior to coming to Brussels for Monday's meeting of the NATO allies.

He acknowledged that there are "profound differences" between East and West but said NATO should devote "constant consideration" to means of solving these problems. "We must be constantly searching for a detente," he said.

The foreign secretary said every effort should be made "to build on the French statement that France wants to remain the ally of her allies."

## Suicides Continue In S.V.; Hanoi Rejects UN Observers

SAIGON, June 5, (Reuters).—

Three more suicides by fire yesterday kept attention revetted on the Buddhist campaign against South Vietnam's military Government.

The death of a young monk in the northern city of Quang Tri and of two nuns in Nhatrang and Saigon brought the number of Buddhists who have burned themselves to nine in eight days.

There was a lull in violent street demonstration in Saigon Saturday, apparently in response to a call by some Buddhist leaders to wait and see if the government carries out scheduled reforms on Monday.

The military junta has promised to add 10 civilians to the 10 generals currently ruling the country.

North Vietnam yesterday lashed out at what it called the "United States plan to use the United Nations to supervise the coming faked elections" in South Vietnam in September.

The UN has absolutely no competence in the Vietnam problem, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said, according to a North Vietnam news agency report monitored in Hong Kong.

The spokesman said that in an attempt to salvage the puppet administration, and give it an air of legitimacy, "the U.S. and its puppets plan to hold a farce election in the hope of rigging up a so-called constitutional government" in the South.

But elections carried out at the gun-point of 260,000 U.S. aggressor troops and more than 500,000 South Vietnam soldiers "can only be a farce of utter impudence."

It was for this reason that the U.S. and its puppets planned to bring in UN observers in an attempt to legitimise the puppet clique in the eyes of the world.

Meanwhile South Vietnam's request for UN observers at the planned September elections in South Vietnam has bogged down over the question whether a Security Council decision is needed before the delegation can be sent.

The U.S. delegation at the United Nations said yesterday that it did not consider a decision by the Security Council necessary—contrary to Secretary General U Thant's reported opinion and that of a number of Security Council members.

A UN spokesman quoted the Secretary General Friday night as saying that he lacked authority to send such observers to Saigon.

The Soviet Union and France have already emphatically come out against the proposed dispatch of the UN observer team.

Other members of the Security Council such as Bulgaria and Mali are likewise against it, and the other two African members, Nigeria and Uganda, have hardly

## CORRECTION

The article titled "No Classes, Society Conjugal..." in yesterday's page three of the Kabul Times was by Mohammad Ibrahim Sharif who is presently on a tour of the United States.

## FOR SHEER DELIGHT



## NEW ARRIVALS

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## 180 Enjoy AWA Spring Festival

By A Staff Writer

Over 180 guests including Their Royal Highnesses Princess Bilquis and Princess Mariam enjoyed the American Women's Association Spring Festival yesterday.

The guests spent the morning wandering through booths set up on the grounds of the American Ambassador's residence, which offered books for the browser, doughnuts for the gourmet, and handwriting analysis for the introspective. They also looked at the 125 paintings and drawings on exhibit, listened to entertainment by the Kabulaire, and ate a buffet lunch.

Highlighting the afternoon was the announcement of the winners of the raffle. Winner of the karakul stole was Mr. Rashidi.

Co-chairmen of the event, Mrs. Andrew Mair and Mrs. Russell McClure reported the Association earned Af. 150,000, three times over last year's proceeds from the Mad Hatter's Tea. The money will be used for scholarships for seven students at Kabul University and for projects at Zaisghah, Masturat, and Avicenna Hospitals.

## BOY SWALLOWS XYLOPHONE STICK

WATERVILLE, Maine, June 5, (AP).—This is the story of 10-year-old Bradley Mitchell who swallowed a xylophone stick and kept it to himself.

His mother, Mrs. Kenton Mitchell of South Unity, said Bradley swallowed the five-inch stick with a rubber ball on one end about May 21, but told no one about it.

Bradley "never complains," she said, but he started walking "funny".

Mrs. Mitchell said her son likes to eat, but on memorial day "he ate almost no breakfast and no dinner and I knew something was wrong". He only asked, she said, what would happen if he swallowed a quarter or a half dollar.

Doctors at Thayer hospital here performed exploratory surgery Friday and removed the stick. It had punctured a hole in Bradley's intestine and peritonitis had set in.

He was reported doing well at the hospital.

## Archaeology

Contd. from page 3 the excavation site before any objects have been removed from it. At Pincevent, a moulding of over 800 square feet has been made of the floor area of a large Magdalenian dwelling.

The Pincevent site, which has still to be fully explored, contains the first open-air Magdalenian dwelling discovered in western Europe. It is extremely well preserved, and will provide valuable information about the life of the reindeer hunters who lived there some 12,000 years ago.

## INTERNATIONAL CLUB

Monday June 6th 7.30 p.m. FILM NIGHT

Czech 35 mm feature film.

"One Thousand Clarinets"

Guests admission Afs. 50

Tuesday June 7th - GAMES NIGHT

Skat—Bridge—Darts—Chess—Checkers

THURSDAY June 9th 8.30 p.m.

DINNER DANCE - Informal

Guests admission Afs. 100

FRIDAY 10th: 8 p.m. - BINGO

Guests admission Afs. 100

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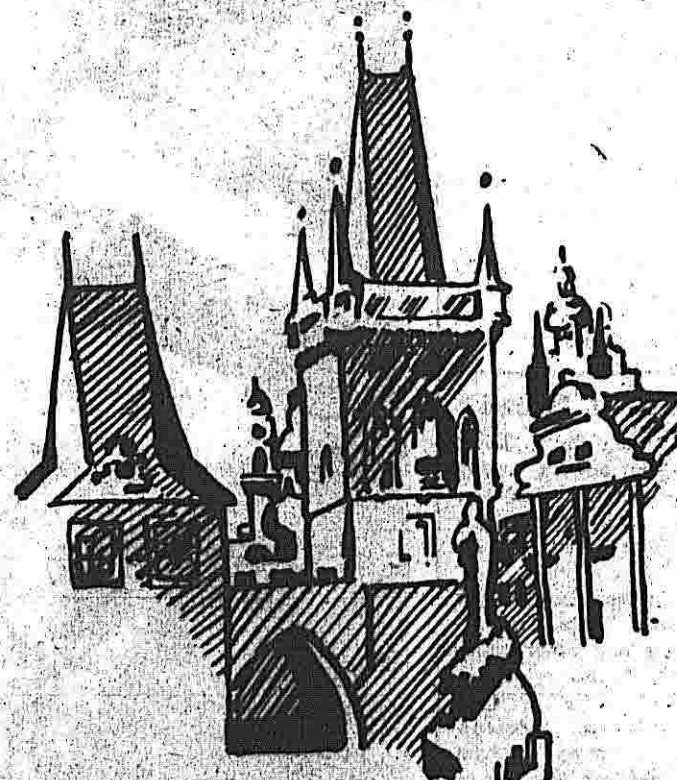
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