

5-30-1964

Kabul Times (May 30, 1964, vol. 3, no. 74)

Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Mar +27°C.
Minimum +7°C.
Sun sets today at 7-04 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-48 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook:
Clear.

—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Shar-e-naw; Khyber Restaurant
 Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque
 International Club; Pamir Cinema

VOL. III, NO. 74

KABUL, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1964, JOWZA 9, 1343, S.H.

PRICE Af. 1

Afghanistan Joins World In Mourning Nehru's Death

KABUL, May, 30.—

AFGHANISTAN has joined other nations of the world in mourning the death of India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

A special memorial service was held at the Indian Embassy in Kabul each day for the past three days. On Thursday, the service was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, His Royal Highness Shah Wali Khan, Their Royal Highnesses Sardas Mohammad Daoud and Sardar Mohammad Naim, Mr. Abdullah Malikyar, acting Prime Minister, members of the Cabinet, Mr. Mohammad Ali, President of the Royal Protocol Department, high ranking civil and military officials and members of the diplomatic corps.

All the visitors signed the special book provided for this purpose and offered their condolences and expressed their sympathies to Mr. Dhamija, the Indian Ambassador.

Flags of all government buildings and embassies flew at half-mast as a mark of respect for the departed statesman. Newspapers of the capital also published editorials on the demise of the Indian Prime Minister and said that the loss was not only a great one for India but also for the whole human society. The newspapers also made mention of the services of Mr. Nehru in the way of Indian Independence, the construction of a new India, as well as for the consolidation of world peace.

Mr. Nehru died of a heart attack Wednesday at age 74 in New Delhi. Memorial services were held at the Indian consulates in Nangarhar and Kandahar Provinces with officials and dignitaries of those provinces offering their condolences and sympathies in these ceremonies.

A telegraphic message of condolences has been sent on behalf of His Majesty the King to His Excellency Dr. Radhakrishnan, the President of the Republic of India on the sad death of Prime Minister Nehru.

Condolences have also been sent by Mr. Abdullah Malikyar, acting Prime Minister, to His Excellency Mr. Gulzari Lal Nanda, acting Prime Minister of India.

His Royal Highness Marshal Sha Wali Khan Ghazi also sent a telegraphic message of condolence to Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Daughter of the late Mr. Nehru.

His Majesty has told President Radhakrishnan that he was deeply grieved to hear of the sad demise of Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru. His Majesty has said that the late Prime Minister's outstanding services in the attainment of Indian independence and his brilliant part and endeavours in building a progressive new India as well as his untiring services for the cause of world peace will always remain an important chapter of history.

The funeral procession in New Delhi to Rajghat started on Thursday, after Mr. Nehru's body had been placed in a gun carriage by pall-bearers, drawn from the three services. The body was draped in tricolour and covered with flowers.

A cavalcade of cars followed the gun carriage and immediately behind it, sat in an open car, Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Sanjay, Mr. Nehru's grandson. In the following cars, sat other members of Mr. Nehru's family, Cabinet Ministers and Foreign dignitaries who had flown to Delhi.

Shortly before the body was

Marshal Chen-Yi Speakes At Afghan Embassy Reception

PEKING, May, 30.—The Afghan Ambassador to the People's Republic of China, Mr. Mohammad Shuaib Miskinyar gave a dinner at the Afghan Embassy on Wednesday evening to celebrate the 46th anniversary of Afghanistan's independence.

Present among those were Marshal Chen-Yi, Deputy Prime Minister, Cabinet Ministers, high-ranking officials and members of the Diplomatic Corps in Peking.

Mr. Chen-Yi in a speech praised the economic progress made by Afghanistan under the leadership of His Majesty the King. He said now that the people of Afghanistan are executing the Second Five-Year Plan, we sincerely congratulate them on this new success.

He also praised Afghanistan's policy of non-alignment and its efforts to strengthen unity between Asian and African countries and to preserve world peace.

Referring to the Boundary Treaty between Afghanistan and the People's Republic of China, Marshal Chen-Yi said it constituted a great event in friendly relations between the two countries.

Discussing the constant support given by Afghanistan to the restoration of the legal rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations he said that through joint efforts on the part of the peoples and Government of Afghanistan and the Chinese People's Republic, friendship between the two countries will undoubtedly be further strengthened.

Radio Moscow, Peking, Ankara and Cairo broadcast special programmes on Wednesday evening to mark the anniversary of Afghanistan's independence.

place on the cortege, President Radhakrishnan and acting Prime Minister Nanda placed wreaths.

The crowds, including women and children, braved blazing afternoon sun to have the last glimpse of the departed leader. The mourning multitudes choked with emotion shouted "Jawaharlal Nehru Amar Rahe" (Nehru is immortal).

As the procession reached the place where Mahatma Gandhi was cremated people sang favourite hymns of Mahatma Gandhi. The last journey came to an end at 4.05 pm. when the cortege reached the cremation spot, north of Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi. The body was then placed on sandalwood pyre.

Dr. Zakir Hussain, the Vice-President, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Mr. V.K. Krishna Menon and others went past the body one by one to pay their last respects to the late Prime Minister.

The huge crowd in sorrowful silence watched as the pyre was lit by Sanjay. Three volleys of small arms fire were fired.



His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, pictured with Mr. Dhamija, the Indian Ambassador, expressing his grief on the death of Mr. Nehru. On left is Mohammad Ali, Chief of Royal Protocol.

2 Pakistan Soldiers Killed In Clashes With Nationalists

KABUL, May, 30.—A report from Central Pakhtunistan says that a group of nationalists of Bhattani tribe led by Haji Ali Mohammad Bhattani attacked a Pakistani convoy of military trucks at Jandola. In the ensuing clash between the Pakhtunistani nationalists and Pakistani guards of the convoy, which lasted several hours, 2 Pakistani troops were killed and one seriously wounded.

The report adds that consequent to this action on the part of the nationalists, the Government of Pakistan has arrested Jemadar Malik Din, Malik Sadai Khan, Malik Mir Khan, Malik Moosa Khan, Malik Ayaz Khan, Malik Qutub Khan, Malik Nazim Khan, Haji Rozay Khan, Malik Bungi Khan, Mr. Gulkhan, Mr. Bator Khan and Mr. Mehrdil Khan.

These persons are reported to have been lodged in Dera-Ismail-khan jail.

The report adds that the action of the Pakistan Government has spread deep anger among the tribes of Central Pakhtunistan.

A wave of protest meetings against the Pakistan Government is stated to be in the offing.

KABUL, May, 30.—The Ministry of Agriculture is experimenting with 262 varieties of wheat of which 196 varieties are indigenous and 66 foreign.

The purpose of this experiment, an official of the Ministry said, is to discover the best strains of wheat capable of withstanding Afghanistan's climatic conditions and also yielding heavier crops.

The test is being made under the supervision of local and foreign experts at Aliabad Experimental Farm, he stated.

MOSCOW, May, 30.—Tass reported that President Brezhnev of USSR received Professor Khalili, Press Advisor to His Majesty the King, on Thursday and had talks with him.

Professor Khalili visited the Soviet Union at the invitation extended by Soviet writers.

China Assails Conditions Put Forward By Souvanna And US For Talks On Laos

PEKING, May, 30, (Reuter).—

CHINA Friday described as "preposterous" the conditions put forward by the Laotian neutralist Premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma, and the United States for convening a new 14-nation Geneva conference on Laos and made it clear she would not attend ambassadorial level consultations of the Geneva powers in Vientiane—as formally proposed by Britain—and said such a meeting without all 14 powers would be "illegal."

The Chinese points were made in a major editorial splashed across the top half of the front page of the main Communist Party newspaper, the Peoples Daily.

It elaborated on the Chinese government's proposal last Tuesday that the Geneva conference be reconvened urgently in the Cambodian capital of Phnompenh next month.

The Peoples Daily editorial accused the United States of trying to obstruct a new conference and to "consign the Geneva Agreements onto the scrapheap and drag the United Nations into Laos and Indochina."

The radio station of the Pathet Lao declared Thursday that the Laotian Prime Minister, Prince Souvanna Phouma, had no right to seek foreign arms aid, the New China News Agency reported.

The radio, commenting on the neutralist Prince's appeal to the Soviet Union for arms this week, said he was taking orders from the United States "to undermine the national union government. Therefore Prince Souvanna Phouma has lost his right to do anything in the capacity of Premier."

It added that it hoped the Soviet Union would "refute and denounce the illegal action," which was strongly opposed by the people of Laos, as it would rekindle war in the country.

In the political field Souvanna disclosed he named two of his cabinet members to handle current affairs of two Pathet Lao Ministers who are at present in exile at the Communist headquarters in Hang Hay.

The absentees are Deputy Pre-

Royal Audience

KABUL, May, 30.—An announcement from the Department of Royal Protocol says that His Majesty the King granted audience to the following during the week ending May 28th:

Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, Minister of Education and Second Deputy Prime Minister, Dr. Abdul Kayeum, the Minister of Interior, Brigadier-General Mohammad Azim, the Minister of Public Works, Dr. Mohammad Rasool Taraky, the Governor of Kabul, Lt. General Abdul Wahid Seraj, Adjutant-General of the Armed Forces, Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwary, President of Kabul University, Mr. Ghulam Hussein Safi, the Governor of Zabul Province, Brigadier-General Mohammad Ishaq, O/C the 25th Division, Mr. Abdulla Ghousy, the Deputy Governor of Jowzjan Province and Mr. Lal Mohammad Kakar, Mayor of Kandahar.

BRUSSELS, May, 30, (DPA).—King Baudouin of Belgium Friday received Yugoslav Parliamentary President Edvard Kardelj. Kardelj, who heads a large parliamentary delegation at the invitation of the Belgian Parliament.

Tabibi Submits Report To UN Conference

KABUL, May, 30.—Dr. Tabibi, Counsellor to Afghanistan's Delegation to the United Nations submitted the report of the committee of which he was the head to the United Nations conference on trade and development. The report has been approved by the conference. The eight principles of transit rights contained in the report will be included in the final decision of the conference.

A plenipotentiary conference will be held in 1965 for the adoption of a transit convention.

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KABUL TIMES

MAY 30, 1964

Another Laudable Step

The agreement reached between the Soviet Union and the United States to sign a treaty under which the two nations will be entitled to establish consulates in each other's countries is another laudable step aimed at paving the way for further relaxation of East-West tensions.

As to what particular aims these Consulates may accomplish in rendering facilities to the citizens of each country visiting the other, side is one point; however, on what we want to comment upon here is, that the step is a continuation of a trend brought about almost two years ago.

No matter what one may think, the role played by the big powers in consolidating a lasting world peace and reducing international tensions is great. The fact that today a third force in the world—the non-aligned group—is seeking, among its other endeavours, to bring about more understanding between the great powers situated in rival camps very well illustrates this fact.

Relations between the two sides have improved to a great extent during the past two years, however it has to be conceded that the world has a long way to go before, seeing that all major threats to an everlasting peace are eliminated. Although it is quite true that problems which are considered as threat to such a peace are of a nature which cannot be solved in a short span of time, it is indeed imperative to take concrete and gradual steps towards this direction.

The establishment of Consulates by the Soviet Union or the United States in each other's countries may have nothing to do with those problems which the world wants to see eliminated in order to live in a secure peace and world. However, it very well improves the atmosphere in which these problems could be solved. It is quite obvious that there has to be a cessation of hostilities before we seek to solve problems dividing the "east" and "west".

A Dynamic Figure Gone; An Epoch Ended

Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, the great Prime Minister of India, the apostle of peace, the friend of the oppressed and the down-trodden, everywhere and the seeker of a new world order is dead. A great leader, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru will be remembered for long by posterity as a zealous crusader for peace, amity and a new and just world order.

Harrow and Cambridge
Mr. Nehru was born on the 14th November, 1889 at Allahabad in the State of Uttar Pradesh. After receiving his education at Harrow and Cambridge in the United Kingdom, he returned to his country and soon after, responding to the call of the Motherland to rid her of the foreign yoke he jumped into the political arena.

For the first time he presided over the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress in 1929 to which office he was elected many times later. He fought the war of freedom valiantly and in the process served several terms of solitary imprisonment for a total period of over 10 years, suffering physical and mental suffering, but he stood steadfastly like a rock and refused to bludge from his stand even in the face of violent waves of political and personal repression.

Challenging Task
India, won independence on the 15th August, 1947 after a long drawn struggle against the British rule. Freedom of the country meant to Nehru the ending of one journey and the beginning of a new one and this latter was more challenging and more arduous. This journey was towards eradicating hunger, poverty, disease and illiteracy and social imbalance.

U.N. Committee Urges Penalties Against South African Government

A special U.N. committee set up to fight racial segregation policies of South Africa called Wednesday for the U.N. Security Council to impose drastic economic and trade penalties on the country.

It called for the United States and other Western trading countries especially to support the move.

Release of Prisoners
The 11-nation committee issued a report that pleaded with the United States, Britain and France especially to take action that would save African leaders threatened with execution and empty jails in South Africa of hundreds arrested on sabotage charges lined with their opposition to apartheid.

Committee Members
Nations on the committee are Algeria, Costa Rica, Malaysia, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines and Somalia.

The United Nations has been into two hostile camps. Although we always wish and urge to see that effective and concrete steps are taken in the direction of solving the basic problems as well, measures adopted to provide a favourable atmosphere for solving these problems are also desirable and laudable.

KABUL TIMES

Manohar Singh Batra

ance, the many abominable vestiges of a long period of bondage. According to Mr. Nehru's autobiography his contacts with peasantry in India started in May 1920 when he took his mother and wife, both unwell, to the hill station of Mussoorie. At the hotel where he was putting up with his family, Afghan envoys, led by the late Mahmud Tarzi, who had gone over to India to negotiate a peace agreement following the Afghan-British War of 1919, were also staying. The British authorities feared that Mr. Nehru might see those distinguished Afghans which might go against the interests of the government, and consequently they asked him for an undertaking that he would have no dealings with them. Mr. Nehru considered the request preposterous and refused to give any such undertaking. Thereupon he was ordered to leave the district within twenty-four hours. Later, the order being rescinded he returned to Mussoorie and the first sight which greeted him at the hotel was his baby daughter, Indira, in the arms of one of the members of the Afghan delegation. They had come to know of the episode from the newspapers and had become good friends of the family. Until then, Mr. Nehru writes in his autobiography, "my look was entirely bourgeois. I was thrown, almost without any will of my own, into contact with the peasantry."

After that Mr. Nehru was caught in the toil and turmoil of politics, in the great struggle for independence with zeal of a crusader meeting with joys and miseries, achievements and disappointments but finally victory. A dynamic figure is gone. An epoch is ended.

He will be remembered by millions in his country and abroad. His passing away is a tragic event, the burden of which will rest heavy for long on the minds. A dynamic figure is gone. An epoch is ended.

By: The Associated Press
adopting resolutions condemning the apartheid racial segregation policies of South Africa since 1946.

Many of them deal also with South Africa's insistence on keeping control of the territory of South West Africa which it inherited under an old League of Nations Mandate.

Increasing Severity
The resolutions have been of increasing severity and condemnation as the special U.N. committee on Decolonisation and the special committee on apartheid intensified their drive in the past two years.

Announcing that South Africa has shown it will not head U.N. resolutions or world opinion, the committee's report said the South African course "is leading to a rapid aggravation of the situation and is precipitating a violent conflict."

Decisive Measures
The committee feels it essential that the competent United Nations organs and the states which bear special responsibilities in this matter, in view of their close relations with South Africa, should take decisive measures before irreparable harm is caused to the peace in South Africa and beyond.

In the special committee as well as in other bodies, apartheid foes have laid special emphasis on the trading roles of the United States, Britain, Belgium, France, West Germany and Japan as encouraging South Africa to maintain its racial policies.

Critics of South Africa also

warriors of freedom as it lays down.

He chartered for his country a policy of positive neutrality which meant non-involvement in military blocs and dealing with each problem on its merits. "In the sphere of foreign affairs," he once declared, "India will follow an independent policy, keeping away from the power politics of groups aligned one against another."

She will uphold the principle of freedom for dependent peoples and will oppose racial discrimination wherever it may occur. She will work with the other peace loving nations for international co-operation and goodwill without exploitation of one nation by another.

Afghanistan and India have been very close to each other on this policy and have co-operated inside and outside the United Nations. Because of his love for this country Mr. Nehru paid an official visit to Afghanistan in 1959 which was just one event in an incessant effort on the part of both these countries to strengthen evermore the ties of friendship.

Mr. Nehru was very human. He was a man of picturesque personality, vigorous and candid mind and almost magical charm. A deep sincerity infused his speech and writing. An erudite scholar, prolific writer, lover of art and music he shone in the company of children. In India his birthday is celebrated as the Children's Day.

Thursday's Anis carried a letter to the editor by Mr. Nour Mohammad thanking certain doctors who helped him give up taking opium.

He explained how he got addicted to the drug and how he was saved.

It all started with a surgical operation after which he was given morphine shots to lessen the pain. He got addicted to morphine and had to get daily injections of relatively strong doses.

Then some one told him that he should take opium instead of morphine shots and after some time even gave that up.

When he switched to opium after a few days he found out that he could not give it up so easily. But some doctors helped him and he has now completely recovered. He advised all those who suffer from such addiction not to be disappointed because there is always a way out but there has to be a will first.

Friday's Anis as usual carried a special edition for children containing feature articles, story's cartoons, crossword puzzles and advice. It also published the life story of a tailor who became a shop keeper and who is now willing to work for nothing except some food and a place to sleep.

He gave up tailoring because he saw one of his colleagues swindling and bringing disgrace to all members of the profession. He became a shopkeeper which job he still keeps. He is single now after marrying twice. The first wife died and he married a gain. When he found out that his second wife was a swindler he got his divorce and decided it was better to stay single. The second wife it may be mentioned organized the robbery of her husband's house.

When asked as to who will take care of him when he is old he told the paper's reporter that he is looking for some one to put him up and give him food and for that he is prepared to work. Apart from tailoring he knows a few other things and can work as a handyman, a valet etc.

PRESS At a Glance

All the premier dailies of the capital Thursday carried leading articles and editorials on the death of the Indian Prime Minister Mr. Nehru. All papers praised the personality of the late Indian Prime Minister emphasising that his death constitutes a loss not only to the people of India but to the world at large since Mr. Nehru was an ardent supporter of peace and an advocate of peaceful co-existence.

They referred to the friendly relations that have been existing between Afghanistan and India all along and the fact that these relations were further strengthened and expanded during Mr. Nehru's term of office.

The papers also printed the biography of the late Prime Minister and offered the heartfelt condolences of the people of Afghanistan to the people of India.

Yesterday's Islah in a note from the editor advised people to keep their turns in public places like the cinema, the theatres etc. Sometimes it is seen that people pour over box offices and without standing in queue and observing turns they try to get tickets and what is more many people want to do this at one and the same time.

This leads to even further delays, quarrels and etc. Those who adopt such a behaviour on the grounds of gaining some time are wrong in their assumption. For this way plenty of energy is lost and nothing is gained.

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MAY 30, 1964

PAGE 3

Radio Afghanistan Programme

SATURDAY
I. English Programme:
3.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15225 kc = 19 m band.
II. English Programme:
3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 15125 kc = 19 m band.
Urdu programme:
4.00-6.30 p.m. AST 4775 kc = 62m band.
III. English Programme:
6.30-7.00 p.m. AST 4775 kc = 62m band.
Russian Programme:
10.30-1.30 p.m. AST 4775 kc = 62 m band.
Arabic Programme:
11.00-11.30 p.m. AST 11735 kc = 25 m band.
French Programme:
11.30-12.00 midnight 15225 kc = 19 m band.
German Programme:
10.00-10.30 p.m. AST 15225 kc = 25 m band.
The Programmes include news, commentaries, interviews, topical and historical reports and music.
Western Music
Sunday, 9.00-9.55 p.m. classical and light programmes. Friday 1.00-1.45 p.m. light programme. Tuesday, 5.00-5.30 p.m. popular tunes. Thursday, 5.00-5.30 p.m. popular tunes.

Air Services

SUNDAY

ARRIVALS

HERAT-KANDAHAR
PESHAWAR-KABUL
Arr. 13-35

DEPARTURES
KANDAHAR-HERAT
Dep. Kabul, 7-30
KABUL-PESHAWAR
Dep. 10-30

AEROFLOT
KABUL-TASHKENT-MOSCOW
Dep. 13-10.

IRAN NATIONAL AIRLINES CORPORATION
TEHRAN-ZAHEDAN
Arr. Kabul 12-00
KABUL-ZAHEDAN-TEHRAN
Dep. 13-00

T. M. A.
BEIRUT-KABUL
Arr. Kabul, 11-30

CSA
PRAGUE-KABUL
Arr. Kabul-11-30.

Important Telephones

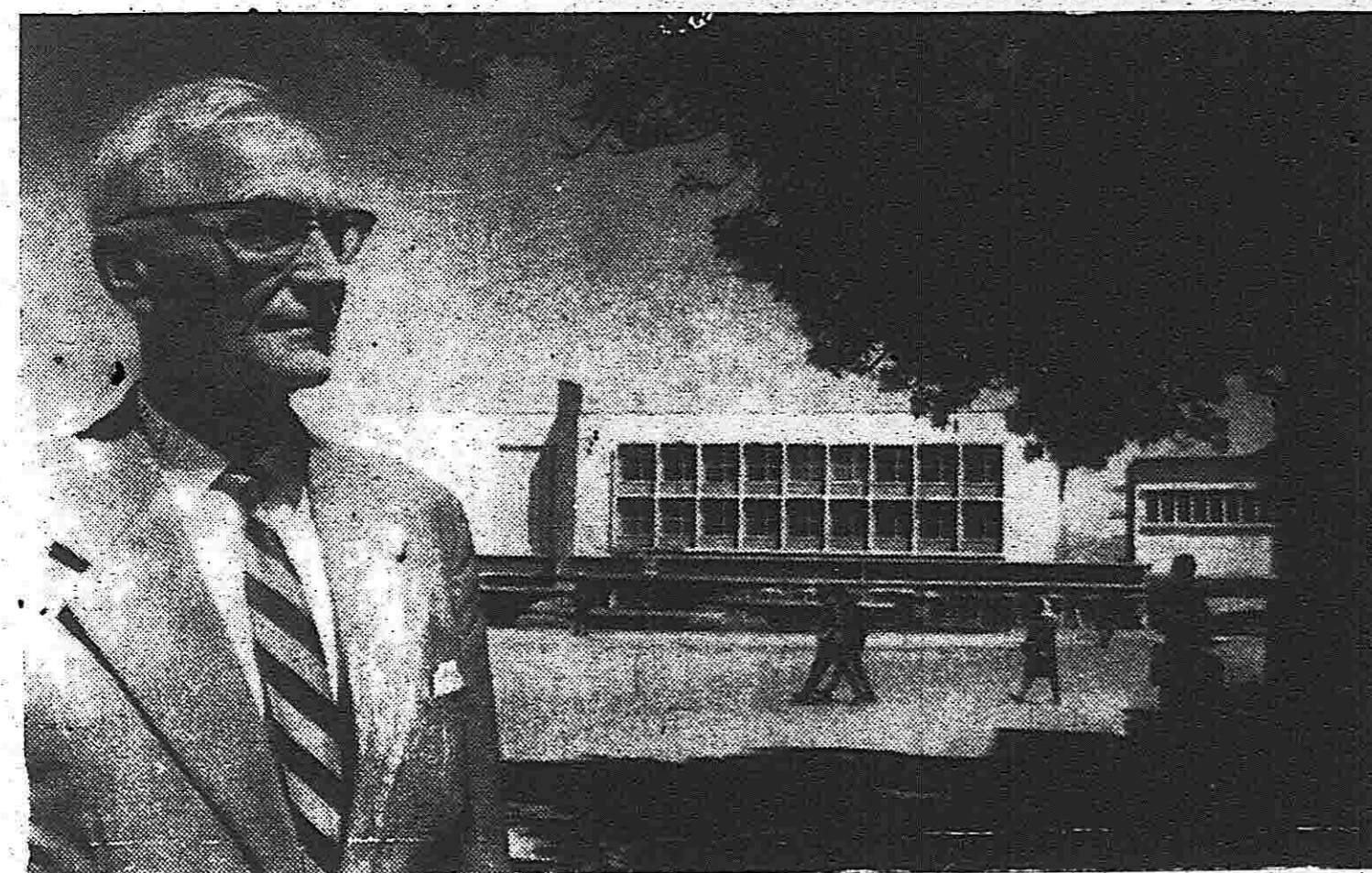
Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20607-21122
Traffic 20159-24041
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732
Radio Afghanistan 20452
New Clinic 24272
Da Afghanistan Bank 20045
Bakhtar News Agency 20413
Afghan National Bank 21771
Airport 22318

Pharmacies

Feroz Phone No. 24273.
Mirwais Phone No. 20583.
Zaman Phone No. 20531.
Bari Phone No. 20523.

KABUL TIMES

MAY 30, 1964



Prof. George Morgenstierne is shown in front of Khyber Restaurant looking out over Kabul during a walk around the city which has made so many drastic changes since he first visited here four decades ago.

Afghanistan Greatly Changed In 40 Years Visiting Linguist Morgenstierne Finds

The first time Dr. Georg Morgenstierne came to Kabul, he had to use two cars and an elephant—then walked part of the way.

That was 1924 when he was a 32-year-old scholar who had come to this part of the world to study the extremely complicated and particularly interesting Indo-European languages.

Last week Dr. Morgenstierne returned by air to continue these studies for which he has devoted his life.

Fifth Visit Here
In the intervening years he has written numerous books, articles, and papers on various languages and has made three other visits to this country for further study in 1949, 1961, and 1962. It was in 1962 that he first got into Nuristan but this was only for a two-day "taste" of that area. "It tasted good," he said, "and now I'm going back to spend most of June there."

There is, he said, "no other area so interesting as Afghanistan for the study of Indo-European languages."

"Right here you can still find so much material of great historical and linguistic interest—still spoken by the people," he said.

Pakhtu Important Language
"Pakhtu (although there are many ways of spelling the language, he prefers to spell it Pashto) is of great importance. For the linguistic history of the Iranian languages—and Nuristan contains a number of languages which have survived with surprisingly

By: Our own Staff Reporter
pure archaic words and forms." Dr. Morgenstierne helped start the *Atlas of Iranian Languages* in Iran before and is well satisfied with the work so far, and especially with the Afghan field co-operation.

When he began talking about the Afghan co-operation, the 72-year-old professor took on a glow of warm remembrances. "I have always been well received by Afghans in every walk of life," he said, "and have only the fondest of memories about Afghan kindness."

His Second Home
Dr. Morgenstierne, although a native Norwegian who has studied and lectured many years in Germany and other European countries, always considers Afghanistan as his "second home."

His first Afghan student was Dr. A.G. Rawan Farhadi who came to Oslo several years ago while working on his doctorate degree and the two established a strong bond of friendship.

Dr. Morgenstierne has published studies on three of the four Nuristan languages—Waigali, Ashkuni, and Prasuni—and hopes to concentrate on the fourth this time—Kati.

Close To The Scene
Although his work is accurate on the other three languages, he feels "you can't study a language well from a great distance." Dr. Morgenstierne prefers to get close to the scene where he can walk in the fields with the plowman and ask him "what kind of flower

is this? or "what do you call that?" He also hopes to sit in village houses and listen to stories of ancient times, especially from old men and women who may remember the pagan times.

Although the professor has a lot of material from his earlier trips, this will enable him to fill in the gaps, especially in the grammar and complete a larger vocabulary for a new book he hopes to publish soon.

Ready For The Press
Among his writings are an *Ethnological Vocabulary of Pakhtu*, the first such book in English and the most complete ever written, which was first published in 1927. He also has written three volumes on Pashai, the third of which is now ready for the press.

He says there are 15 to 20 distinct languages in Afghanistan as well as countless dialects. In the northeast corner of the country where Pashai is spoken there are three or four groups of that language which cannot be understood easily by their neighbours.

Accompanying him on the trip to Nuristan will be Gordon Waspi, a world authority on mushrooms and the folklore surrounding them.

"If you look at the traditions and superstitions connected with mushrooms," Mr. Wasson said, "you can learn a good deal about the culture of a people."

He has published a two-volume work on mushrooms and has lectured widely in Japan, Australia, New Guinea, and other parts of the world.

Canon Of Avicenna Library Housing Receives Endowment

Income from a £ 100,000 grant by the Wellcome Trust will be used as endowment for the historical library of Britain's Royal College of Physicians—which includes among its valuable collection the first part of a 1214 A.D. copy of the Canon of Avicenna, one of the most famous medieval scientists of Islam and the world, who was an Afghan.

The Canon, one of the most important medical works by Avicenna (Abu Ali al-Husain Ibn Abdulla Ibn Sina), was translated into Latin and produced in a number of editions. Full copies of two other historic editions of this work are also in the possession of the same library. One, consisting of three very large volumes, dates from 1497 A.D., and the other, originally the property of Lancelot Browne, physician to Queen Elizabeth the First of England, is the first Western edition printed in Arabic and dates from 1593. Each of these copies is among the 140 volumes saved from the great fire of London in the seventeenth century, and which were all that remained of the original collection of some two thousand books based on the library of Thomas Linacre, who founded the Royal College of Physicians in 1535.

A spokesman for the library told a correspondent that the library possessed between fifty and sixty manuscripts in Arabic and Persian. Quite a number had been given by Fellows of the College who had worked in the Middle East.

Lovell Criticises UK's Inability To Compete With USSR, USA In Space

LONDON, May, 30, (DPA)—A leading British scientist today sharply criticised Britain's inability to compete with the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. in space research.

Sir Bernard Lovell, who as head of the British radio telescope station at Jodrell Bank enjoys a worldwide reputation, said with an oblique reference to Soviet successes that Britain should learn from the Sputniks and Luniks, as the U.S.A. had done.

For years Britain had talked too much and done too little. Lovell complained about the lack of money for research work and said that Britain had permitted wide areas of its industry to wither away and was thus more dependent than ever on other countries.

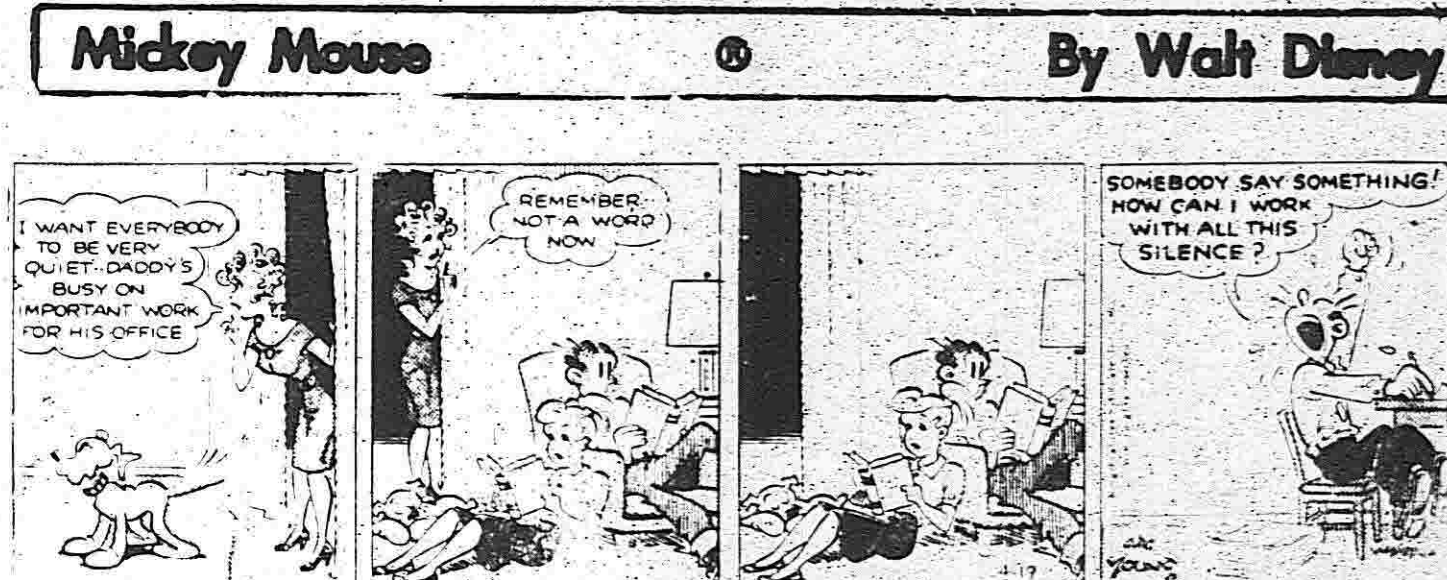
Sir Bernard prophesied that Britain would continue to lose her best scientists if drastic measures were not soon taken to improve the country's scientific efforts.

Referring to the impending launching of the "blue streak" rocket in Australia, Lovell said instead of letting this rocket fall uselessly into the Pacific Ocean, Britain could have been able to shoot her own satellite into outer space if she had taken bold decisions at the proper time.

Free Exchange Rates At D' Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, May 30.—The following rates at D' Afghanistan Bank:

50	U.S. Dollar	50.65
140	Pound Sterling	141.82
12.50	Deutch Mark	12.66
11.64	Swiss Franc	11.79
10.12	French Franc	10.25
7.60	Indian Rupee (Cheque)	7.76
.30	Indian Rupee	7.70
6.80	Pakistani Rupee (Cheque)	6.90
6.65	Pakistani Rupee	6.90



Home News Briefs

KABUL, May, 30.—The government of Thailand has agreed to the appointment of Mr. Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal as Afghan Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Bangkok.

Mr. Maiwandwal will execute the duty in addition to being Afghan Ambassador in Karachi.

KABUL, May, 30.—Mr. Mohammad Sharif, President of the Afghan Transit Department gave a luncheon at Spozhmai Cafe on Friday honouring Mr. Feleen, head of the USSR transit delegation now visiting Afghanistan.

The function was attended by some official of the ministries of finance, commerce, President of the Chamber of Commerce, representatives of trade and banking institutes, counsellor and some members of the USSR Embassy.

KABUL, May, 30.—Haji Abdul Hameed, Director-General of Telephones and Telegraph and Mr. Mohammad Hussain, Engineer of Post and Telegraph of the Pakistan Ministry of Post and Telegraph arrived in Kabul on Thursday morning to discuss ways and means of improving and establishing direct telecommunication services between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

They were met at the airport by Mr. Mohammad Azim Garan, Director-General of Telephones and Telegraph.

KABUL, May, 30.—The Iranian Ambassador gave a farewell reception in honour of Mr. Batmanglich Counsellor of the Iranian Embassy on Thursday.

The function was attended by some officials of the various ministries and some member of Diplomatic Corps at the Court of Kabul.

KABUL, May, 30.—Mr. Ghulam Sakhi Turrabaz, the Director-General of Economics and Mr. Sultan Mohammad Yousuf, the Director of Planning in the Ministry of Mines and Industries returned home on Thursday after attending a seminar on the cement industry in Denmark.

The UN-sponsored Seminar held with the co-operation of the Danish Government lasted from 2nd to 16th May at Copenhagen.

The participants in the Seminar exchange view on difficulties and problems relating to the supply of cement in their countries.

KABUL, May, 30.—Mr. Azimulla Hafizi, an official of the Audio-Visual Department of the Helmand Valley Authority left for Iran on Thursday to study modern art; he has been awarded a USAID fellowship.

Similarly, Mr. Abdul Mannan Rahmani, a student of the College of Engineering also left for the United States to study mechanical engineering.

KABUL, May, 30.—Planes of the Ariana Afghan Airline will fly to Maimana, via Kabul and Mazari-Sharif, twice a week on Sunday and Thursdays. The new plan will go into operation on June 5th.

KHOST, May, 30.—A village school for boys was opened by the Directorate of Education of Pakhtia Province at Janikhail on Thursday.

A village Council was also established at Adakhail by the local Department of Rural Development.

Sihanouk To Agree On UN Team Along The Border If Security Council Decides

PHNOMPENH, May, 30, (Reuter).—PRINCE Norodom Sihanouk, the Cambodian Head of State, said Friday Cambodia was "ready to accept United Nations observer on our territory if the Security Council so decides".

He said the U.N. inspectors would overlap the International Control Commission, set up by the 1954 Indo-China conference.

(The United States has proposed a U.N. presence to help if avoiding further clash on the Cambodian-South Vietnam frontier).

Prince Sihanouk, in a speech at Kompongcham, 120 kilometres (about 75 miles) from here, said he refused mixed Cambodian-South Vietnamese patrols, also suggested by the United States.

According to DPA, negotiations among U.N. Security Council members on a resolution to end the Cambodia debate failed to reach agreement last night, despite intensive behind-the-scenes talks.

The council meeting, originally planned for Friday or today, was postponed until Tuesday. In the meantime attempts to reach a compromise between the opposing standpoints of the U.S.A. and South Vietnam on the one hand, and Cambodia, France and the Soviet Union on the other, are to continue.

The U.S.A. advocates the sending of U.N. observers to the frontier between Cambodia and South Vietnam. Informed circles said Cambodia and France countered with their demand that the International Control Commission be called in.

U.N. quarters consider that the present slow pace of U.N. negotiations is the direct result of the pending top-level U.S. parley in Hawaii, where the entire South-east Asian problem will come up for discussion.

It was particularly noted here that for the first time U.S. assistant Secretary for International organisations Harlan Cleveland has been called in to a conference of the importance of the Hawaii gathering. Cleveland has considerable say on U.N. affairs at the U.S. State Department.

N. Khrushchov Says Socialism Will Win Throughout Germany

MOSCOW, May 30, (Tass).—Nikita Khrushchov expressed the conviction that "socialism will triumph throughout Germany" for none can halt the historic onward march of mankind.

The head of the Soviet Government spoke at the dinner given by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR supreme Soviet and USSR Government in honour of Walter Ulbricht.

Through Walter Ulbricht, Khrushchov said, we greet the GDR, an allied and friendly state working people of which we are linked by bonds of inviolable friendship. "This fraternal friendship is based on community of goals and tasks in the struggle to build up Socialism and Communism, to assert peace on the great teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin".

Khrushchov recalled that Western Germany was threatening to break off diplomatic relations with all those who recognised the German Democratic Republic. "But what Bonn has conceived is tantamount to an attempt to cover up the sun with a frying pan!"

The German Democratic Republic is steadily strengthening its positions and there is no force which could turn back this historic, logical development."

Walter Ulbricht, speaking in reply emphasised that "we hold the same opinion on all main questions of the struggle for socialism and peace".

Tajikistan Artists Stage Romeo And Juliet In Kabul

KABUL, May, 30.—The first performance of artists from the Lahoti Theatre of Tajikistan SSR was given at Kabul Nandary Thursday evening.

They staged Shakespear's Romeo and Juliet.

Mr. Rownuq, Technical Assistant of Pohany Theatre, while mentioning the development of friendly relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, welcomed the Tajikistan artists on behalf of Afghan artists.

Mr. Alaghzadeh, Leader of the Tajikistan artists expressed his pleasure at the opportunity given to the Soviet artists to give performances in Afghanistan and voiced the hope that cultural relations between the two neighbouring countries would continue to grow in future.

Those present at the show included Mr. Abdullah Malikyar, the Acting Prime Minister, other Cabinet Ministers, Heads of Diplomatic Missions.

INDEPENDENCE DAY MARKED IN KARACHI; TOKYO; WASHINGTON

KABUL, May, 30.—To celebrate the 46th anniversary of Afghanistan's independence, Mr. Maiwandwal, the Afghan Ambassador in Karachi gave a grand dinner on Wednesday evening.

The guests included members of the Diplomatic Corps, high-ranking officials of the Government of Pakistan, prominent citizens of Karachi and Press representatives.

A similar function was held at the Afghan Embassy in Washington at which high officials, members of Congress and Press representatives were present.

3 Main Candidates Emerge As Successors To Nehru: Nanda, Shastri And Desai

NEW DELHI, May, 30, (Reuter).—POLITICIANS of the ruling Indian Congress Party carried out intensive lobbying here Friday to rally support for prospective successors to the late Prime Minister Mr. Nehru.

Mourners still filed past the funeral pyre where Nehru's body was cremated Thursday, dropping handfuls of red roses among the ashes.

A clear picture is expected to emerge today of the extent of support for the main candidates—and Acting Prime Minister, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Minister without portfolio, and Mr. Morarji Desai, former Finance Minister.

The Congress Party's Parliamentary Executive Committee met Friday to express sorrow at Mr. Nehru's death. It was to hold a special meeting to decide when the full parliamentary party should meet to elect a new leader.

Throughout last night the procession of thousands of mourners and curious visited Nehru's funeral pyre on the banks of the sacred River Jumna, near where his beloved Leader, Mahatma Gandhi was cremated after his assassination 16 years ago.

By today, the procession had

Lawyer Lane Claims Oswald Not Involved In Kennedy's Death

PARIS, May 30, (Reuter).—New York Lawyer Mark Lane claimed here last night that the Warren Commission and police investigating the assassination of President Kennedy know that Lee Oswald was innocent.

He told journalists and lawyers at a meeting organised by the French Association of Democratic Jurists and the League for the Rights of Man: "They tried to stop all testimony which could have indicated that Oswald was innocent".

Mr. Lane, a former lawyer for Oswald's widow read from a document which he claimed was banned in the United States for Security reasons.

He produced photographs of Oswald holding a "rifle 7" published in newspapers and magazines shortly after the murder and maintained all these photographs have been touched up."

"I have the conviction that Oswald was innocent", he declared. "I am sure that the Warren Commission as well as the police know it".

He said that 12 minutes after the assassination, "a precise description of Oswald was given while he had not yet been seen by anyone".

"The President's itinerary was not known in Dallas, he said. "Only the F.B.I. and the Dallas police were in the know".

Turning to the murder of Dallas policeman Tippitt, he said a woman who witnessed the killing "has always maintained that the man she saw at that moment was small, thick, with thick hair, which in no way fits the description of the murder given out by the police".

He said another witness of the scene was killed with a bullet in the head. "That has never been said, and in any case the murder had an unassailable alibi provided by a stripper from Jack Ruby's night club. She was arrested and committed suicide in her cell".

In Tokyo also the Afghan Embassy gave a reception on the occasion which was attended by Japanese Ministers, high ranking officials and Diplomatic Corps.



PARK CINEMA

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film: **WITH A SONG IN MY HEART**, with translation in Persian, starring Susan Hayward, Rory Calhoun and David Wayne.

KABUL CINEMA

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film: **KOH-E-NOOR**, starring: Mina Kumari, Daleep Kumar and Kum Kum.

BEHZAD CINEMA

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film: **WHITE**.

ZAINAB CINEMA

At 5 and 7 p.m. American film **CHEH CHEH BOOM**.

USSR Photographs U.S. Installations From Outerspace

Khrushchov Quoted By Former U.S. Senator

PARIS, May 30, (AP).—Premier Khrushchov was quoted by a former U.S. Senator Friday as saying Soviet satellite cameras have photographed military installations from outer space and asking: "why don't we exchange photographs?"

William Benton, who talked with the Soviet leader in the Kremlin Thursday, told newsmen the implication was clear that Khrushchov believes U.S. space authorities have the equipment to photograph Soviet and other military installations.

The U.S. envoy to the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), which has headquarters in Paris. He was a Democratic Senator from Connecticut 1949-1953. He visited the Soviet Union 10 days as a guest of the Institute of Soviet-American relations.

Benton said Khrushchov told him: "If you wish, I can show you photos of military installations taken from outer space. I will show them to President Johnson if he wishes".

Khrushchov did not make entirely clear whether he referred to photographs taken by Soviet spacemen on orbital flights or photos from satellites—the widely discussed spy-in-the-sky system that the Soviets have said the United States is using.

Discussions of the space photographs came up while they talked about the reconnaissance flights the United States has maintained over Cuba since the Soviet missile crisis of 1962 to guard against another secret buildup of offensive missiles.

Benton said Khrushchov suggested the United States abandon these flights, saying: "Neither President Johnson nor I want another crisis over Cuba. There is the time for sober sense to reign".

The Soviet Union has backed Prime Minister Fidel Castro's demands that the overflights stop. Johnson has said the flights were necessary in the absence of on-site inspection and will continue.

In Washington, the Defence Department maintained its usual silence about the U.S. photographic satellite programme.

These satellites have been photographing the earth, including Soviet Union and its allies, for five years. The United States has dozens or scores of them orbiting the earth, photographing everything on it.

The Soviet Union had never disclosed whether or not it had similar means of looking on the United States.