

6-4-1966

Kabul Times (June 4, 1966, vol. 5, no. 60)

Bakhtar News Agency

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes>

 Part of the [International and Area Studies Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

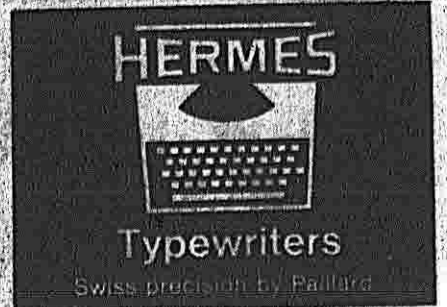
Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (June 4, 1966, vol. 5, no. 60)" (1966). *Kabul Times*. 1238.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/1238>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Newspaper Archives at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kabul Times by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu.





THE KABUL TIMES



VOL. V, NO. 60.

JUN 20 1966

KABUL, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1966, (JAUZA 14, 1345, S.H.)

Price Af. 3

Premier Stresses Need For Cooperation With Government In Baghlan Address

KABUL, June 4, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal returned here Friday night after a three-day visit of Baghlan province in northern Afghanistan.

Before leaving for Kabul, the Prime Minister visited several agricultural, industries and construction projects in Baghlan, the centre of province.

Among the projects were the Poozeh Eshan research centre located five kilometres from the city and covering 230 acres of land and the Baghlan sugar factory.

The farm is to help Baghlan farmers to apply modern agricultural methods.

An official of the centre, told the Prime Minister that last year the Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry delivered to Baghlan Sugar Factory more than 55,000 tons of sugar root. The sugar output of the factory last year was about seven and a half thousand tons.

Last year 161 tons of sugar beet seed were distributed by the centre to the farmers. The sugar content of this seed is from 15 to 16 per cent.

The entire agricultural area in Baghlan and Kunduz is nearly 100,000 acres. About 6,000 acres must be allocated for sugar beet to feed the sugar factory in Baghlan.

The Prime Minister also Friday addressed a public meeting in which he said Afghanistan today, under the guidance of His Majesty the King, has embarked on reforms.

He said, "as the result of the implementation of the principles incorporated in the Constitution further opportunity and respect is provided for freedom of thought and action and freedom of initiative."

Maiwandwal said, "we should not give a chance to movements which may drag us backward. We should try that we move towards progress and no obstacle should prevent us from moving towards this goal."

He said, "in our aim to achieve progress and prosperity for our nation and people, we should bear in mind that we cannot succeed without giving support and co-operation to the government. Without this we will not be able to fulfill soon our hopes for completion of economic, social and political infrastructure," he added.

He said: "Of course it must also Contd on page 4"

Court Postpones Case For Week

KABUL, June 4, (Bakhtar).—The trial of those accused of murdering a 20-year-old university student was again postponed until next Thursday after the lawyer for the defendants pleaded their innocence, and the lawyer representing the Attorney General asked for time to prepare his answers.

The court held its third session in this sensational case in which Meer Ahmad Shah Reshad a student of MPCB disappeared last winter. His mutilated body was later found near Kabul.

The lawyer for the defendant refuted Thursday the arguments offered to the court by the Attorney General to show that the defendants had committed the murder.

The Attorney General claimed that after committing the murder, the defendants had intentionally come to Reshad's home and searched a shelf for a book, to pretend they were still not aware of his death. Furthermore the Attorney General says that two persons accused of murder left for Kandahar after they committed the murder. This the defendant said was not convincing evidence.

During Thursday's session another issue came up. The office of the Attorney General has charged the lawyer of defendant with contempt of court. The lawyer is accused of using obscene words while defending his clients.

STOP PRESS

SAIGON, June 4, (AP).—Two Buddhist nuns and a novice monk burn themselves to death Saturday in a surge of self-immolation that swept from Saigon to the northernmost province of S. Vietnam.

All three of the fiery suicides were carried out in pre-dawn darkness, although in three widely separated cities.

The novice monk ended his life in flames in the city of Quang Tri, only 20 miles from the 17th parallel, the dividing line between north-Vietnam and south Vietnam.

His death raised to nine the number of Buddhist suicides-by-fire since last Sunday.



A scene during Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal's recent tour of Baghlan province.

Malik Confers With Sukarno On Proposals Made In Bangkok Indonesia To Recognise Malaysia

JAKARTA, June 4, (Reuter).—Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik was to confer Friday with President Sukarno on proposals made in Bangkok to end three years of confrontation against Malaysia.

Malik, who arrived here Thursday night from the talks with Malaysian Deputy Premier Tun Abdul Razak, told reporters he had brought a packet of proposals which, when ratified, would mean an end to confrontation.

"I cannot tell you what the proposals are but they form the basis for a settlement," he said.

Malik expressed the hope that the Indonesian Government will soon endorse results of peace talks in Bangkok to end the confrontation against Malaysia.

In an airport statement upon his arrival home from the Thai capital, Malik said the talks he held earlier this week with his Malaysian counterpart Tun Abdul Razak have been very successful.

"We got maximum of what we have been fighting for," Malik said in referring to principles that both delegations had agreed upon during their three-day talks. The principles which still have not been disclosed would be a basis of practical steps to restore friendly relations between the two countries.

Malik refused to comment

4 Ex-Ministers Hanged In Congo

LEOPOLDVILLE, June 4, (DPA).—The wife and the brother of former Congolese Finance Minister Emmanuel Bamba, one of four ex-ministers executed Thursday after an abortive coup attempt, have committed suicide. The commissioner of information, disclosed this here Friday when being questioned about the attempted suicide of Bamba's sister, Madame Nsiona, Thursday and gave no details.

Madame Nsiona attempted to hang herself at Bamba's property at Limete as hundreds of people streamed in to express their sympathy to Bamba's relatives.

Madame Nsiona however was quickly rescued by the visitors, and taken to hospital.

The four men were arrested on Sunday and found guilty at a 90-minute hearing here on Tuesday of plotting the murder of President Joseph Mobutu and the overthrow of his regime.

The entire population of the capital—about one-and-a-half million—had been invited to attend the hangings in the centre of the city.

Diplomatic and religious pressure failed to obtain a reprieve for the four men, who were hanged on a single gallows in the grand square at 9 a.m. local time.

Royal Audience

KABUL, June 4, (Bakhtar).—The Department of Royal Protocol announced Thursday that the following were received in audience by His Majesty the King during the week which ended June 2:

Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi, Justice Minister; Miss Kubra Nourzai, Public Health Minister; Mohammad Siddiq, Governor of Nangarhar; Abdul Karim Hakimi, President of Helmand Valley Authority and Governor of Helmand province; Mohammad Karim Nazibi, Afghan merchants' agent in Meshad, Iran.

Also during the week John Milton Steeves, the Ambassador of the United States, was received in audience by His Majesty the King.

PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT U.S.

KABUL, June 4, (Bakhtar).—President Lyndon Johnson of the United States has invited Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal to visit Washington at a convenient date, the Foreign Ministry announced Friday here.

The Prime Minister has accepted the invitation. The date of his visit to the United States will be determined later.

FRG PRESIDENT TO VISIT HERE

KABUL, June 4, (Bakhtar).—The President of the Federal Republic of Germany Heinrich Lübke and Mrs. Lübke are to pay a state visit to Afghanistan next spring on the invitation of Their Majesties the King and Queen, the Foreign Ministry announced Friday.

The Ministry recalled the invitation was extended to the Federal Republic President in 1962 when Their Majesties paid a state visit to that country.

Italian Day Marked; Telegram Dispatched

KABUL, June 4, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King in a telegram to President Giuseppe Saragat congratulated him on Italy's national day which was celebrated Thursday.

The occasion was celebrated here by Italian Ambassador Carlo Cimino in his residence's garden Thursday evening.

The function was attended among others by His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, Ali Mohammad, the Minister of Court, presidents of both houses of Parliament and some Cabinet Ministers.

A congratulatory message has been despatched on behalf of His Majesty the King to President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia on the occasion of national day of that country the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry said Thursday.

Education Conference

KABUL, June 4, (Bakhtar).—Prof. Mohammad Yasin Azim, President of the Institute of Education of Kabul University, returned to Kabul after taking part in an international conference on student affairs held in the United States.

Azim said that during the eight week conference university educational methods were discussed. The conference is held annually for southeast Asian countries.

Surveyor Soft Lands, Sends Back Hundreds Of Pictures Johnson Urges Information Exchange

CAPE KENNEDY, June 4, (Reuter).—

America's Surveyor spacecraft perched on the moon and scanned the dry, dead terrain Friday, pouring out pictures and other information vital to the first human explorers.

Exhausted engineers, who nursed Surveyor through its 384,000 kilometres journey to success Thursday on America's first soft landing attempt, turned off Surveyor's television system after elated preliminary analysis of 144 well-defined photographs.

They turned it on again early Friday and more than 100 new pictures streamed back to earth showing detailed views of what may be the landing site for American astronauts as early as two years from now.

Surveyor, expected to live another 10 days, is 800 kilometres southeast of the dead Soviet Lunar 9, the first soft-landing spacecraft, which arrived on the moon last February 3.

Though the television camera was turned off, other instruments fed key engineering data throughout Thursday to the 27-metre dish antennas at Johannesburg and Canberra. The television pictures were to be sent to the Goldstone, California, 85-foot 27 metre antenna.

One of the most important data points was information on the range of temperatures as the moon revolved towards its high noon when the sun's full blaze will force Surveyor to stand virtually silent for 72 hours to avoid overheating its instruments.

Scientists made these projections, among others:—Surveyor 1 tends of confirm the photographic findings of U.S. Ranger and Russian Luna 9 that the moon surface is smooth and flat enough to permit manned spacecraft to touch down safely—yet firm enough to sustain their weight.

The feat put the surveyor programme ahead by one year,—the landing system of the forthcoming manned apollo vehicle appears to be correctly designed.

Examination of the first 144 pictures showed the 281.2 kilo craft in good shape on a broad, relatively smooth plain after its 63-hour journey from earth.

Surveyor landed at 0617:37 gmt Thursday exactly on schedule. Its position, within a few feet of target, was almost vertical and there was no evidence of any damage.

President Johnson offered to

Necrasov Leaves For Home

KABUL, June 4, (Bakhtar).—A. Necrasov, the head of the Soviet Planning experts who are helping Afghanistan in drafting its third five-year development plan, left for the Soviet Union Thursday.

He said on departure that Afghan planners are learning from experience and are becoming well-versed in their job. He said the drafting of the third plan is continuing successfully.

He will return to Kabul in a month.

the world scientific community "the best possible prints" of the photographs that America's Surveyor spacecraft is televising to earth.

He also renewed his proposal for an international treaty to set aside the moon and other celestial bodies for peaceful, scientific activities.

President Johnson, hailing the success of Surveyor, said: "as the day approaches when men may land on the moon, it is of the greatest importance that we agree to exchange openly all information that could affect their safety and welfare."

Contd. on page 4

Gemini Docking Out But Cernan To Space Walk

CAPE KENNEDY, June 4, (DPA).—U.S. astronauts Thomas Stafford and Eugene Cernan Friday managed to guide their Gemini 9 space craft into a successful rendezvous manoeuvre with a target satellite, but a docking manoeuvre, scheduled for shortly afterwards, had to be abandoned.

The astronauts confirmed that the protective shroud over the docking collar of their target did not blast clear when it went into orbit last Wednesday.

Space officials decided that with the shield still hanging on, the target was unfit for the tricky docking manoeuvre Gemini 9 was to carry out.

The 136 kilo shroud of fibreglass may prevent the Gemini craft from making physical linkup. At least, space officials do not want to take a chance, especially as the jaws of the shroud are held together by explosive squibs.

Space officials at the Houston Control Centre also refused to let Stafford carry out a suggestion to bump off the clinging shroud with the nose of the Gemini craft.

Cernan, however, still has the green light for his long, two and a half hour space walk. It is not in any way affected by the target satellite condition.

The Gemini 9 astronauts—shattering a 17-day jinx—rode a Titan 2 rocket into orbit Friday at a speed of 17,500 miles an hour.

After two heart-breaking scrubs, astronauts Stafford and Cernan finally got going on a three-day flight that could bring the U.S. its second space triumph of a busy week.

"For the third time, go, Stafford quipped as he sat in the space-craft poised for the launch.

Jirgah Committee Tours Information, Culture Ministry

KABUL, June 4, (Bakhtar).—Members of the Wolosi Jirgah Cultural Committee Thursday visited various institutions related to the Information and Culture Ministry.

The deputies whose committee is concerned with information and cultural affairs in the country first visited the central offices of the Information and Culture Ministry including the Tourist Bureau, Department of Public Libraries, and Afghan Film. They later saw Radio Afghanistan, the Government Printing House, newspaper offices, Radio Afghanistan transmitting facilities and the Bakhtar News Agency.

Chairman of the Committee Deputy Abdul Wakil Sedaqat noted that the tour helped the Deputies understand affairs related to the Information and Culture Ministry.

The deputies were accompanied by Abdul Hamid Mubarez, Information adviser in the Ministry.

The heads of various organisations welcomed the deputies and described their activities.

The deputies attended a luncheon given in their honour by the Ministry at the Press Club.

Several other committees met Thursday at the Parliament building. The Committee on Commerce completed its consideration of the long term trade agreement between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia. The agreement is to be forwarded for debate to a plenary session of the Jirgah soon.

The committee on Agriculture and Animal Husbandary debated the answers sent by the Department of Land and Settlement.

The Legislative Committee began its study of the election law which was implemented last year during the transitional government. According to the Constitution all these laws have to be reviewed by the Parliament.



Members of the Cultural Committee of the Wolosi Jirgah during a tour of the Ministry of Information and Culture departments saw the Afghan Film on Thursday.



THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Fridays by the Kabul Times PUBLISHING AGENCY

Food For Thought

Nothing changes more constantly than the past; for the past that influences our lives does not consist of what actually happened, but of what men believe happened.

—Gerald White Johnson.

Role Regional Courts Could Play

One of the ways to achieve world peace through world law is the realisation of the proposal made by United States Chief Justice Earl Warren.

Warren, in his address at a West German university, noted that to attain world peace regional peace is first essential. The best way to achieve regional peace is the establishment of regional courts, he suggested.

Warren's suggestion ought to be studied from the point of view of practicality. The best platform to consider the pros and cons is the United Nations.

Since 1945 the world court has dealt with many cases of international significance. The parties concerned in 21 of these cases—or rather nations—have accepted the decisions of the court.

The success of the regional courts also mainly depends on the acceptance of the countries of various regions of the world and full adherence to the decisions of the court.

Certain problems are apt to arise in establishing regional courts, however. Major among them may be the very definition of the regions.

A committee set up by the UN General Assembly might be given this responsibility. Once the regions were mapped out and the

countries concerned accepted the divisions, a major obstacle would have been overcome.

The expenses of these courts might be borne by the countries of the region. But, the judges of these courts should not belong to the countries concerned.

The International Court, should, as the supreme court of the world, be entrusted with the task of organising the regional courts. The decisions of the regional courts might be appealed to the international court.

It is sure that the force of national sovereignty will make decisions by the regional courts difficult as it has hindered the work of the world court, unless all nations agree to accept these decisions as binding by signing a convention.

The deliberations of regional courts could then make a large contribution to settling regional conflicts which are so frequently caused by border disputes.

To apply the decisions of the regional courts, a permanent United Nations emergency contingent needs to be established and put under the international court as a world police force.

All this will also mean that the nature and importance of the UN Security Council will change. The Security Council itself might become, after the regional courts are established, more of an advisory body.

Soviets Warn Of Plot In Middle East

The situation in the Middle East is attracting increasingly close attention of political circles in many countries.

The leaders of the Soviet Union also follow the developments in that area, as it was said in the Tass statement of May 27. The timeliness of the exposure in this statement of an imperialist plot against Syria and other countries and the warning to the plotter is proved, among other things, by the stormy reaction to the Tass statement which for several days has been broadcast, published and commented by tens of radio stations and many countries, organs of the world press.

The commentaries in the newspapers in Arab countries, except several newspapers in Jordan and Saudi Arabia, show that this statement was received with greatest satisfaction in the Arab political quarters.

It was assessed as evidence of the Soviet Union's solidarity with the Arab countries in their struggle against the intrigues of foreign powers and domestic reaction. It is significant that in the capitals of the imperialist states and Israel no attempts were made to deny the facts contained in the statement. There were only "unofficial explanations" coming from "official circles" and highly irritated press comments.

These "explanations" and commentaries can be characterised only as an attempt to lay the blame at the wrong door. Facts are stubborn things and they irrefutably show that the conspiracy whose scales transcend the boundaries of the Arab peninsula, has already assumed clear outlines.

Syria, the United Arab Republic, Algeria and the Yemen have now been selected as the main objectives of the conspiracy and provocations.

Imperialist powers now try to find some cat's paws whenever they can. Therefore, in their game in the Middle East they stake mainly on the reactionary circles of Saudi Arabia and Jordan in the first place. The United States and Britain assign to these countries in setting up a new military anti-popular pact to which they gave the name of "Islamic" as an eye-wash. Measures are being taken to turn these countries into big arsenals. For instance, the United States has concluded an agreement on arms delivery with King Feisal of Saudi Arabia. Large consignments of the latest types of arms including aircraft have already begun to arrive in Jeddah. Soon American rockets will also arrive in Saudi Arabia. A contract for deliveries of "Hawk" rockets to a sum of \$125 million has been signed with "Raytheon" firm. Britain for her part is intensively arming the so-called federation of South Arabia where Britain has a large military base in Aden.

The state of Israel is also an important trump in the dangerous game of the imperialist powers in the near east. It is not in vain that the United States, Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany are so eagerly delivering their up-to-date weapons to Israel. The United States has just made available planes to Israel. Rumours have leaked out in the press that Israel plans to acquire nuclear weapons as well.

To these passions in the Near East the imperialists do not disdain such well tried means as the bugbear of "communist menace" and economic blackmail. The American, British and West German press published (especially during the visit to the United Arab Republic of the Soviet government delegation headed by Alexei Kosygin) and is now publishing insinuations alleging that the Soviet Union demands bases in the Middle East, seeks to "occupy a dominating position" in that region, etc. American "responsible quarters" recently threatened the United Arab Republic that the United States would not renew the agreement on the delivery of food to the United Arab Republic when it expires in June this year unless the United Arab Republic "behaves properly."

"The United States alleges that it is a friend of the Arabs, but it acts as our irreconcilable enemy." These words of the Lebanese newspaper Beirut Al-masna are just to the point.

In the face of danger the Arab countries are consolidating the unity of their forces. The latest steps in this correct direction necessary to all progressive forces in the Arab movement were the conclusion of a trade agreement between the UAR and Syria and the visit of the Syrian foreign minister to Algeria. The confidence that the plot of the imperialists would be frustrated is based on the firm support the Arab peoples are getting from the Soviet Union, the entire world socialist system in the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism.

(Tass)

Further Consultations Suggested To Follow Exchanges Between E., W. German Leaders

East Germany in a letter signed by Communist Party chief Walter Ulbricht, proposed Saturday high-level closed door consultations between the communists and the West German opposition social democrats on disarmament and peace.

Such consultations would go beyond the proposed exchange of public political debates between the East German Socialist Unity party (SED) and the Social Democrats (SPD) July 14 and 21 in Karl Marx Stadt, East Germany and Hanover.

The proposal was made in the third of a series of open letters Ulbricht's SED has been exchanging with the SPD. It was carried by the political East German News Agency ADN.

"We propose to the SPD leadership", the letter said, "special consultations on how disarmament and peace in Germany and for Germany can be secured... in order to be useful such negotiations should take place on a high level."

The letter added that "at such consultations, the SPD leadership would have the opportunity to raise confidential questions not suited for public discussions."

The exchange of open letters between the communist SED and the SPD led to the proposed exchange of political debates.

Referring to the debates, the latest SED letter stated that "contacts between the regional and district leadership of our two parties (also) could be useful."

The communists said that the SPD stood at the crossroads of whether to follow the "blind alley" policies of West Germany's ruling

Christian Democrats (CDU) or to "finally find the courage" of developing an alternative policy of its own.

The entire question of the dialogue between Ulbricht's SED and the SPD is seen by some western observers as an attempt by the communists to drive a wedge between the CDU and the SPD.

"Without the coming closer and understanding of our two parties", the communists stated, "every progress in the German question remains blocked. Whether the SED and the SPD like each other or not, the interests of peace and the interests of the people demand their working together."

West Berlin Mayor Willy Brandt, who as SPD chairman is to lead a trio of speakers to the Karl Marx Stadt debate, called the "SED letter an unveiled attempt to influence the SPD party progress opening in Dortmund, West Germany June 1."

It may be added that for the first time in more than 20 years West German political leaders next month will pay a visit to East Germany and address a mass meeting of East Germans.

This, in short, is the result of the agreement reached earlier this week between the East German Communist Party and the West German Social Democratic party on an exchange of speakers between the two parties.

Under the agreement social democratic speakers will address mass meetings in the East German city of Chemnitz on July 14, while East

German communist speakers will address a mass meeting in the West German city of Hanover one week later, on July 21.

Both meetings will be broadcast and televised live by both, the East German and the West German radio and TV networks. West German newspaper correspondents will be allowed to go to Chemnitz to cover the meeting while East German journalists will be given permission to cover the meeting in Hanover.

The exchange of speakers amounts to the first "political" contact between East and West Germany for many years. No West German politician has been able to address a public meeting in East Germany since the end of World War II. To go to East Germany, a West German citizen needs a special permit by the East German authorities which usually is granted only for visits to close relatives or for business visits.

Thus, during the last 20 years East German politicians could freely travel to West Germany, while West German politicians were unable to go to East Germany.

Only during the past few years—since the Communist Party in West Germany was declared unconstitutional and banned—the West German authorities took some precautions against the growing influx of East Germans into West Germany. They were refused entry and returned to East Germany if there was sufficient reason to believe that they could engage in subversive activities. (AP and DPA)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Thursday's Anis published the draft law on engagement, marriage and divorce. In a note attached to it the Ministry of Justice has invited the public to submit their views and suggestions on the projected law.

Saturday's Anis front page a picture showing a scene of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal's recent tour of Baghlan province.

The same paper also carried a picture showing the open trial of those accused of the murder of Ahmad Irshad, an MPCB student.

The daily Islah devoted its editorial today to the draft of the anti-corruption law.

Developing countries are faced with numerous problems, illiteracy and ignorance on the one hand and inability to profitably exploit nature resources on the other slow down the pace of their progress, says the editorial.

But the biggest obstacle to progress in developing countries is corruption, it says.

Popularisation of education and enlightenment of the masses are considered effective means for fighting corruption, but laws and regulations should also be drawn up to help curb bribery.

Unfortunately in our country bribery still persists but it is a matter of satisfaction that every day more effective laws and regulations are put into effect to end bribery.

The draft law against anti-corruption which was published in Islah recently is another sincere attempt by the government to fight this evil. The new law will fill the loopholes in former anti-corruption regulations.

The editorial praises the Ministry of Justice's decision to publish projected laws and ask the public to submit their views to the Ministry on possible improvements in the drafts before they are promulgated.

Thursday's Anis carried an editorial on improving wheat seeds.

In answer to the question why wheat production does not increase in our country, the paper said it is invariably noted that: The land is not productive, the farmers are disinterested, seeds are not good, water is inadequate and the land coming under cultivation is not proportionate to population increase.

Attempts have been made to correct all these shortcomings and they have been relatively effective.

But so far seed as remains poor and wheat plots in the spring look more like a flower beds on an untended lawn.

The paper says we should emphasise finding and distributing better seeds as one of the most effective means of increasing productivity.

Delegation of Afghan agriculturists recently visited a country which has had brilliant successes in wheat production. Members of the delegation say they have learned much in that country which can be applied here.

Every attempt should be made, the paper suggests, to see that recommendations of the delegation are put into effect after they are studied and found to be applicable.

In the same issue of Anis a letter by Alema Pazhman says there are some people who use scare drinking water for irrigation and construction purposes.

The writer suggests that the people should consider their social responsibility and should not cause further inconvenience to their neighbours by making unfair use of the pipe water.

Mrs. Pazhman also suggests that the municipality should take care that all pipes installed for the public at various intersections are maintained properly. On Pakhtunistan and Ansari Avenues there are three pipes which have been running for twenty-four hours for the last month wasting large amounts of water and no one has taken the trouble to fix them.

WORLD PRESS

The Daily Telegraph said in an editorial on Africa Tuesday:

"Monday's abortive coup in the Congo was accompanied by turmoil elsewhere in Africa. In northern Nigeria there were many casualties in resistance against the new military regime."

"There has been heavy loss of life in Uganda, where Dr. Obote settled scores with the Kabaka. Without counting the tensions around Rhodesia, there are half a dozen other potential trouble spots."

"It might seem that Africa's newly independent countries, far from settling down, are becoming more unstable. Will the pessimists who predict a decline into chaos be vindicated?"

"Closer scrutiny suggests that the answer is not necessarily yes. Despite many persisting hazards African reactions to their new problems have been encouraging in some important respects. On the whole they have become astonishingly resistant to the blandishments of communism, Nkrumah was disposed of (in Ghana) and Nigeria is no longer run for the benefit of politicians."

Editorial comment in Tuesday's edition of U.S. newspapers:

The Chicago Sun-Times on Senator Robert Kennedy's planned visit to South Africa:

"The ruling people in South Africa may not care. But they have made their nation particularly ugly in recent days. In their deplorable zeal to keep Senator Robert F. Kennedy from coming to call, they have imposed limitations upon their own people."

The Washington Post on Denmark's NATO proposal:

"Denmark's tentative proposal for NATO initiative toward eastern Europe springs from a widespread conviction that the alliance must be more than static to survive. Unquestionably there is in western Europe a deep yearning to be rid of the psychological impediment of the past, particularly the cold

war. French President de Gaulle has sensed and capitalised upon this feeling at the same time there is malaise about the American involvement in Vietnam."

A leading article in Pravda Tuesday was devoted to the tasks of industrial workers, power workers and scientists in fulfilling the measures outlined by the May plenary meeting of the CPSU central committee.

It is reported that a CPSU delegation headed by Leonid Brezhnev has gone to Prague for the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

The papers published accounts of the reception given to the delegation in the Czechoslovak capital.

E. Baskakov writes in Sovetskaya Russia that though the monsoon season augurs even heavier defeats for the interventionists in South Vietnam, Washington is wrong in blaming everything on the difficult natural conditions there.

The reasons for the military and political setbacks to the American military gamble are different: "on the one side of the Vietnamese barricade there is American imperialism waging an unjust, anti-popular war, and the Saigon puppets, who do not represent anybody. On the other side there are the freedom-loving Vietnamese people and the international solidarity of the working people who provide the utmost assistance to the patriots."

The Baltimore Sun says reports from Moscow "that the USSR's plan to bring new lands into farm production are not surprising."

The paper says USSR is handicapped by two deficiencies: one imposed by nature, the other by ideology, and so almost as stubborn as the first. The Sun notes that American farming, even in areas where the soil is relatively poor, has an efficiency which the Soviet state system of agriculture has never managed to approach.

S. KHALIL, Editor-in-Chief
Telephone: 24047

SHAFIE RAHEL, Editor

For other numbers first dial switch-board number 23043, 24028, 24026.

Circulation and Advertising: Extension 59

Editorial: Ex. 24, 58

Government Printing Press

Criminal Procedure Decree Law

Article 126:

In the emergence of strong evidence against the accused, or if there is a breach of condition of a bond or in the existence of some other reasons, his bail may not prohibit issuing a new warrant of arrest to be executed according to the provisions made by the law.

Article 127:

Had the accused been referred to the President of the Provincial Court or the Provincial Court itself, the authority to admit him to bail, if he is in custody or the power to reissue a warrant of arrest remain with the referred

court. If the case is referred to a Felony Court which is not in session, the respective authority stays in the Provincial Courts as well.

Until the case is referred to a court of competent jurisdiction, the Provincial Court deciding on its irrelevancy bears the power to consider a request for bail.

Article 128:

Demands made by the injured party and/or the plaintiff shall not be heard in proceedings pending detention of the accused or his bail.

Chapter Nine: Measures Relating to the Seized Evidentiary Things Article 129:

The Procurator as well as the President of the Provincial Court may order things seized in the course of investigation to be re-

PART X

of a sentence on the case, provided that it would not prejudice the case nor it be confiscated thereof.

Article 130:

Exhibits thus seized can be returned without being requested. However, in the existence of a dispute, the Procurator cannot order the return of the things seized. On such an occasion, and upon a motion of the contesting parties, the dispute shall be passed on to the Provincial Court for adjudication.

Article 131:

Anyone recognised as the contestant for civil action with respect to the things seized therefrom, may request the Attorney for the return thereof. Having had his request rejected by the Saranwal, he can take the matter up with the Provincial Court for due consideration.

Article 132:

Seized articles shall be returned to the person from whom they were seized. If the seized article is of the things forming the object of the criminal act of the accused or a cause thereof, it may be returned to the person who has lost his possession of it as the result of the crime committed, and on the condition that the person from whom it is seized lacks the right to legally keep the thing seized.

Article 133:

The Provincial Court as well as its president may refer the contesting parties to the Civil Court. On such occasion, the seized things are put under supervision, or some protective

Article 134:

The return order cannot prohibit either party to take the matter to the Civil Court. If the court order is issued by the request of one party, yet in the presence of the other, then neither the accused person nor the Civil Claimant have the right to raise the claim again.

Article 135:

If the court has ruled to dismiss the case or to drop it, it may decide on the question of who is to possess the things therewith. Likewise, if the motion for returning the things seized is made at the trial, the stated measure shall be considered as well.

Article 136:

The seized things shall become order issued by the court, if the contesting parties fail to ask for their return within three years from the termination date of the case.

Article 137:

Things liable to damage or which the keeping necessitates an expense equal to their prices may be sold by bidding, if the investigation circumstances so permit. In this case, the owner may ask for the price in cash within the time specified in the foregoing Article.

ADVERTISING RATES

Display: Column inch, Af. 50
Classified: per line, bold type, Af. 20
(minimum seven lines per insertion)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Yearly Af. 1000
Half Yearly Af. 600
Quarterly Af. 300

FOREIGN

Yearly \$ 40
Half Yearly \$ 25
Quarterly \$ 15

RADIO AFGHANISTAN

Programme

SATURDAY

Foreign Services Western Music

Urdu Programme: 6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs. m-band. English Programme: 6:30-7:00 AST 4775 Kcs on 62 Russian Programme: 10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs. on 62 m-band. Foreign language programmes include local and international news, commentary, talks on Afghanistan.

Air Service

SUNDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES: Kandahar-Kabul Arrival-0945, Departure-0930; Kabul-Kandahar Arrival-1050, Departure-0830; Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul Arrival-1230, Departure-0850; Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar Arrival-1230, Departure-0850; Tashkent-Kabul Arrival-1510, Departure-0900. IRANIAN AIRWAYS: Tehran-Kabul Arrival-0830, Departure-0930. INDIAN AIRLINES: New Delhi-Kabul Arrival-1125, Departure-1345.

MONDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES: Amritsar-Kabul Arrival-1515, Departure-0800; Herat-Kandahar-Kabul Arrival-1600, Departure-0830. P I A: Peshawar-Kabul Arrival-1050, Departure-1130.

TUESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES: Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul Arrival-1230, Departure-0800; Kabul-Kandahar-Karachi Arrival-0930, Departure-0830; Kabul-Kandahar-Tehran-Damascus-Beirut Arrival-1030, Departure-1030. P I A: Peshawar-Kabul Arrival-1050, Departure-1130.

Telephones

Table with 2 columns: Name and Number. Includes Fire Brigade (2012), Police (20507), De Afghanistan Bank (20045), Radio Afghanistan (24585), Pashtany Tejaraty Bank (22092), Airport (22316), Ariana Sales Office (24731-24732), Bakhtar News Agency (20413), New Clinic (24272).

Talks On French Troops Status In W.Germany Offered

PARIS, June 4, (DPA).—France's 14 NATO partners Wednesday offered to negotiate with the French government on the future task and status of French troops in West Germany after they leave the alliances integrated command by July 1. Meeting in the permanent NATO Council here, they decided to form a five-man negotiating team, consisting of West German, British, United States and Italian representatives plus a delegate from one of the Benelux countries—Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg. The talks are expected to be held in Paris, allowing for continuous with NATO Secretary General Manlio Brosio and the alliance's European forces Commander-in-Chief, Lyman Lemnitzer. The NATO Council however reserves final decisions in the negotiations, according to a statement issued after Wednesday meeting. Bonn wants to keep the about 70,000 French troops and two air squadrons in Southern West Germany if they are given a clearly defined role in European defence. While "this issue is to be settled in multilateral negotiations within the alliance, there are giving to be bilateral negotiations between Bonn and Paris for a new stationing agreement under which West Germany would assume a certain amount of supervision over the troops.

View Of U.S. No Classes, Society Conjugal, Women Anchors In Affluence

We have now been traveling in this beautiful and fascinating land of sharp contrasts and paradoxes for something more than 10 weeks and we are now, so to speak, a frog's leap away from the Pacific Ocean. During this time, we have traveled through lush grasslands, vast forests, sun-scorched deserts, limitless fields of wheat, cotton and corn, snow and pine-covered mountains, green valley and barren hills. We have seen great light-saturated cities and isolated hamlets set like tiny islands in a vast ocean of scrub-covered wilderness. We have also seen king-sized mansions and clerk-sized frame houses. We have been in scores of colleges, schools and hospitals, also in prison and in court (where a dignified judge welcomed us to watch court-proceedings). We have lived on luscious T-bone steaks and the not-so-luscious hamburger (whoever invented it must have had the mouth of a hippopotamus). A 'SMALL' Governor of a State had the grace to say "Hello" to us and a 'BIG' nobody was unable to spare 5 minutes for an interview. A small American child has pressed upon us his priceless possession (a

much battered plastic model of the submarine "Nautilus") saying rather hoarsely and with his head bent on one side: "Gee, ya got ta take it" (we are carrying it about with us as a charm). We have been the guests of millionaires and also a family that earned only \$200 a month with 8 children to feed. We have exchanged views with professors, priests, politicians, newspapermen, farmers, officials, bell-boys and taxi-drivers. In short, we have seen and we are seeing a country and a people consisting of as many diverse elements as can be found in a hundred different countries of the world. Rocks, rivers and trees abound in all parts of the globe, but the most intriguing part of our experience here concerns the awesome process of churning, mixing and blending together of large masses of humanity possessing different cultural and social backgrounds, speaking different languages and following different faiths, and yet, here in this young and "inexperienced" society one finds a oneness and social harmony the like of which many ancient peoples have failed to achieve even though they have lived together in one home and, so to say, under one roof, for maybe 10,000 years. There is no class-distinction in the United States because manual work is not a stigma here. Distinction, if any, in this country depends upon wealth, but there are no social bars dividing the people. To be more explicit, a person of humble means may not, for example, live in Beverly Hills area of Hollywood or on Connecticut Avenue in Washington, but the moment he finds the means to do so he may, and he can, build a mansion next to Blair House, or start hobnobbing with Mr. Meyers of MGM Studios. Some people, when they come to the United States, are confounded or dumbfounded by the 'materialistic' approach adopted by the Americans towards life. I do not blame them because their own bogus spiritualism has so clouded their vision that they cannot understand the driving force of material gain which makes the American 'go'. If in doing so, he loses sections, such as the Mormons of Utah, but still functional elsewhere. This is not a sermon, but a statement of facts which have a direct bearing upon class distinction in the United States. During my visit to the different parts of the country, I have tried to make a special study of the coloured American and the American Indian because of their poverty and relative

backwardness. Here, too, I have found too much spiritualism (at least up to the present) and very little materialism. This means that here we have an example of a very good and sound physical and mental machine without, unfortunately, the battery which gives the spark to make it roar into action. The American Negro sings devotional songs but has little else and the American Indian is still devoted to his shaman and kiya; the white American, on the other hand, has money and initiative but he is uninhibited. The difference is quite clear; one machine lies dust-covered and cold while the other machine has no brakes. Class-politics in this country is also based upon the amount of money one earns and, therefore, the degree of affluence which he enjoys. According to a survey carried out some months ago, the most affluent and most educated members of the electorate in the United States (constituting 22% of the population) earn more than \$10,000 a year. These are said to be more liberal in their views on political issues and civil rights etc. The second group, made up of 34% of the population, make \$5000 a year or less. These, surprising to say, are conservative in their views. This is quite a change in the American social-pattern because prior to this the traditional image of a class cleavages in American politics showed the rich to be conservative and the unaffluent as liberal in their outlook. It has been predicted that this change in American society will, by and by, affect the social, economic and political future of the country. One of the most brilliant speakers I have ever met, Dr. Digby Baltzell, Associate Professor of Sociology at Pennsylvania University, described American society as 'conjugal' and gave credit to Islam for developing it from what is called a 'consanguine' social pattern or a society based upon blood-ties (our tribal system). Since the consanguine family has many inherent weaknesses (as he said), therefore the strength of the American society lies in the strength of its conjugal family. This, I believe, is quite true and explains, in a large measure, why the American has solved his basic problem of fusing together heterogeneous masses within a short period of three centuries and we have failed to do it in 5,000 years. There are, nevertheless, many things that can be said in favour of the consanguine social-structure, but to be fair and realistic, one must confess that its evils outweigh its virtues.

This article would be incomplete if I did not say anything about the role of women in moulding American society. Many writers, in joke or seriously, have described 'The United States as "a women's world"'. This, I believe, is not true. The American woman since the pioneering days has done her job well. I am also sure that but for the present-day American mothers, who are trying to curb unwholesome tendencies, the American youth would find himself in serious trouble. Unfortunately, however, the psychologists, the sexologists and other 'ologists' are pushing them into the background. My humble advice to these mothers is to become entomologists and have done with them all. The American mother is one of the most hard-working and hard-worked humans on earth, but if she uses a pinch of Metreol to preserve her figure or insists, once in a while, to have her own way at home, I think she has every right to do it. It is she who serves as the anchor of an otherwise over-pampered family and it is she who has led the American society to its present state of affluence. The American, if he knows, owes much to her.

Rusk Sees Finnish Leaders, Students Protest U.S. Policy

HELSINKI, Finland, June 4, (AP).—U.S. Foreign Secretary Dean Rusk met Finnish President Urho Kekkonen and top members of the new socialist-dominated government Wednesday. Before seeing Kekkonen, Rusk, who arrived here Tuesday night, met Foreign Minister Ahte Karalainen and social democrat Prime Minister Paasio in their offices. Finland stays strictly neutral between East and West and in a luncheon address later Wednesday Karalainen indicated this is the key to Finland's existence as a small power neighbouring on the Soviet Union. Karalainen did not mention the question of Vietnam—a touchy one in Finland. Meanwhile, about 30 demonstrators continued a hunger strike begun at the time of Rusk's arrival, as a protest against the U.S. presence in S. Vietnam. The young demonstrators spent the night in Helsinki's central park despite a shivering cold but said they would stay there without eating until Rusk's departure for Oslo, Thursday morning.

Computers And Satellites May Measure World's Water

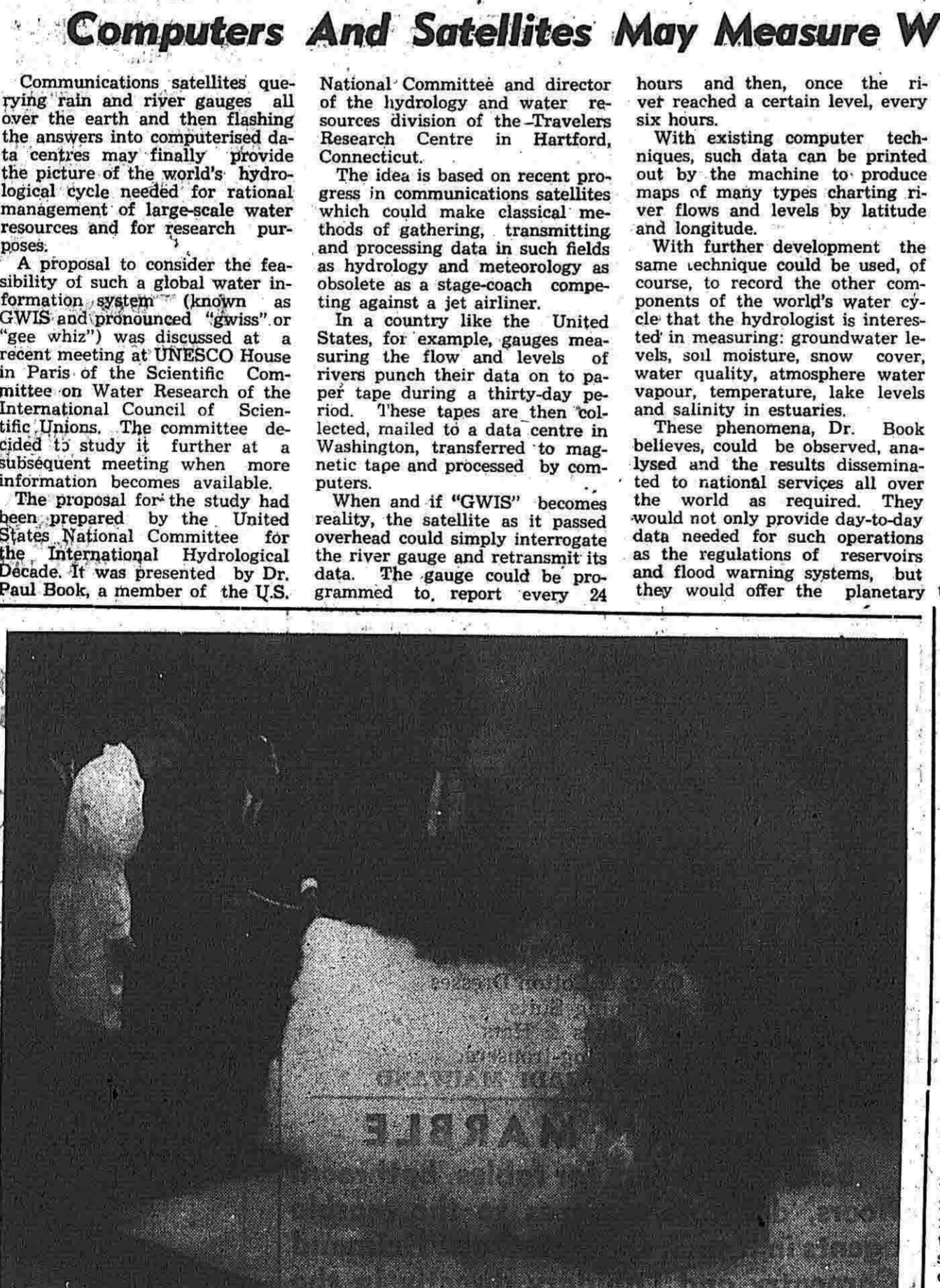
National Committee and director of the hydrology and water resources division of the Travelers Research Centre in Hartford, Connecticut. The idea is based on recent progress in communications satellites which could make classical methods of gathering, transmitting and processing data in such fields as hydrology and meteorology as obsolete as a stage-coach competing against a jet airliner. In a country like the United States, for example, gauges measuring the flow and levels of rivers punch their data on to paper tape during a thirty-day period. These tapes are then collected, mailed to a data centre in Washington, transferred to magnetic tape and processed by computers. When and if "GWIS" becomes reality, the satellite as it passed overhead could simply interrogate the river gauge and retransmit its data. The gauge could be programmed to report every 24

Esparrros Bachelors Find No Mates At Fair

ESPARROS, FRENCH PYRENEES, June 4, (Reuters).—At least 11 of the 28 bachelors of Esparrros, anxious for marriage, returned to work yesterday with nothing to show for a hectic weekend in which 10,000 unmarried women invaded their mountain hamlet. There were rumours that at least one of the bachelors had found a suitable mate but it could not be confirmed. About 20,000 visitors arrived in Esparrros after the locals had advertised a "marriage fair". The last single girl had been married off four years ago. During the weekend prospective marriage partners advertised themselves by wearing cockades—red for men, white for women, while some 300 men abided by the rules, only about 80 women were bold enough to parade their hopes openly. Local officials are not disheartened by the lack of results. They have promised to hold a similar event next year.

Provincial Press

Daily Parwan in an editorial suggests that if the scholars and enlightened youth join hands voluntarily the problem of illiteracy will soon be solved in the country. The paper notes that government efforts to spread education among people on an equal basis by establishing schools and adult education courses can only meet hundred per cent success when the enlightened people give a helping hand towards this end. The paper suggests that the educated should volunteer to teach, particularly in adult education courses. This will not only solve the problem of shortage of teachers but will speed up the development of education without bringing pressure on the government's budget, asserts the paper. The paper specially expects from the enlightened youths in the provinces, where the illiteracy rate is higher, to render their services for the cause of spreading and developing education among their people. In the same issue of Daily Parwan an article by Eshan Zada gives a brief sketch of the geography of Parwan Province, its climate and its products. The writer particularly mentions handicrafts and industries in which the people of Parwan are engaged. The writer points out knife making, weaving cobbling, and leather fashioning. He feels that if a little attention is paid to these industries they can be developed since the people already have the talent and experience. Another editorial in Daily Parwan discusses the importance of planning and set programmes for projects to be carried out. The paper feels that any failure in carrying out a project is the result of lack of a set aim and planning. The paper suggests that in order to be successful in our work we should deliberate on things first and then carry on our work according to pre-planned programme. In the same issue of the paper a letter to the editor complained about the management of Cinema in Charikar, capital city of Parwan province. The writer says that it has often happened that an announcement is made of a new film but contrary to the expectation of the spectators the same old movie is screened. The writer urges the authorities concerned that this practice should be stopped so that people are not deceived and their money and time are not wasted. In Daily Dewa, published in Jozjan an article appears about the importance of cotton in the Afghanistan's economy. The writer, Nabizada, notes that cotton is not only used locally but much of it is also exported and brings the country a good amount of foreign exchange. The writer suggests that the government should see that more textile mills are imported so that we make better use of cotton which is produced in the country in abundance. The writer also urges the cotton producers to grow more cotton so that our national economy is further strengthened. Daily Bedar, published in Balkh, carries a news item about the opening of a new drugstore in Mazari Sharif, the capital city of the province. The opening of the drugstore, which is the tenth one in Mazari Sharif was attended by the Deputy Governor of Balkh and some health officials. It is called the Hamayun Drugstore. Speeches were exchanged about the role of modern drugstores and hope expressed for further development of health facilities in the city. Daily Bedar in its recent editorial criticises some governmental and non-governmental organisations for not improving their work when their errors are pointed out. The paper says if the suggestions and criticisms reach the departments through the newspapers and no reaction is shown this shows that newspapers are ineffective. The paper urges that any single suggestion or criticism should be answered so that the newspapers, as a mass media, gain the confidence of the people. Daily Faryab in its recent editorial condemns hoarding and urges that this practice should be stopped. The paper says hoarding is cruel. In Islamic Law hoarding is strictly forbidden and those engaged in this devilish practice should be liable to be punished. In another issue of the daily Faryab a letter to the editor complains about the lack of electricity in Andkhoh, for the last three months, the failure to check prices in the bazaar and bad sanitation in the public run by the municipal corporation. In daily Bedar a letter to the editor complains that the Municipal Corporation in Balkh province very often does not care for the people's suggestions and does not answer their requests. The writer recalls that some time ago he suggested that steps should be taken for the improvement of the public baths in Balkh but so far no measure has been taken and that means that the corporation either does not read the paper or else does not care what the people suggest. The writer Abdul Hafez urges the municipality not to remain quiet when there is a suggestion made, by people which is aimed at public-interests. In another issue of daily Bedar a write up in Fakhru by Ludin says that government officials should not misuse their authority. The writer points out that when a government official, and specially a high-ranking one, has a personal dispute with someone he should not try to influence the case by force but instead should go through the lawful channels.



Sultan Mahmud Ghazi, President of the Afghan Air Authority, is seen here extinguishing a petrol fire with a PD 10 Dry Powder Extinguisher when he visited the Pyrene Co. Ltd. in Middlesex, south east England, recently.

Baghlan Address

Contd. from page 1
be admitted that Afghanistan has been living under unfavourable conditions part of which is due to the geographical situation of the country and lack of material and technical means.

The second handicap has not allowed us to overcome the first one, he added.

He said, "today is the age of science and technology and countries located near and far way, are ready to help us. Therefore there are great hopes that we will be able to overcome the unfavourable conditions."

"We can overcome inherited unfavourable conditions by determination, education, and good will. What we need is unity among all groups of our people," said Maiwandwal.

"No matter from what group of the country we are, or where we come from, we must rally together and should understand we all live in the same house—in one country. This kind of living leads us towards unity and harmony. Under such unity, undoubtedly, the government which has been formed by the people and has come into existence through their support, deserves sympathy and backing.

There are different ways, he said, in which the people can cooperate with the government.

"Officials by refraining from corruption and bribery can create a healthy order in the country. Influential people can help the public towards further harmony. Our young people, by acquiring knowledge and education and ethical principles can cooperate in bringing about a healthy society," he added.

Maiwandwal said, "opposition to the government is permissible through law, parliament, newspapers and the press. But those who turn opposition into hostility and animosity are not following the right path and we should be alert against such groups."

When the Prime Minister conveyed to the group the good wishes of His Majesty the King, writes the Bakhtar reporter, who accompanied Maiwandwal, the crowd filled the air with cheers of long live the King.

Maiwandwal on Friday also inspected the construction of government buildings in Baghlan.

On Thursday afternoon, he visited the Ghorl power plant, Ajmir canal and factory.

The Ghorl power plant produces 9,000 kilowatts of electricity, the major part of which is used by Ghorl cement factory.

The Ajmer dam is more than two kilometres long and in addition to irrigating more than 6,000 acres of land, produces electricity.

Thursday morning, the Prime Minister visited the historical sites of Surkh Kotel, Puli Khumri-Sheberghan highway construction work, and Ghorl Cement and Puli Khumri Textile factories.

He also laid the cornerstone of a secondary school which is to be built from material left from the construction of Puli Khumri-Sheberghan highway.

During the ceremony Maiwandwal said he hoped Baghlan province would, in addition to laying economic and agricultural infrastructure, would build up social infrastructure through better education.

He said just as we hope one day a school building will be erected at this spot, we also hope those who are going to study in it will be able to serve their people in a satisfactory manner.

The Prime Minister praised the services of Soviet experts in constructing the road and also in preparing the maps for the school.

He specially thanked the chief engineer Kamoufski. He said in as much as the highway was a symbol of friendship between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, the school too will serve as a happy memory of amity between the two peoples in the future.

Maiwandwal thanked the Afghans who are financing the school building by savings they are making in the highway budget.

He expressed his satisfaction for the efforts of the Public Works Minister in pushing ahead the work of Puli Khumri-Sheberghan highway.

The Ghorl cement factory produces 400 tons daily. All of it is used inside the country.

The Puli Khumri Textile Factory produces between 75,000 to 80,000 metres of plain cloth and 12,000 kilogrammes of thread each day.

The Prime Minister also visited the plant which produces material for the highway between Puli Khumri and Sheberghan. The highway will be 410 kilometres long. So far 40 kilometres of it are under construction and 10 kilometres are ready for asphalt-ing.

Essay in Braille

Wins Over Thousands

LONDON, June 4, (Reuters)—A blind boy writing in Braille has won an essay contest open to pupils at 12,000 schools. Kevin Francis Carey, 14, won 25 sterling for the best essay in a competition marking the 70th anniversary of parliamentary government in England.



Picture shows party held in the Italian Embassy in Kabul marking the national day of Italy Thursday. (story on page 1)

Buddhists Threaten To Boycott September 11 Elections; 3 More Nuns Meet Fiery Deaths

HUE, South Vietnam, June 4, (Reuters)—South Vietnam's militant Buddhists Friday threatened to boycott National Assembly elections in September, pushing the country deeper into a political morass.

The fiery Buddhist monk Thich Tri Quang declared he could not agree to elections organised by the ruling military junta.

He made his threat as a leading Buddhist moderate, Thich Tam Vhuu, resigned as chairman of the Buddhist Institute of Secular affairs. He said he had failed to solve the country's political problems.

Meanwhile South Vietnam asked the United Nations Thursday to provide observers for its election of a constitution-drafting assembly and U.S. President Johnson quickly joined fully in the proposal.

Ambassador Nguyen Duy Lien, Saigon's permanent observer at the UN made the request to Secretary-General U Thant.

Ambassador Arthur Goldberg, U.S. representative in the UN, emerged shortly afterward from a long conference with Johnson in Washington and told newsmen he was authorised to make an announcement on behalf of the chief executive.

"The President welcomes very much the action taken by the South Vietnamese government in inviting the United Nations to send observers in connection with the elections that are being planned," Goldberg said.

He added that "the United States government supports this wholeheartedly and in full measure." Describing the suggestion as constructive, Goldberg said it is "an earnest" desire by the government of South Vietnam to have fair, honest and representative elections.

UN Secretary-General U Thant, however, thinks he cannot send election observers to South Vietnam of his own authority, a spokesman made known Friday.

Doubt was expressed in other quarters that either the Security Council or the General Assembly would authorise him to do so, and the prospect is that South Vietnam would fail to get the observers it requested Thursday for its Sept. 11, constituent Assembly election.

On Thursday, about 1,200 South Vietnamese army troops held positions in the Hue and tanks rumbled through the streets in a show of force against the Buddhist-led struggle movement.

The troops moved in earlier in the day without meeting any resistance.

Some questions were raised as to whether they would fight against the struggle forces if trouble developed. But rapid moves appeared to be underway to bring this northern city under Saigon government control.

A group of S. Vietnamese army officers conferred, declared the anti-government struggle forces are communist-infiltrated and said they would impose government control on the rebel stronghold.

Meanwhile three more Buddhist nuns set themselves on fire Friday and Saturday bringing the number of Buddhists who have died by self immolation to eight.

In Prague, a Viet Cong delegate to the Czechoslovak Party congress Thursday claimed that about 25,000 American troops and more than 70,000 South Vietnamese were "put out of action" by the Viet Cong during the first three months of the current year.

He added that "the United States government supports this wholeheartedly and in full measure." Describing the suggestion as constructive, Goldberg said it is "an earnest" desire by the government of South Vietnam to have fair, honest and representative elections.

UN Secretary-General U Thant, however, thinks he cannot send election observers to South Vietnam of his own authority, a spokesman made known Friday.

Doubt was expressed in other quarters that either the Security Council or the General Assembly would authorise him to do so, and the prospect is that South Vietnam would fail to get the observers it requested Thursday for its Sept. 11, constituent Assembly election.

On Thursday, about 1,200 South Vietnamese army troops held positions in the Hue and tanks rumbled through the streets in a show of force against the Buddhist-led struggle movement.

The troops moved in earlier in the day without meeting any resistance.

Some questions were raised as to whether they would fight against the struggle forces if trouble developed. But rapid moves appeared to be underway to bring this northern city under Saigon government control.

U.S. representative in the UN, emerged shortly afterward from a long conference with Johnson in Washington and told newsmen he was authorised to make an announcement on behalf of the chief executive.

"The President welcomes very much the action taken by the South Vietnamese government in inviting the United Nations to send observers in connection with the elections that are being planned," Goldberg said.

He added that "the United States government supports this wholeheartedly and in full measure." Describing the suggestion as constructive, Goldberg said it is "an earnest" desire by the government of South Vietnam to have fair, honest and representative elections.

UN Secretary-General U Thant, however, thinks he cannot send election observers to South Vietnam of his own authority, a spokesman made known Friday.

Doubt was expressed in other quarters that either the Security Council or the General Assembly would authorise him to do so, and the prospect is that South Vietnam would fail to get the observers it requested Thursday for its Sept. 11, constituent Assembly election.

On Thursday, about 1,200 South Vietnamese army troops held positions in the Hue and tanks rumbled through the streets in a show of force against the Buddhist-led struggle movement.

The troops moved in earlier in the day without meeting any resistance.

Some questions were raised as to whether they would fight against the struggle forces if trouble developed. But rapid moves appeared to be underway to bring this northern city under Saigon government control.

A group of S. Vietnamese army officers conferred, declared the anti-government struggle forces are communist-infiltrated and said they would impose government control on the rebel stronghold.

Meanwhile three more Buddhist nuns set themselves on fire Friday and Saturday bringing the number of Buddhists who have died by self immolation to eight.

In Prague, a Viet Cong delegate to the Czechoslovak Party congress Thursday claimed that about 25,000 American troops and more than 70,000 South Vietnamese were "put out of action" by the Viet Cong during the first three months of the current year.

He added that "the United States government supports this wholeheartedly and in full measure." Describing the suggestion as constructive, Goldberg said it is "an earnest" desire by the government of South Vietnam to have fair, honest and representative elections.

UN Secretary-General U Thant, however, thinks he cannot send election observers to South Vietnam of his own authority, a spokesman made known Friday.

Doubt was expressed in other quarters that either the Security Council or the General Assembly would authorise him to do so, and the prospect is that South Vietnam would fail to get the observers it requested Thursday for its Sept. 11, constituent Assembly election.

On Thursday, about 1,200 South Vietnamese army troops held positions in the Hue and tanks rumbled through the streets in a show of force against the Buddhist-led struggle movement.

The troops moved in earlier in the day without meeting any resistance.

Some questions were raised as to whether they would fight against the struggle forces if trouble developed. But rapid moves appeared to be underway to bring this northern city under Saigon government control.

A group of S. Vietnamese army officers conferred, declared the anti-government struggle forces are communist-infiltrated and said they would impose government control on the rebel stronghold.

Meanwhile three more Buddhist nuns set themselves on fire Friday and Saturday bringing the number of Buddhists who have died by self immolation to eight.

In Prague, a Viet Cong delegate to the Czechoslovak Party congress Thursday claimed that about 25,000 American troops and more than 70,000 South Vietnamese were "put out of action" by the Viet Cong during the first three months of the current year.

No-Strike Pact

Contd. from page 1 such, but has raised the question with the Chinese at the May 25 Ambassadorial meeting in Warsaw.

On May 17, Secretary of State Dean Rusk replied to a claim by Chou that the United States had rejected the Chinese proposal for a no-first strike agreement.

"We did not accept the Chinese communist proposal because we believe that these disarmament measures should be carried out under strict and effective international control, so that all parties can be assured of honouring their obligations," Rusk said.

State Department officials said this was still the position, but Senator Albert Gore, Democrat-Tennessee, told newsmen Thursday that he had informed a privately convened conference in Geneva last weekend that the United States would "be willing to enter into a no-first use of nuclear weapons treaty if China would adhere to the existing nuclear test ban treaty."

Gore, chairman of Foreign Relations Committee, attended the Atlantic Institute meeting as a private citizen.

Because of the delicacy of the situation, State Department officials were not expected to dispute anything the Senator wished to say. Privately, it was learned the United States had made no firm offer, but had raised the question at Warsaw.

Press Officer Robert J. McCloskey refused to deal directly with published reports that the United States had made a new direct approach to China.

"We have, of course, noted Chinese communist statements concerning their future nuclear tests and purporting to express interest in an agreement concerning the use of nuclear weapons," McCloskey said.

"We would naturally be interested in any clarification." "We are, of course, always interested in whether there is any indication that the Chinese might be seriously interested in workable arrangements. So far we have seen no such indication."

TOKYO, June 4, (Reuters)—Over 30 people were arrested and another 118 injured in four days of demonstrations at Yokosuka port against the visit of America's nuclear submarine Snook.

"It is equally important that we preserve these regions for peaceful, scientific activities. I welcome the constructive approach of the Soviet statement of May 31 on a treaty I have proposed to cover these matters and hope that progress can be made rapidly."

Tass commentator Alexander Romanov said the American probe had touched down about 1,000 kilometres from where the Soviet Union landed its Luna 9 probe in February.

Soviet space experiments had admittedly helped the United States quickly overcome difficulties in their programme, he noted.

But he praised United States space achievements, describing the photographing mission of the U.S. Rangers as "the most successful part of the American moon programme, and Soviet scientists think very highly of it," he concluded.

He exchanged views with the people of Paltu about the resumption of work on the dam.

Ahmadullah also inspected the construction, work of Sardeh Dam near the centre of Ghazni.

KABUL, June 4, (Bakhtar)—The Pakhtu Academy announced Thursday that 50 afghanis bonus salary will from now on be given to all government officials who receive graduation certificates from Pakhtu language courses.

The decision was made after a proposal by the Academy was approved by higher authorities including the Prime Ministry.

Previously, those who received certificates for finishing Pakhtu language courses, received as a bonus 10 per cent of the salary they were paid 15 years ago.

KABUL, June 4, (Bakhtar)—Peerzadeh Fraidoon, an Iranian journalist, arrived here Thursday to take part in conducting a seminar organised jointly by Information and Culture Ministry and Thomson Foundation of Britain.

Turkish Cypriots Confined To Own Sector After Explosion Ankara Strongly Protests Blockade

NICOSIA, CYPRUS, June 4, (AP)—The Turkish Cypriot enclave of Nicosia was completely cut off from the rest of the island Thursday following a decision by the Cyprus Government to confine Turkish Cypriots to their own sector in order to prevent further bomb explosions in the Greek part of the city, which have been officially attributed to Turks.

Greek Cypriot police manning visit as an official guest of President Makarios. He had a four-hour meeting with the Archbishop and Foreign Minister Spyros Kyprianou Thursday.

He is expected to confer with representatives of the Turkish Cypriot community before returning to London Saturday.

Makarios wants Britain to stop "sitting on the fence" and come out in full support of majority rule on the island with safeguards for the minority Turkish Cypriots.

A high level source said that Makarios had stressed in his talks with Bottomley that he was not satisfied with Britain's stand on the issues confronting the troubled island.

Makarios demanded that Britain play a more active and constructive role in efforts to find a constitution acceptable to Greek and Turkish factions alike.

Majority rule is violently opposed by the Turkish Cypriots.

At the end of the meeting, Bottomley said the talks had been "cordial and carried out in a spirit of friendship and cooperation."

Makarios said the exchange had been "very useful."

In Ankara the Turkish Government Friday strongly protested to the United Nations and other interested Governments the blockade of the Turkish community in the Cyprus capital of Nicosia.

In a statement, the Turkish Foreign Minister said that Makarios' action on the eve of bilateral talks between Athens and Ankara exposes his attitude toward any attempts to solve the conflict.

It has always been Ankara's view that the Greek Government and Makarios should be the contact for any possible settlement of the Cyprus issue.

The note of protest also was handed to the Cyprus Government, Athens and Britain, it was announced.

Turkish Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Caglayan on the eve of his departure for Brussels, where he will also attend a NATO Ministerial council session besides conferring with his Greek counterpart, Ploannis Toumbas, told newsmen he hoped the talks will be helpful in finding a final solution to the Cyprus issue.

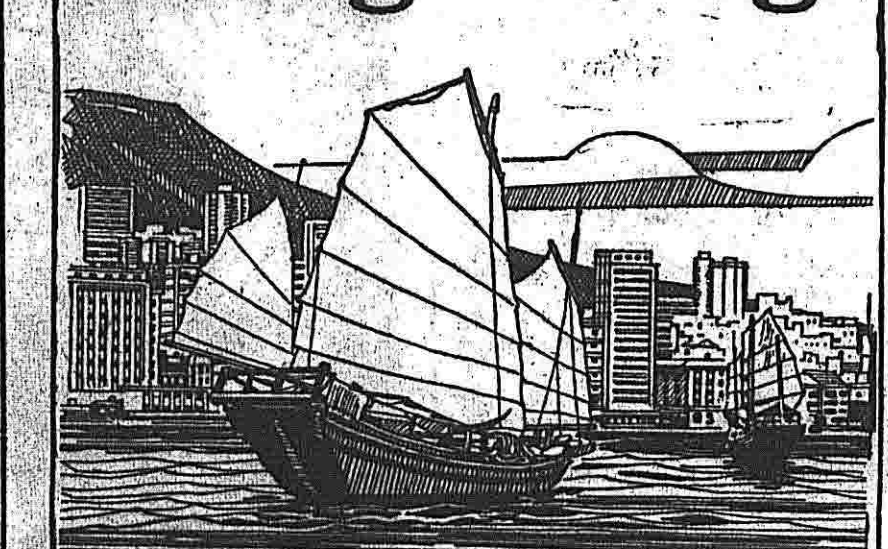
It is to be held in honour of visiting Commonwealth Relations Minister Arthur Bottomley, whose official party has unrestricted freedom of movement to visit the Residences located in the Turkish sector.

Invited members of the British community, however, will have to cancel their plans unless the government gives them permission to enter the sector.

Bottomley and his wife arrived Wednesday night for a four day

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



4 weekly direct flights from New Delhi Superb service bilingual cabin attendants cuisine by Maxim's of Paris, and, most important, you fly with Pan Am's Priceless Extra of Experience. For reservations, call your Pan Am Travel Agent or Pan Am, Kabul Hotel, Tel. 24731.

You're better off with Pan Am—world's most experienced airline

FOR SHEER DELIGHT
Illustration of a woman's face and a small boat.

NEW ARRIVALS
HAMIDI STORES, at your service
Girls Coats & Cotton Dresses
Swimming Suits
Men's Shirts & Hats
Ladies Stocking-trousers
HAMIDI STORES - JADI MAIWAND
AFGHAN MARBLE
Send your orders for tables, bathroom floors, decorative pieces to the marble agents in Kabul. Or contact the Helmand Carpentry and Lapidary directly in the Helmand Valley Authority, Lashkargah. Afghan marble adds to the charm of your home.