

9-12-1964

## Kabul Times (September 12, 1964, vol. 3, no. 158)

Bakhtar News Agency

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

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

Please take our feedback survey at: [https://unomaha.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV\\_8cchtFmpDyGfBLE](https://unomaha.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_8cchtFmpDyGfBLE)

---

### Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (September 12, 1964, vol. 3, no. 158)" (1964). *Kabul Times*. 714.  
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/714>

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](mailto:unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu).



## THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures  
Max. +29°C. Minimum +11°C.  
Sun sets today at 6.16p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5.43 p.m.  
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy  
—Forecast by Air Authority

# KABUL TIMES

## NEWS STALLS

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

PRICE Af. 2

VOL. III, NO. 158

KABUL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1964, (SONBULA: 21, 1343, S. H.)

## Loya Jirga Ratifies Articles 10-26 With 3 Amendments

KABUL, September, 12.—

THE Loya Jirga Thursday voted three amendments in the draft of the new constitution—two in article 24 and one in article 26.

Article 24 which in the draft version had five clauses will have six clauses as amended by the Loya Jirga. The sixth clause reads: Members of the Royal Family shall retain their title as members of the Royal Family for life.

The Jirga also amended clause five of the same article in the following manner:

Members of the Royal Family shall not join political parties and cannot become:

1. Prime Minister and Ministers.
2. Members of the Parliament.
3. Members of the Supreme Court.

The amendment in this clause was that members of the Royal Family cannot join the political parties which are allowed to function under the new constitution.

The third amendment was made in the final clause of article 26. The clause as amended, will read: No Afghan can be sentenced to banishment from one part of Afghanistan to another or from Afghanistan to abroad.

The Jirga Thursday altogether ratified articles 10-24 which were related to the remaining of the Chapter on King and two articles of the Chapter on the basic rights and duties of the people.

## Communique On Rhodesia Described Disappointing

LONDON, Sept. 12. (DPA).—The banned (Southern Rhodesian) Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU) Friday described as "disappointing" the joint communique on the just concluded British-Southern Rhodesian talks.

A ZAPU statement issued here said the communique following the talks between Southern Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith and British Prime Minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home should have covered the methods of testing public opinion on the independence issue.

Nathan Shamuyarira, Financial Secretary, said at a press conference there should be a referendum of all adults on the basis of one man one vote before Christmas.

He called for a lifting of the ban on African political parties and rural meetings, and removal of press restrictions.

"Our members will oppose any backdoor method of testing African opinion, and we will prepare for guerrilla warfare if necessary. But we will co-operate in a genuine referendum."

Talking to a few paid chiefs cannot be taken as the opinion of the 4,000,000 voteless Africans.

These chiefs to all intents and purposes are civil servants.

They cannot disagree with the government or they may have their allowances cut, or they may even be deposed."

He added "We have a fear that Smith will still proceed with a unilateral declaration of independence, and that the British government will not stop him."

## Prime Minister Honours Loya Jirga Members

KABUL, Sept. 12.—Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister gave a luncheon in honour of the members of the Loya Jirga at Tuppa Paghman garden yesterday afternoon.

Others present at the function included His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi and Cabinet Ministers.

The guests were entertained by artists from Radio Afghanistan. At the end of the function, His Royal Highness expressed pleasure at meeting the representatives of the nation and wished them success in their task of scrutinizing and finalising the new Constitution in accordance with His Majesty the King's desire for progress.

A number of deputies in reply expressed their gratitude for His Majesty's benevolent gesture of granting full rights to the people and promoting the formulation of the new Constitution on democratic lines.

They also expressed their satisfaction on Dr. Mohammad Yousuf's selection as Prime Minister and the efforts made by the new government to realise the sacred ideals advocated by His Majesty the King.

## Mikoyan Honours Indian President In Moscow Dinner

MOSCOW, Sept. 12. (Reuter).—Anastas Mikoyan, the Soviet President, told President Radhakrishnan of India at a dinner held in his honour here last night, that the Soviet Union was fully determined to develop the friendship that existed between India and the Soviet Union, according to the official Soviet news agency Tass.

In a speech addressed to the Indian President, Mikoyan was quoted by Tass as saying:

"The achievements of your country in the years of the existence of independent India are considerable. We understand that you have difficulties, and hope that the industrious and talented Indian people will be able to surmount the obstacles on the road of development and strengthening of their state, on the road of progress."

"I note with satisfaction that the relations between the USSR and India are continually growing stronger and wider, while our states co-operate in solving many important international problems. Mutually beneficial trade increases from year to year."

Economic co-operation, scientific and cultural links keep expanding."

Mikoyan added: "speaking about the successful co-operation between our countries one cannot but remember the lustrous name of India's great son and our great friend, Jawaharlal Nehru."

"It is well known that it was due to the tremendous efforts of



His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi and Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf with a group of Loya Jirga members in Paghman during a luncheon which the Prime Minister gave in honour of the deputies.

## Royal Audience

KABUL, Sept. 12.—An announcement from the Department of Royal Protocol says that His Majesty the King granted audience to the following during the week ending September 10th.

Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Afghan National Assembly, General Khan Mohammad, Minister of National Defence, Mr. Sayyed Kassim Rishtya, Minister of Finance and Acting Minister of Press and Information, Mr. Dilawar Governor of Ghour Province, Mr. Mohammad Ibrahim Khandahary, Chief of the Central Government Press and Col. Abdulla Rokay, Military Attache at the Afghan Embassy in Moscow.

## 2-Day UN Seminar Ends In Estalif

KABUL, Sept. 12.—A two-day seminar by the United Nations Technical Assistance Board in Afghanistan held in Estalif was ended yesterday. The seminar aimed to explain to Afghan officials methods of UN technical aid and their application.

The meeting was attended by representatives of various ministries and various branches of UN assistance board and journalists.

Mr. Sixten Heppling, Resident Representative of UNTAB in Afghanistan, told Bakhtar correspondents the aim of the conference, which was to familiarise Afghan officials with the purpose and limitation of UN technical assistance, was achieved in good manner.

He said that granting financial resources were available; similar seminars will be held once in every six months or at least every year.

Khrushchov and Nehru that the enduring foundations of friendship between India and the USSR were laid, the wonderful results of which, benefiting the peoples of both our countries, all of us now feel," he said.

## Arabs To Use All Resources To Fight Imperialism, Zionism, Says Summit Communique

ALEXANDRIA, September, 12, (Reuter).—

ARAB Kings and heads of state last night announced their decision to carry out immediately a project to divert the waters of the Jordan River.

Their official communique, after a week-long summit meeting here, also said they decided to resist "British imperialism in the Arab South" and offered aid to "liberation movements in the occupied Arab South (the South Arabian Federation) and Oman."

The communique said they would mobilise all their potentialities to counteract imperialism and Zionism.

The communique said: "the conference stressed the necessity to evacuate the imperialist bases which threaten the safety and security of the Arab region, especially in Cyprus and Aden."

The Arab leaders decided to start projects for exploiting the Jordan River waters, the communique stated.

They had also decided to recognise the Palestine Liberation Organisation and made the necessary allocations for the creation of an Arab Palestine Army.

They decided to combat British imperialism in the whole of the Arabian Peninsula as well as the occupied Yemeni South (the South Arabian Federation), the communique said.

The communique said the conference supported the resolutions of the recent African summit conference in Cairo.

It continued: "the neo-colonialists are using Israel as an instrument in the developing countries to obstruct these countries from progress, strength and unity and aim at their illegitimate exploitation. "Arab-African co-operation forms the basis of Arab policy."

The conference supports the struggle of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Southern Rhodesia

and South Africa and denounces the foreign attempts to interfere in the Congo."

The communique deplored the imperialists' use of force in settling international disputes in opposition to the international trend towards peaceful co-existence and easing of world tension.

It appealed to the great powers to respect people's will for freedom based on self-determination and justice.

The Arab leaders affirmed that aggression of any Arab state will be regarded as aggression against all of them.

The leaders also discussed the consolidation of joint action in the political and military defence spheres, the communique said.

They stressed the need to redouble efforts to ensure Arab economic independence, and agreed to support all atomic research for peaceful purposes.

An Arab Council for Atomic Research would be set up within the framework of the Arab League.

The conference also decided to create an Arab Court of Justice.

The leaders decided to meet annually every September. Next year's meeting will be held in Morocco at the invitation of King Hassan II.

The conference also decided to hold a meeting of Arab Prime Ministers or their representatives every four or six months. These leaders would form an executive authority to decide on urgent problems and could ask for an extraordinary summit session in urgent cases.



## KABUL TIMES

Published By:  
BAKHAR NEWS  
AGENCY  
Editor-in-Chief  
Sabahuddin Kuskakki  
Editor  
S Khalil  
Address:  
Kabul, Afghanistan  
Telegraphic Address:  
"Times, Kabul"  
Telephones:  
21494 [Extns. 03  
22851, 14, 5 and 6.  
Subscription Rates:  
AFGHANISTAN  
Yearly Af. 250  
Half yearly Af. 150  
Quarterly Af. 80  
FOREIGN  
Yearly \$ 30  
Half Yearly \$ 15  
Quarterly \$ 9  
Subscription from abroad  
will be accepted by cheque  
of local currency at the official  
dollar exchange rate.  
Printed at:  
Government Printing House

## KABUL TIMES

SEPTEMBER 12, 1964

## Home-Smith Communique

The London communique issued after talks between British Prime Minister Sir Douglas Home and Southern Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith indeed indicated Mr. Smith's failure in his mission during which he was intended to receive the consent of the British government for independence of Southern Rhodesia on the basis of the present constitution.

Mr. Home has told the racist Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia that London will agree to independence of that area if the majority of its population want so. And Mr. Smith has looked straight into John Bull's eyes by saying that he was sure the majority of Southern Rhodesians are for independence on the basis of the present constitution. Maybe he means the majority of white minority in that country. And may be he does not recognise the non-European population who form the majority.

It will be interesting to see how Mr. Smith, as he has claimed, is going to prove that the "majority" of the population of Southern Rhodesia want independence under present circumstances.

The British stand as indicated in the communique is laudable. But it should do more than this. It has the right to intervene in the affairs of Southern Rhodesia and establish justice and equality in that land where the Africans are living in miserable conditions. Their leaders have been jailed and their parties are banned.

There is another way to solve the problem. If Ian Smith claims that the majority of Southern Rhodesians want independence, why not hold a referendum, under the supervision of an impartial body?

It is indeed clear that Mr. Smith had no other alternative to present in the communique than to bluntly claim, contrary to all facts and trends, that the people of Southern Rhodesia want independence under present circumstances. When he returns to Southern Rhodesia,

## Devising A Formula For Financing U.N. Peace Operations Is Most Crucial Task Of UN--Thant

Secretary-General U Thant sees the task of devising a formula for financing U.N. peacekeeping operations as "perhaps the most crucial one for the future of the United Nations."

The Secretary-General made this comment Wednesday as he addressed a 12-member working group which was set up by the General Assembly to work out a formula on financing peacekeeping operations. The group, headed by Nigeria's Chief S. O. Adebayo, had not met in formal session since last year, but informal consultations have been going on.

U Thant told the group it is "imperative" for it to come up with a formula within the next few weeks.

The refusal of some nations, including the Soviet Union and France, to pay their share of U.N. peacekeeping operations has resulted in the current financial crisis.

Their continuing refusal to pay also runs counter to a world court decision which stated that members are obligated to pay their peacekeeping assessments.

U Thant told the working group: "I am convinced by the experience of the past few years that a policy of drift, of improvisation, of ad hoc solutions of reliance on the generosity of the few rather than the collective responsibility of all, cannot much longer endure. 'Time is rapidly running out,' he continued. 'It is imperative.

## Atomic Energy Will Become Cheapest Source Of Energy And Will Greatly Develop; Dr. Glenn

GENEVA, Sept. 12.—World scientists made plans here, at a conference just ended, to use the power of the atom for such diverse purposes as desalting sea water and lighting cities.

Three thousand scientists from some 80 nations Wednesday attended the last meeting of the ten-day United Nations conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy, assessing the present status of atomic power.

The United States offered to expand its co-operation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in nuclear desalting of sea water.

The offer was announced to the conference Tuesday by U.S. Atomic Energy Commissioner James T. Ramey. It includes provision for the services of a nuclear desalination expert to the IAEA, orientation visits by IAEA chief members to U.S. facilities engaged in desalting activities acceptance of IAEA fellowship trainees at U.S. installations for training in the nuclear aspects of water desalting.

Another United States proposal was made by physics professor Henry D. Smyth, US representative to the IAEA. Smyth, discussing international co-operation in developing nuclear energy power plants, advocated expanding IAEA's safeguards system against the subversion of peaceful atomic reactors to war-like purposes. He urged international supervision to ensure their use for peaceful purposes.

Among other developments reported at the conference:

United States scientists find that food preservation by the

world indeed wants to see him prove his contention. And if he cannot do so, as a man, he has to give up and agree to the rights of the majority.

therefore, that your efforts in the weeks that remain between now and the 19th session of General Assembly, be crowded with success."

The Secretary-General said that if the working group is not able to work out an acceptable formula, then we will make suggestions about financing peacekeeping operations.

"The pressing need," he said, "is to find a formula which will enable the United Nations to receive the financial support which alone can restore its strength and solvency; which will be consistent with the letter and spirit of the charter; and which will not prejudice or compromise basic principles or policies to which any member feels irrevocably committed."

U Thant acknowledged the difficulty of the task but he said that there are factors which lead him to believe that it can be accomplished. He added:

"One such consideration is that, while there are positions of political or judicial principle that must be taken into account, there is equally a question of moral commitment. I refer to the commitment which the organisation has accepted in its collective capacity, towards those of its members who have furnished the men and material for its successive peacekeeping operations—particularly those in the Middle East and the Congo."

radiation is safe, has no toxic effects, and leaves the food wholesome and tasty.

Scientists from the United Arab Republic hope to dig a canal by means of atomic blasting.

British scientists look to the sea for uranium in the future, and at a price that will be competitive.

Soviet scientists have plans for atomic ice breakers that they hope will make the Arctic Ocean passable for shipping.

A scientist from IAEA reported that radiostopes in agriculture may soon find a place in animal breeding alongside an already valuable role in plantations.

In space a new part will soon be played by the atom, with the announcement by United States scientists that the Snap-10, a device for converting nuclear energy directly into electricity, will be launched into space early next year.

P. Spinelli, Director of the European office of the United Nations, told the closing plenary session of the conference that the meeting "marked an important step in pursuance of efforts to raise the standard of living throughout the world and ensure lessened tension and lasting peace."

Dr. Sigvard T. Eklund, IAEA Director-General, said exchange of information demonstrated that nuclear science is now consolidating its gains and that the future holds promise of even greater benefits.

Conference President Vasi I.S. Emelyanov of the Soviet Union predicted that within the next 10 to 15 years "atomic energy will become the cheapest of all sources of energy and will be greatly developed."

In a lecture on Tuesday night, Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, declared that the confer-

These members, he said, who have incurred extraordinary expenditures because of their actions, "are surely entitled to expect the United Nations to keep faith with them."

Chief Adebayo said that the problem facing the group is a truly difficult one, particularly since its members are trying to get the widest possible measure of agreement. He noted that the group has been trying to find a solution that could command the unanimous support of the five permanent members of the Security Council—the Soviet Union, United States, United Kingdom, France, and Formosa.

Chief Adebayo said that while the odds against the group are high, so are the stakes. The stakes, he said, are the preservation and strengthening of the United Nations, which is the world's best hope for survival.

The committee is scheduled to meet again Monday. Members of the committee are Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Formosa, France, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom and United States.

About a dozen nations are now subject to loss of their votes in the General Assembly under article 19 of the UN Charter which provides that any member two years or more behind in payment of its dues may automatically lose its vote.

ence marks the beginning of the age of nuclear power," he added: "as nuclear power technology progresses, I believe we can provide in the future enough energy for all of the peoples of the world."

## Women Institute Opened In Baghlan

BAGHLAN, Sept. 12: A Women's Institute was opened by the provincial governor, Mr. Safi, in Baghlan on Tuesday; the nucleus of the Institute is formed by 14 educated local ladies.

The provincial Director of Education in a speech at the meeting described the aims and objectives of the Institute and the role of the Ministry of Education in enlightening the female population of the country.

Mr. Safi and Mrs. Aziza also spoke on the role of the educated women in society and the efforts made by the government and the Ministry of Education to develop and expand facilities for educating women.

The meeting, which was held by the Directorate of Education was attended among others, by the provincial Director of Press and Information, the Mayor, officials and local ladies.

## ULBRICHT TO MEET TITO IN BELGRADE

BELGRADE, Sept. 12, (Reuter). East German President Herr Walter Ulbricht will meet President Tito of Yugoslavia here on his way home from a state visit to Bulgaria, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug said last night.

No date was given for the meeting.

Herr Ulbricht, heading an East German government and Communist Party delegation, arrived in Sofia Friday for a "friendly visit."

## PRESS At a Glance

The daily Islah in its Thursday's issue carried the inaugural speech by His Majesty the King delivered at Loya Jirga. It also published the speech delivered by Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousof.

"To the honourable members of Loya Jirga" was the caption of the Islah's editorial. It is certain that you are carrying with you the good wishes and aspirations of your constituencies, said the editorial. We are convinced that you sincerely wish to reflect all feelings and aspiration of your people in the Loya Jirga. Thus you are shouldered with great responsibility.

Your electors want to see democracy popularised in the Afghan society in the interests of Afghanistan's happiness and prosperity. They want to see the law rule over all organisations, people's dignity and property protected by law and all members of the Afghan society enjoy equal rights and duties before the law without any discrimination or privileges. They want to live freely because freedom is the natural right of man.

Your electors, continued the editorial, want liberty and human dignity to be immune from any aggression and, moreover, the state should be obliged to respect individual freedom and human dignity.

The draft of the new constitution of Afghanistan which has been compared with more than forty constitutions of the world not only provides for separation of powers but also makes the government responsible to present its members and policy to the People's Council and ask for a vote of confidence. If the People's Council abstains from a vote of confidence, then the government will fall.

After pointing to a number of articles embodied in the draft constitution, the editorial concluded: The members of Loya Jirga are facing a historical task and their views and thoughts on the draft constitution of Afghanistan will direct the future destiny of the nation. We hope that the draft constitution with all its values which provide a firm basis for a democratic society, will be debated thoroughly.

Thursday's Anis had an article entitled "Guaranteeing individual rights" by Farzana Farzan. In order to reach its climax, every social movement has to meet certain conditions and requirements, said the article. Guaranteeing individual rights is one of the important factors to promote the new democracy launched. There will be no democracy if individual rights are not safeguarded. In a society where social justice rules and individual rights are guaranteed, innate skills and capacities will develop and be reflected in the form of individual values and social force.

The daily Anis devoted its Thursday's editorial to the individual rights and duties as embodied in the draft constitution of Afghanistan.

The chapter dealing with the rights and duties of people, said the editorial, is one of the outstanding chapters of the Afghan draft constitution. The complete recognition and awareness of this chapter by the people will strengthen their social order, satisfy individual interests, maintain social justice and create respect for human freedom and dignity.

When a civilised man asks for his rights and liberties he should at the same time conceive his duties and responsibilities that he

(Contd. on page 3)

## Radio Afghanistan

## Programme

## SATURDAY

**I. English Programme:**  
3:00-3:30 p.m. AST 15225 kcs= 19m band.  
**II. English Programme:**  
3:30-4:00 p.m. AST 115125 kcs= 19m band.  
**Urdu Programme:**  
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4775 kcs= 62m band.  
**III. English Programme:**  
6:30-7:00 p.m. AST 4775 kcs= 62m band.  
**Russian Programme:**  
10:30-11:30 p.m. AST 4775 kcs= 62m band.  
**Arabic Programme:**  
11:00-11:30 p.m. AST 11735 kcs= 25m band.  
**French Programme:**  
11:30-12:00 midnight 15225 kcs= 19m band.  
**German Programme:**  
10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 15225 kcs= 25m 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

**ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES**  
Kandahar-Kabul 09:30.  
Arrivals  
Peshawar-Kabul 12:45  
**Departures**  
Kabul-Mazar, Maimana 7:30  
Kabul-Tehran 11:30  
Kabul-Kunduz 14:00  
**Aeroflot**  
Arrivals  
Moscow, Tashkent 9:55  
**Iranian Airlines**  
Arrivals  
Tehran-Kabul 10:40  
**Departure**  
Kabul-Tehran 4:33  
**CSA**  
Arrivals  
Prague-Sofia, Athens Kabul 19:55  
**TMA**  
Arrivals  
Beirut-Kabul 11:00

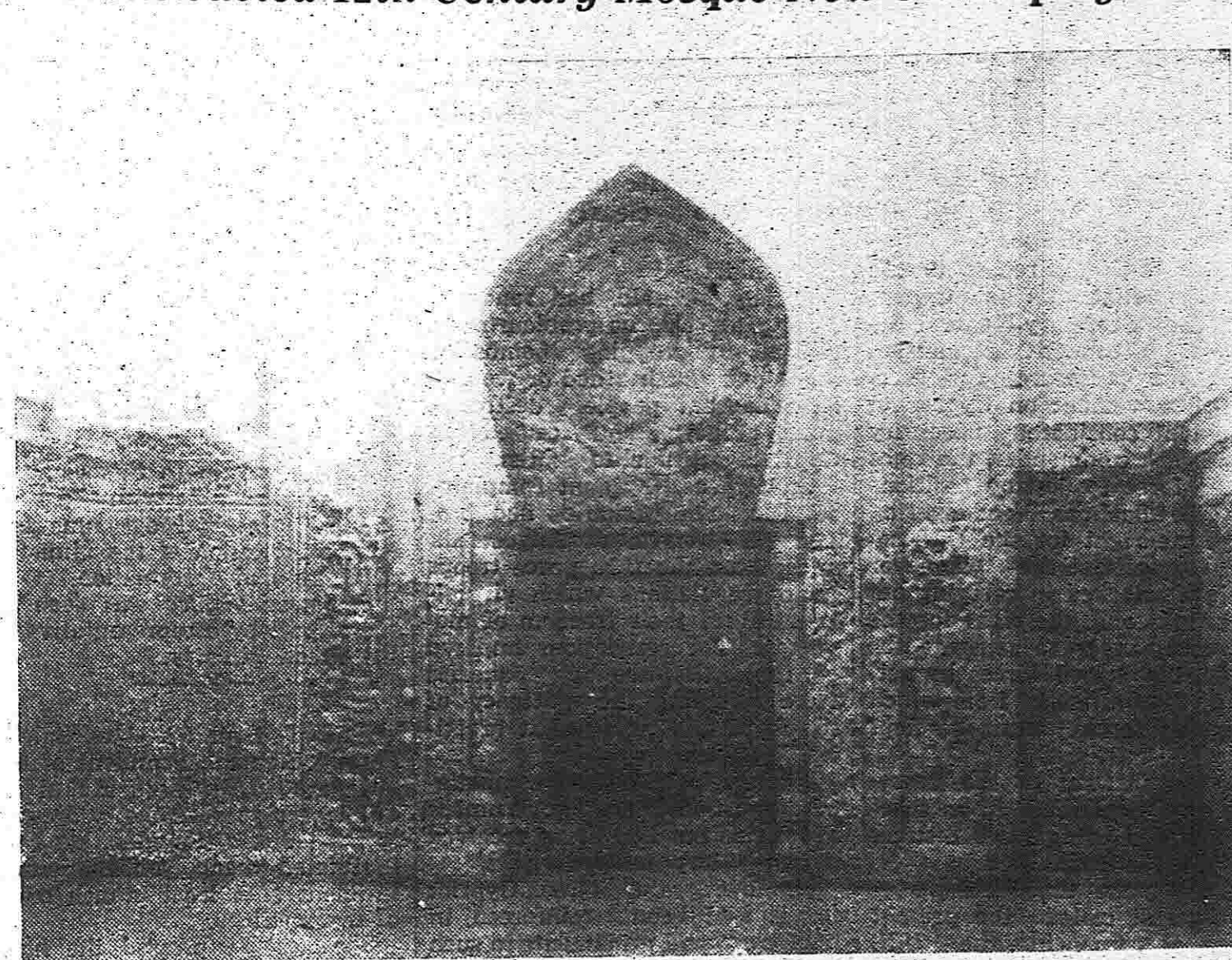
## Important Telephones

**Fire Brigade** 20121-20122  
**Police** 20807-21122  
**Traffic** 20189-24041  
**Ariana Booking Office** 24731-24732  
**Radio Afghanistan** 20452  
**View Clinic** 20452  
**D'Afghanistan Bank** 20045  
**Bakhtar News Agency** 20413  
**Afghan National Bank** 21771  
**Airport** 22318  
**Parwan** Phone No. 20887  
**Bakhtar** Phone No. 22519  
**Boo Ali** Phone No. 23573  
**Radio Afghanistan** 20452

## Pharmacies

**Lemar** Phone No. 20568  
**Roshan** Phone No. 20531  
**Sanal** Phone No. 22649  
**Faryabi** Phone No. 20587

## Reconstructed 12th Century Mosque Now On Display



As part of Historical Monuments Week, the Kabul Museum has just completed reconstruction of a 12th century private mosque (above) which was part of Sultan Mahmud's Palace in Lashkari Bazaar. The mosque ruins were discovered in 1931 and restoration was done during the past three months by a group of young Afghans who are starting this kind of work. They hope eventually to restore monuments in all parts of Afghanistan. The mosque may be seen by the public beginning today at the museum. Other new exhibits and photographs will also be on display beginning today.

## German Ensemble To Present Two Plays From Monday

The Goeth Institute of Munich is making a return engagement at 7:30 p.m. in Kabul with "die Brucke" (the bridge), a German overseas theatre ensemble, whose purpose is to popularise the German language and culture of other countries. The group, arrives in Kabul Sunday and will give performances Monday and Tuesday nights at Kabul Nandari Theatre. The last time "die Brucke" was here was in 1962 when they gave three performances, with excellent audience response.

This year's tour will include a 5-act comedy by Gotthold Ephraim Lessing. It's called "Minna von Barnhelm" (or "the soldiers of luck"), and takes place in 1763.



A scene from "Minna von Barnhelm" which opens Monday Sept. 14, at Kabul Nandari Theatre as part of "Die Brucke" (the Bridge) programme here. Curtain time is 7:30 p.m. both for the Gotthold Ephraim Lessing comedy Monday and for Georg Buchner's "Woyzeck" Tuesday.



## Great Wall Of Kabul

## To Be Illuminated At 7:30 Tonight

To put Afghanistan's "Historical Monuments Week" in the spotlight, Kabul Museum is planning to throw nearly 2000 spotlights on the "Great Wall of Kabul," one of the best known historical monuments of all.

The lights will come from small tin cans placed a few feet apart all along the great wall. The cans contain a mixture of pitch and sawdust which should combine to throw enough light on the wall so that it can be seen from any part of central Kabul. Boy Scouts will light the fires about 7:30 p.m. and it is anticipated that the fires will last at least an hour.

Photographers interested in photographing the spectacle should set their cameras on time exposure and experiment with at least six different exposures. Although it is not possible to tell in advance exactly how bright the lights will be, it has been suggested that a proper exposure for Kodachrome II would probably be in the neighbourhood of one minute at f:8. However, for protection, a photographer should repeat the experiment at perhaps 20 seconds, 2 minutes, five minutes, etc.

Historical Monuments Week begins today and lasts through Friday.

## Dahlbusch Bomb Saving People In Mine Disasters

In November, 1963, in the mine disaster of Lengede and now recently in Champagnole, France, a rescue bomb was used; this is a device two-and-a-half metres long, welded together from 4 millimetre steel sheets. This cigar-shaped torpedo of 40 centimetres diameter has become famous under the name of "Dahlbusch Bomb".

The Ruhr mine "Dahlbusch" is located in Gelsenkirchen; following the initiative of the mining engineer Eberhard Au it developed this rescue capsule which is now called after the mine. In this mine the equipment was used successfully for the first time in May, 1965, to rescue three trapped miners.

The rescue torpedo is lowered into the earth through a drilling hole, until it will reach the gallery or cavity where the trapped miners are located. Through a lateral opening the miners must get into the tube; holding their arms over their heads to be hoisted to daylight by the rescue winch.

The initiator of this equipment does no longer know how many miners were saved with this bomb. Mines in the whole world have built similar rescue bombs. The Grand Lodge of the German "Odd Fellows" gave Eberhard Au the "Award in the Praise of True Humanity" in May, 1964. Au was the first winner of the prize which was established by the Lodge in 1958. At the time when the prize was bestowed upon him, there had been a dispute of opinion, as to who was the originator of the "Dahlbusch Bomb". A committee of experts after a very thorough study of the history thereupon described this mining rescue as a true joint enterprise of several people.

## PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2)

has towards the society. Article 26 of the draft constitution provides that freedom is the natural right of man and has no limit, except others' liberty and public interests. From this we can understand that freedom has no limit to the extent it does not encroach upon public rights and cause no damage to people.

If law, said the editorial, does not determine the limit of individual freedom, economic stability and social justice will be deteriorated. Thus, if article 26 reads that freedom and dignity of man is immune it should not be interpreted that every man is free to do whatever he likes in a society.

KABUL, Sept. 12.—Mr. Nichols, Chief of the Headquarters of the International Federation of Boy Scouts and Mr. Padolina, Chief of the International Boy Scouts Office for the Far East arrived in Kabul on Thursday to discuss with the authorities of the Afghan Boy Scouts Association their future plans and international relations.

They were met at the airport by Mr. Tanumand, Deputy Commissioner and some members of the Afghan Boy Scouts Association.

## Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Sept. 12.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in afghanis per unit of foreign currency.

BUYING	SELLING
59.00 U.S. Dollar	59.50
165.20 Pound Sterling	166.80
14.75 German Mark	14.85
13.73 Swiss Franc	13.85
11.94 French Franc	12.04
8.20 Indian Rupee	Cash 8.35
6.90 Pakistani Rupee	Draft 7.00
	Cash 7.00



## French Dentist Receives Medal



KABUL, Sept. 12.—Mr. Roger Baudet, a French prosthodontist at the Institute of Dentistry of the Ministry of Public Health has received a medal from the Afghan government for his valuable services during his stay in Afghanistan.

Mr. Baudet was employed by the Ministry of Public Health in April 1947 to work as a prosthodontist for the Institute of Dentistry. His 18-year service has been appreciated by the Ministry of Public Health.

Picture shows Dr. Abdul Rahim the Minister of Public Health bestowing the medal on Mr. Baudet.

KABUL, Sept. 12.—Mr. Fakir Mohammad Khushbin, Vice-Chairman and Hafiz Abdul Ahad Hamidi, a member of the Kabul Chamber of Commerce left Kabul for Italy yesterday; they have been invited by the Italian government to attend the International Exhibition at Bari, which was scheduled to open today and will last until September 23rd.

## U.K. Labour Party Publishes Manifesto Before Elections

LONDON, September, 12, (Reuter).—

**HAROLD Wilson's Labour Party** Friday put before the electorate its plans for "a new Britain"—which, it said, the world wanted and would welcome.

The party's general election manifesto, the first of the three chief party platforms to be published, accused the 13-year conservative government of:

1. "Reacting churlishly" to the rise of new nations in Asia and Africa, including many new Commonwealth countries.

2. Failing to respond to "the immense new challenge of world poverty and racial antagonism" and

3. Failing to understand "the revolution in national defence policies that nuclear weapons necessitate."

The Labour Party which has to reverse a 100-seat conservative majority in the election expected on October 15, said it would tackle these key issues by:

1. Boosting Commonwealth trade and putting into effect a seven-point plan aimed at strengthening Commonwealth links.

2. Stepping up the share of Britain's national income set aside for aid programmes.

3. Renegotiating the Nassau agreement with America, which is for the provision of Polaris missiles without their nuclear warhead—for Britain's new submarines, and instead strengthening Britain's regular conventional forces.

The labour manifesto said a labour government would "reassert" British influence at the United Nations and seek to strengthen the U.N. machinery for international conciliation.

It would put forward a new initiative in the disarmament field, work "actively" to bring people's Republic of China into the United Nations, and make "an all-out effort" to develop east-west

## Thant Advocates Extension Of Cyprus Force For 3 Months

UNO, New York, September, 12, (DPA).—

**U.N. Secretary-General U Thant** Friday advocated the extension by another three months of the mandate of the U.N. peaceforce on Cyprus, but demanded more clearly defined powers for the force.

In his 68-page report to the Security Council on the Cyprus issue, the Secretary-General demanded a council declaration giving the peaceforce full freedom of movement on Cyprus to the extent considered necessary by the U.N. commander, the right for the force to destroy positions and fortifications endangering peace, the right for the U.N. soldiers to self-defence whenever they are attacked in carrying out these tasks and, the right for the U.N. commander to separate the two hostile armed forces by setting up "buffer zones" from which all armed forces must be kept away.

The withdrawal of the peaceforce on September 26 as scheduled, would bring utter distress to Cyprus, U Thant said.

At the same time, the Secretary-General called the present system of financing the U.N. force by voluntary contributions vague and unclear and announced he would have to have the cash ready at the start of the new three-months term should the mandate be prolonged.

Should we not get the money in advance, he would regard expenses for the force as regular budget expenditures and charge the sums required to all members according to the existing key.

U Thant criticised both Turkey and Cyprus for their attitude in the conflict.

Turkey, he said, had rendered solving the Cyprus problem more difficult by dropping bombs on the island which killed or wounded innocent people, destroyed much property, and caused the Cypriots attitude to stiffen.

On Cyprus, U Thant complained, President Makarios had broken his promise of August six and placed the U.N. peace troops under regulations which virtually nullified their freedom of movement. The restrictions imposed on the U.N. force by Makarios were crippling the efficiency of the force and rendered it practically useless.

U Thant said he had complained to the Nicosia government about this but had never received a satisfactory answer.

Moreover, the Greek-Cypriot forces had been reinforced in manpower and armaments to such a degree that they were superior to the U.N. peaceforce.

Although the situation on Cyprus was far from being good, however, things would even be worse had the United Nations not brought its influence to bear for the cause of peace in the area and in the world.

U Thant said he had complained to the Nicosia government about this but had never received a satisfactory answer.

Moreover, the Greek-Cypriot forces had been reinforced in manpower and armaments to such a degree that they were superior to the U.N. peaceforce.

Although the situation on Cyprus was far from being good, however, things would even be worse had the United Nations not brought its influence to bear for the cause of peace in the area and in the world.

U Thant said he had complained to the Nicosia government about this but had never received a satisfactory answer.

Moreover, the Greek-Cypriot forces had been reinforced in manpower and armaments to such a degree that they were superior to the U.N. peaceforce.

Although the situation on Cyprus was far from being good, however, things would even be worse had the United Nations not brought its influence to bear for the cause of peace in the area and in the world.

U Thant said he had complained to the Nicosia government about this but had never received a satisfactory answer.

Moreover, the Greek-Cypriot forces had been reinforced in manpower and armaments to such a degree that they were superior to the U.N. peaceforce.

Although the situation on Cyprus was far from being good, however, things would even be worse had the United Nations not brought its influence to bear for the cause of peace in the area and in the world.

U Thant said he had complained to the Nicosia government about this but had never received a satisfactory answer.

Moreover, the Greek-Cypriot forces had been reinforced in manpower and armaments to such a degree that they were superior to the U.N. peaceforce.

Although the situation on Cyprus was far from being good, however, things would even be worse had the United Nations not brought its influence to bear for the cause of peace in the area and in the world.

U Thant said he had complained to the Nicosia government about this but had never received a satisfactory answer.

Moreover, the Greek-Cypriot forces had been reinforced in manpower and armaments to such a degree that they were superior to the U.N. peaceforce.

Although the situation on Cyprus was far from being good, however, things would even be worse had the United Nations not brought its influence to bear for the cause of peace in the area and in the world.

U Thant said he had complained to the Nicosia government about this but had never received a satisfactory answer.

Moreover, the Greek-Cypriot forces had been reinforced in manpower and armaments to such a degree that they were superior to the U.N. peaceforce.

Although the situation on Cyprus was far from being good, however, things would even be worse had the United Nations not brought its influence to bear for the cause of peace in the area and in the world.

U Thant said he had complained to the Nicosia government about this but had never received a satisfactory answer.

Moreover, the Greek-Cypriot forces had been reinforced in manpower and armaments to such a degree that they were superior to the U.N. peaceforce.

Although the situation on Cyprus was far from being good, however, things would even be worse had the United Nations not brought its influence to bear for the cause of peace in the area and in the world.

U Thant said he had complained to the Nicosia government about this but had never received a satisfactory answer.

Moreover, the Greek-Cypriot forces had been reinforced in manpower and armaments to such a degree that they were superior to the U.N. peaceforce.

Although the situation on Cyprus was far from being good, however, things would even be worse had the United Nations not brought its influence to bear for the cause of peace in the area and in the world.

U Thant said he had complained to the Nicosia government about this but had never received a satisfactory answer.

Moreover, the Greek-Cypriot forces had been reinforced in manpower and armaments to such a degree that they were superior to the U.N. peaceforce.

Although the situation on Cyprus was far from being good, however, things would even be worse had the United Nations not brought its influence to bear for the cause of peace in the area and in the world.

U Thant said he had complained to the Nicosia government about this but had never received a satisfactory answer.

Moreover, the Greek-Cypriot forces had been reinforced in manpower and armaments to such a degree that they were superior to the U.N. peaceforce.

Although the situation on Cyprus was far from being good, however, things would even be worse had the United Nations not brought its influence to bear for the cause of peace in the area and in the world.

U Thant said he had complained to the Nicosia government about this but had never received a satisfactory answer.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, Sept. 12.—Professor Donald Wilber, the prominent American author of a book on Afghanistan, left Kabul for home yesterday at the end of his 6th tour of study of Afghanistan. Before departure, Professor Wilber said in an interview at the airport that during his recent 3-week stay in Afghanistan he was pleased to see that the country was making steady progress in the economic, social and political fields. He is about to publish his third book and a number of essays and booklets on Afghanistan.

His latest trip to this country was made possible with the help of the Fulbright Programme and on the invitation of the Ministry of Press and Information.

Professor Wilber was seen at the airport by a representative of the Press Ministry.

KABUL, Sept. 12.—Mrs. Saleha Farouk Etemadi, President of the Women's Institute in Kabul in a telegraphic message addressed to the ladies of Baghlan, has congratulated them on the establishment of a local branch office of the Institute.

She has expressed the hope that the Women's Institute of Baghlan would play a spectacular role in educating and guiding the women in the Province and it would serve the women's cause in the world.

## Goldwater Calls Johnson "Arm Twisting President"

CHICAGO, Illinois, Sept. 12, (AP).—Republican Party presidential nominee Barry Goldwater Friday called U.S. President Lyndon Johnson an "arm twisting president" and accused the U.S. Supreme Court of "raw and naked power."

He said they threatened to throw the U.S. system of government out of balance and produce "a breakdown in liberty."

The Republican Presidential nominee also scoffed at the polls that showed him behind in the race for the White House. Goldwater declared he would carry President Lyndon Johnson's home State of Texas.

Before 1,500 members of the American Political Science Association here, Goldwater said his heroes are men "who refrained from using power when they doubted the legitimacy of its exercise." "These were the constitutionalists," he said.

Without naming President Johnson, he said some people praise "a power-wielding, arm-twisting president who gets his programme through congress by knowing the use of power."

"There have been other such wielders of power," he said. "There have been dictators who regularly held plebiscites in which their dictatorships were approved by an ivory soap-like preposterous percentage of the electorate. "But their countries were not



**PARK CINEMA**  
At 5:30 and 9 p.m. American film

**PARK CINEMA:**  
At 5:30, and 9 p.m. American film; **GIANT**, starring: Elizabeth Taylor, Rock Hudson and James Dean.

**KABUL CINEMA:**  
At 3-30 p.m. Indian film; **GANGA JAMUNA**.

**BEHZAD CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film; **MAN IN MOON**.

**ZAINEB CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film; **EVERYONE WHO VIOLATES**.

## Cyprus Government Party Arrives In USSR

MOSCOW, Sept. 12, (Reuter).—Andreas Araouzos, Cyprus Commerce and Industry Minister, arrived in Moscow Friday to discuss possible Soviet military aid for Cyprus.

The Minister was accompanied by Kostas Assiotis, Director-General of the Cyprus Foreign Ministry, who said the talks would cover both military and political questions.

In Nicosia informed Greek Cypriot sources said the delegation would negotiate Soviet guarantees for safeguarding the territorial integrity and independence of Cyprus as well as discussing Soviet military and economic aid.

The sources added that the delegation had taken a message from President Makarios to Khrushchov.

The delegation is likely to be joined later by Spyros Kyprianou, Cyprus Foreign Minister, now in New York for the United Nations Security Council meeting.

Assiotis said the Cyprus delegation would stay in Moscow for at least 10 days or possibly two weeks.

"We have got to guarantee our integrity," he told reporters at Moscow Airport.

free, nor can any country remain free under such power," Goldwater said.

To hail the power of the White House or the Supreme Court because one approves of the results, Goldwater said, "Is nothing less than the totalitarian philosophy that the end justifies the means."

He said Americans should think not only about whether a decision is right, but also who has the authority to make it.

"Of all three branches of U.S. government, today's Supreme Court is the least faithful to the constitutional tradition of limited government, and to the principle of legitimacy in the exercise of power," Goldwater said.

## Die Bruecke

### German Theatre Group

Performances on behalf of the Goethe-Institute Munich, under the auspices of the Afghan-German Cultural Committee.

September 14, 1964, 7-30 p.m. Kabul Nandaray:

G.E. Lessing: "Minna von Barnhelm".

September 15, 1964, 7-30 p.m. Kabul Nandaray:

G. Buechner "Woyzeck."