

9-28-1964

Kabul Times (September 28, 1964, vol. 3, no. 172)

Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER
 Yesterday's Temperatures
 Max. +22°C. Minimum +12°C.
 Sun sets today at 6.1 p.m.
 Sun rises tomorrow at 5.58 a.m.
 Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear
 —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; Spinzar

VOL. III, NO. 172

KABUL, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1964. (MIZAN 6, 1343, S. H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Warren Commission Says Oswald Was Lonely Killer Of John Kennedy In Dallas

WASHINGTON, September 28, (AP).—**LEE Harvey Oswald—and Le Harvey Oswald alone—murdered John F. Kennedy.**

This was the long-awaited verdict Sunday from the Presidential Commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren of the United States, which also concluded:

—There was no evidence of any conspiracy—foreign or domestic, from the left or the right—involvement in the shooting in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, in which the United States lost its 35th president.

—There was no evidence of any plot or connection between Oswald and the man who killed him two days later—Jack Ruby. Each man, independent of the other, evidently killed for his own emotional reasons.

—The secret service precautions for protection of the President was inadequate and did not even include, "As a matter of practice," the checking out of any building along the route of Kennedy's last motorcade. The Federal Bureau of Investigation failed to alert the secret service to the presence in Dallas of Oswald.

—The methods now used for the protection of the president require drastic over-hauling and modernising.

—Three shots evidently were fired at the president limousine in Dallas in a time lapse ranging between about 4.8 seconds to more than seven. One shot probably missed.

—Two bullets probably caused all the wounds suffered by President Kennedy and Governor John B. Connally of Texas.

—Medically, the president was alive but in hopeless condition on arrival at the hospital.

Thus did the Commission conclude its historic work after nearly 10 months of investigation and testimony from 552 people, ranging from obscure witness to the widowed Jacqueline Kennedy and President Lyndon B. Johnson.

In every case, the commission said it had found no evidence to support suspicions of a conspiracy.

The 296,000-word report said there was no evidence that Oswald was a spy.

Romanian Premier Meets Khrushchov

MOSCOW, Sept. 28, (AP).—Premier Ion Gheorghe Maurer of Romania stopped here Sunday en route to People's Republic of China and met with Premier Khrushchov, adding to speculation that the Romanian leader may attempt to mediate Soviet-Chinese differences in Peking.

The Soviet news agency Tass said Khrushchov gave a dinner in honour of Maurer and the Romanian delegation heading for celebrations in Peking of the 15th anniversary of the founding of People's Republic of China.

The Soviet Union is sending relatively low-level delegation to Peking.

Maurer is expected to leave for Peking Sunday night, Tass said.

Reports from Vienna indicated Maurer might again try to mediate the Soviet-Chinese dispute despite the failure of a similar attempt by the Romanian leader in Peking last February.

Helmand Valley Favourable For Jute Cultivation

KABUL, Sept. 28.—The Helmand Valley is favourable for the cultivation of flax and jute and studies are being made to establish a plant for manufacturing jute bags and hessian.

An official of the Helmand Valley Authority said yesterday that experiments for cultivating jute in the area had proved successful. He added that contacts have been made with the British government for setting up a jute plant and Dr. Kirby, an expert on fibrous-plants arrived in Kabul last week to visit different parts of the Helmand Valley.

He also visited Nangarhar Province on Saturday for this purpose. Dr. Kirby left Kabul for Tehran yesterday enroute to London whence he will send his report to Afghanistan. Preliminary studies by Dr. Kirby show that the Helmand Valley is suitable for the cultivation of jute and the establishment of a jute industry.

Dr. Yousuf To Head Afghan Delegation In Cairo Summit

KABUL, Sept. 28.—Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister will represent Afghanistan at the second summit Conference of non-aligned countries being held in Cairo on October 5.

The Prime Minister and other members of the Afghan delegation will leave by air for Cairo early next week.

The Cairo conference, being attended by 75 members or observers, is the second summit conference held between non-aligned countries. The first one was held in Belgrade in 1961.

Armed Clash Reported Between Pak Forces And Salarzai Tribe

KABUL, Sept. 28.—A report from Bajawar in Northern Independent Pakhtunistan says that a strong armed clash occurred between Pakistani troops and Salarzai nationalists a few days ago.

The troops, who had been stationed at Chargo-Ghundy in Salarzai region in accordance with the programme of intervention, were attacked by the tribal nationalists and although the Pakistani force was supported by artillery and aeroplanes from Munda and Shaar military bases, it was routed after a few hours of fighting.

The report adds that in the action one of the forts of the nationalists was razed to the ground by shellfire from Pakistani guns.

Information about loss of life is not yet available.

Prince Receives Loya Jirga, Deputies



KABUL, September, 28.—Deputies from Pakhtia, Takhar, Baghlan, Kunduz and Balkh provinces, who had come to Kabul to attend the Loya Jirga, called on His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah yesterday to say goodbye.

Here the Prince is shaking hands with a deputy from Pakhtia province.

Chen Yi Says Sept. 18 Tonkin Incident Was Fabrication

HONGKONG, September, 28, (Reuter).—THE Chinese Foreign Minister, Marshal Chen Yi, Sunday said the 'Gulf of Tonkin' "incident" of September 18, energetically played up by U.S. imperialism, was an out-and-out fabrication", the New China News Agency reported.

WHO Approves Afghan Plans On Malaria, Smallpox

KABUL, Sept. 28.—Proposals made by Afghan delegates for increasing WHO aid to the projects for eradicating malaria, smallpox and tuberculosis in Afghanistan have been approved by the Medical Conference for the South-East Asian region held in New Delhi.

Dr. Abdul Rahman Hakeemy, Chief of Health Services and Mr. Masoudy, Chief of the Anti-Smallpox Department in the Ministry of Public Health returned home yesterday after attending the Conference in New Delhi.

Dr. Hakeemy said in an interview at the airport that the majority of the delegate to the conference approved the Afghan delegation's proposal for increasing WHO aid to health projects, including those launched for the eradication of malaria, smallpox and TB in Afghanistan.

Dr. Hakeemy described the results of the conference as satisfactory and useful, especially for the developing countries.

He said that a number of decisions were also made to eliminate communicable diseases in the

In a message replying to a message from the North Vietnamese Foreign Minister, Xuan Thuy, Marshal Chen said the United States had originally planned to use the "incident" as a pretext for another attack on North Vietnam. "But its scheme became a flop and the U.S. landed itself in a quandary", he said.

It was "already a deliberate act of provocation" for U.S. warships to cross oceans to patrol the waters close to North Vietnam. "not to mention the fact that 'what appeared' on a U.S. warship's radar screen on the night of September 18 was their pure imagination", he said.

Marshal Chen warned the U.S. "It must immediately stop these flippant acts of playing with fire or it would have to pay dearly for its dangerous attempt".

President Johnson said on September 21 that U.S. destroyers fired on unidentified ships in the Gulf of Tonkin on September 18.

countries of South-East Asia. He also said that a number of Afghan carpets, which the delegation had taken with it for the use of the WHO Headquarters in South East Asia, were also presented to the WHO authorities.

Labour Defence Policy Is Better For UK Security, Says Wilson

PLYMOUTH, South West England, September, 28, (Reuter).—

HAROLD Wilson, said here Sunday night he believed the reappraisal of defence policies promised by the Labour Party if they won the election would provide Britain with better security and better assurances for the future "than the vacillations of conservative defence policy".

In a speech he accused Sir Alec Douglas-Home's Conservative government of running down the strength of the Royal Navy to a dangerous extent.

He repeated the Labour Party pledge to renegotiate the 1962 Nassau agreement under which America promised to supply Polaris missiles without their nuclear warheads for Britain's nuclear submarines.

But he said work on the submarines would still continue. He declared: "the submarines may be wanted for NATO. We certainly do not want them for any nuclear Suez. But if they are not wanted as nuclear missile-carrying vessels they will still be built with whatever modifications are needed as nuclear-powered tracker-submarines".

Wilson said the Conservative government commitment to buy Polaris missiles had delayed for five years the important programme of nuclear-powered hunter-killer submarines.

He said: "nuclear-powered submarines we need; nuclear missiles carrying vessels add nothing to western strength and simply mean more and more pressure

from other countries to become nuclear powers.

"Does anyone here view Germany as a nuclear power—for that is the logical conclusion of Tory (Conservative) policies?"

He accused the Conservative government of being "completely evasive" about the American plan for a NATO mixed-manned nuclear force and claimed that if the Conservatives won the election they would announce afterwards that Britain would join.

Wilson, referring to Labour plans to build up a conventional armed navy said: "I believe our defence role will be more and more a peace-keeping role, whether for the alliance, whether for making a contribution to individual United Nations operations."

"This is a role in which, with our Commonwealth contacts and our naval and military expertise, we can make a unique contribution which no other nation can equal".

KABUL, Sept. 28.—Deputies from Pakhtia Province to the Loya Jirga held a farewell meeting with His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi at his residence yesterday morning.

KABUL TIMES

The Tyranny Of Society:

IS INDIVIDUALISM IN CHAIN?

BY SHFIE RAHEL

Man's liberty is not only threatened by government, but also by its society. In fact society as a practical school has such profound environmental effect on the attitude formation of the people that no other force could be equalled to that. In a way it may be said that society is like a four wall area in which man is forced to form his habits and attitudes with the given time and space.

What becomes a habit, through practice is in reality a mental attitude. Once it is organized and in the way it is organized it can be expected to remain supreme and the only controlling power over the institutional position of man. It is here that the attitude of man, due to its interchangeable impact which in the course of routine contact is unavoidable, becomes a part of the activity of the society. Once again, it is here that society considers its duty to interfere and set limits to the actions of its members.

The introduction of limitations by the collective approach of society at large is in fact the sphere which establishes clear and concise distinction between self-regarding and other-regarding actions.

MILLER'S ESSAY

The study of these two types of actions was the basis of J.S. Miller's Essay on Liberty in which he expounds upon the need for

the establishment of a divisional line to separate the two spheres. Such a separation, if done logically and successfully, will have manifold advantages. It makes the people understand that they are free. When this is done, it also makes them understand that their freedom is not license.

This implies that freedom and license are far from each other. It is here that society with all its tremendous potentiality becomes an outstanding mechanism in comparison to the state of nature where liberty is unlimited and thus undefined. Besides, it establishes a sense of oneness and unity among the people. This is nothing less than the existence of discipline. Such a discipline, in its ultimate course, leads to national integration.

Self-regarding and other-regarding actions can be defined, expounded and comprehended. But when it comes to drawing a mathematical line between them, it becomes a bit difficult, in certain cases, and in developed societies, to know each other properly.

In the underdeveloped societies where every body's business is everybody's business, these two types of actions are completely similar. In Afghanistan, for instance, a few years ago when social problems were in a highly disorganized state—and to some extent

now—it was difficult to assume that a man would propose to a girl personally. Even now in the country side matrimonial alliance takes place by arrange marriages.

This is a typical case of self-regarding actions. A boy and a girl who agree to be husband and wife need not require the approval of society. Similar justifications may be placed upon the cases of religious nature.

INDIVIDUALISM

These discussions takes us to the issue of individualism. By taking into considerations the two types of actions as mentioned above, one feels that individuals, in the system of the gradation of society, should, in order to capitalise on their liberty, bear in mind that freedom in practice is, on the one hand, general and consistent principles within a framework. On the other, it is a plea for abstinence and limitation. In the former case every action of an individual is considered, and should be so, as the other-regarding actions.

Liberal societies are those which allow its members to feel themselves so that they may be able to develop their various operational faculties on voluntary basis. As a result of this, real enthusiasm for the performances of duties is not only established, but is also nursed, and at later stage is developed.

which induced him to kill Oswald.

Although the Commission, left the specific personal motive of killer indefinite, it was closely defined on virtually all other major points of contention or doubt. Clearly, throughout its deliberate and carefully reasoned report of 888 pages, the panel was seeking to separate fact from fiction, to dispel or at least hold to a minimum any unresolved mystery clinging to the death of the youngest man ever elected to the White House.

On the evidence, the Commission showed it was completely satisfied that it was Oswald who killed Patrolman J.D. Tippit approximately 45 minutes after the assassination.

It cited the testimony of witness who saw a rifle being fired from the sixth floor window, scattering pigeons frightened from their perches. One witness said the killer, whom he later identified in the police lineup as Oswald, "drew the gun, back from the window... and may be paused for another second as though to assure himself that he hit the mark, and then he disappeared."

The Commission said further: "The windshield in the presidential limousine was struck by a bullet fragment on the inside surface of the glass, but was not penetrated. (The nick in the windshield had raised the possibility that another shot might have been fired from in front of the motorcade.)"

The nature of the bullet wounds, and the location of the car at the time of the shots established that the bullets were fired from above and behind the presidential limousine.

"President Kennedy was fired struck by a bullet which entered at the back of his neck and exited through the lower front portion of his neck, causing a wound which would not necessarily have been fatal."

The president was struck a second time by a bullet which entered the right-rear portion of his hand, causing a massive and fatal wound.

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's *Islah* carried a book review by its correspondent Mr. Rafeh. The name of the book is "A Memoir of Salferrino," a famous book written by Henry Dunant, the founder of International Red Cross and is recently translated by Mr. Ghulam Havar Koshan in Dariy language and published by the Afghan Red Crescent Society. Published in 160 pages and including 17 pictures of the writer. A different name of the book is "The Story of the Salferrino's life and his family between 1818 and 1860." It was written in 1859 for the purpose of attaining the unity of Italy. The book consists of four chapters with two introductions by the writer and translator and a brief biography of Henry Dunant. Generally speaking the book deals with the mobilisation activities made by the two hostile parties, the start of the war, handling and healing of the wounded soldiers at the battlefield, evacuation of houses and churches to be used as hospitals, and preaching the need for co-operation and humanity for helping human beings.

The same issue of *Islah* had a letter to the editor by Abdullah Bahece. Supporting the idea of establishing a cooperative bank for the government, employees the letter said the idea is useful provided that the bank should pledge to meet the primary needs of the government as well as non-government employees whenever they enter the service. The bank should provide each employee with a residence and 40,000 afghanis to help him in meeting the expenditures of his marriage. The cost of the house and the cash should be deducted from his salary in installments. If the employee dies before he repays the total loan, the bank should consider the balance as a grant, suggested the letter.

Yesterday's *Anis* carried an editorial under the headline "Mutual Respect." One of the duties and obligations of individual is that he should not think himself superior to others. In social relations whenever a person seeks any discrimination he will damage mutual respect which is one of the principles contributing towards the strengthening and stabilising the foundation of a democratic system. All regardless of being supervisor or supervised, lord or servant, seller or purchaser are equal as far as human dignity and individual liberties are concerned. According to the Declaration of Human Rights all are obliged to maintain mutual respect and respect each other's rights.

Individuals and societies are holding equal stand before the law and regulations laid down for social order. As we expect that laws and regulations should safeguard and guarantee our rights. We should respect what the law expect from us to do as our duties.

Yesterday's *Anis* carried a reaction by Mr. Khalilullah Mokadder commenting on the recent move of the Kabul Municipality to control foodstuffs in the groceries from the public health point of view. In fact, said the article, the municipality has touched upon an important point which will not only protect the health of people against communicable diseases, stuffs but will play an important role in promoting the national economy of the country.

Employment of foreign experts from international organisations to conduct surveys and research on controlling foodstuffs will not only help the groceries and food producing organisations in giving

(Contd. on page 3)

Radio Afghanistan Programme

MONDAY

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.
II. English Programme:
1:30-7:00 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= 26m band.
French Programme:
1:30-12:00 midnight 15225 kcs= 19m band.
German Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 15225 kcs= 26m 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

TUESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-0915
Mazar-Kabul
Arrival-1040
Kunduz-Kabul Arrival-1015
Khost-Kabul
Arrival 1530
Departure-0730
Kabul-Kunduz
Departure-0800
Kabul-Kandahar-Karachi.
Departure-1100
Kabul-Tehran.
Damascus-Beirut
Departure-1300
Kabul-Khost
Departure-1130
P I A
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1105
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1145

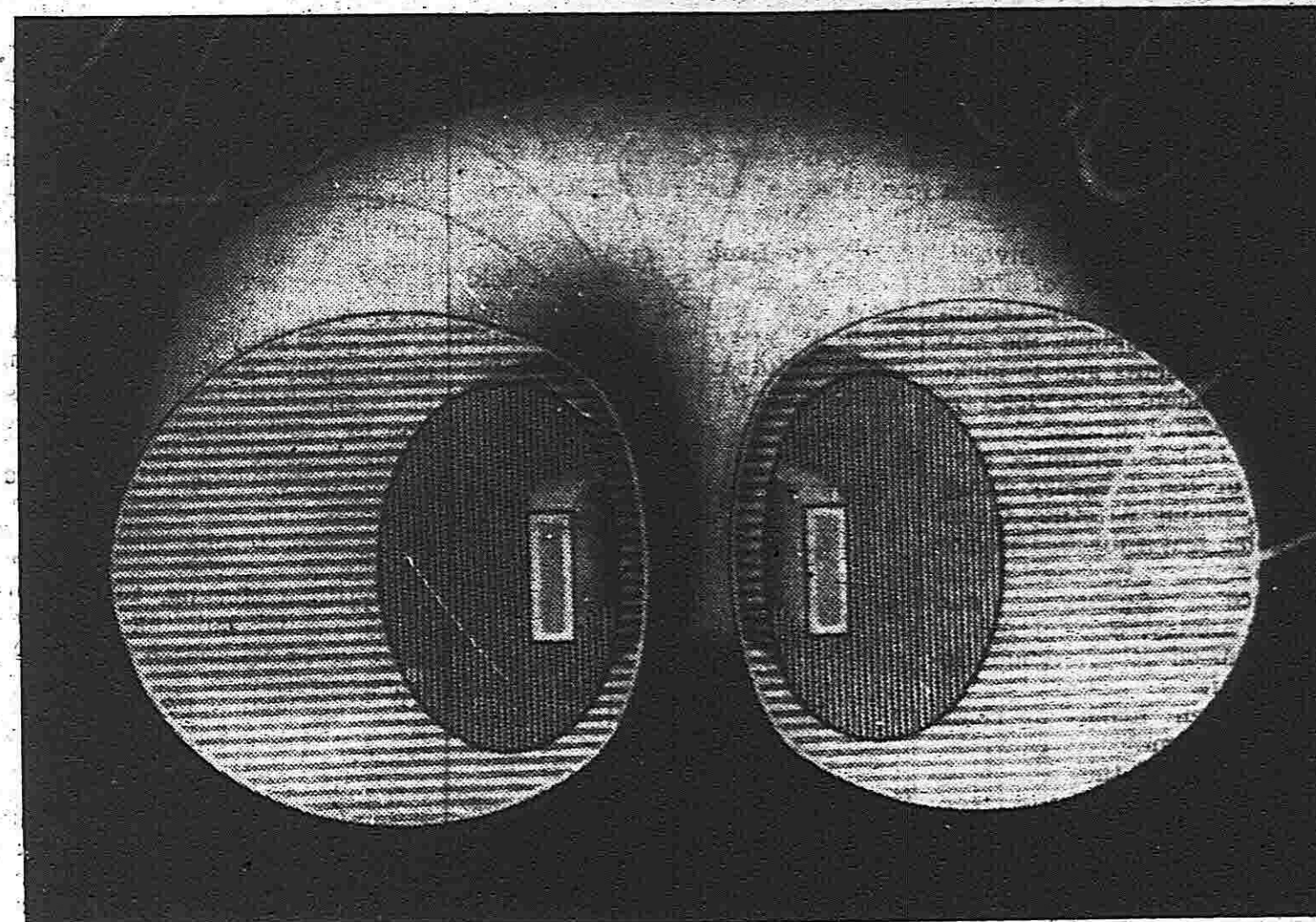
Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20907-21122
Traffic 20109-20401
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732
Radio Afghanistan
Vew Clinic 20452
24272
24275
D'Afghanistan Bank 20045
Bakhtar News Agency 20413
Afghan National Bank 21771
Airport 23318
Radio Afghanistan 20452
Bakhtar Phone No. 22619

Pharmacies

Nadir-Pashtoon Phone No. 23262
Kabul Phone No. 22563
Mahmood Phone No.
Jahid Phone No. 20520
Zenat Phone No. 24514
Karti-Char Phone No. 28529

Magnetic Shielding For Astronauts



The artist's illustration shows how a magnetised spacecraft might deflect dangerous radiation from its occupants. Its magnetic field exerts the deflecting force on charged particles coming from the sun and space beyond the solar system. Magnetic shields for Americans space travelers have become feasible since the discovery in 1961 of superconducting magnets that operate at extremely low temperatures.

'Landey' Forms Unique Poetry Medium For Daily Life Of Pakhtun People

The landey is a type of popular Pakhtu poetry, unique in its form and in its non-literary tradition. Although many landeys have been collected and printed in recent years by the Pakhtu Academy, the landey remains primarily a spontaneous expression of mood—light or serious, joyful or sad.

Landeys do not usually claim an author, or more properly, an authoress, since women are the traditional composers of this kind of verse. They are composed, sung, heard, and forgotten or sometimes become widespread and enduring.

Although these verses are created informally, this does not mean that no requirement of form rests upon them. The structure is simple but rigid. Each landey consists of two unrhyming lines of different length, the first line of nine syllables and the second having thirteen.

The final sound of the second line must be either "na" or "ma". With this ending fixed, it is possible to recite landeys consecutively and achieve a certain rhyming effect such as A-B; C-B; D-B, etc. however, basically the landey is not rhyming. In order to achieve this final "na" or "na" it is permissible to merely add the syllable to the line, this addition not conveying meaning or grammatical correctness, only the required sound.

Landeys are sung more often than said. Since a Pakhtun may carry around in his or her head a large number and variety of landeys, people amuse themselves and each other while traveling or working or in recreation by reciting and singing these verses. One person may start off and the next must continue with another landey appropriate to the subject of the first, and so on.

In order to give an idea of the flavor of the landey, some examples are provided below, though most landeys fall short of the ideal, the really excellent ones convey a profound or witty sense, beautifully compressed in a few syllables. The examples given below are drawn from the book *Pashtani Sandari*, published by the Pakhtu Academy in 1955, and represent but a handful compared to the thousands collected there.

IX.
afso, afso, armaan, armaan day
daa kum islaam day tsok mi ne kawee pukhtena.
Also it is, alas, alas, alas.
Which Islam is this that no one asks about me?

X.
anaaro newi paani wekrlae
ze ba mi yaar ta de seeni anaar saatema.
The pomegranates do make new leaves.
I keep, my love, the pomegranates of my bosome.

XI.
orlay di paas Kabul ki tir kerl
de kandawgee sileypri dzaan bad naamaawee.
I missed her curls.
The wind of high places took the blame.

XII.
orlay di paas kaabelki tir kerl
pe mencee raaghi salaamat ghwaari goluna.
Summer you passed in high Kabul;
Winter you came wanting your flowers untouched.

XIII.
orlay di paas kaabelki tir kerl
pe mencee raaghi salaamat ghwaari goluna.
Summer you passed in high Kabul;
Winter you came wanting your flowers untouched.

XIV.
orlay di paas kaabelki tir kerl
pe mencee raaghi salaamat ghwaari goluna.
Summer you passed in high Kabul;
Winter you came wanting your flowers untouched.

XV.
orlay di paas kaabelki tir kerl
pe mencee raaghi salaamat ghwaari goluna.
Summer you passed in high Kabul;
Winter you came wanting your flowers untouched.

Ben Bella Opens Natural Gas Plant

ARZEW, Western Algeria, Sept. 28. (Reuters).—President Ben Bella Sunday opened at this Mediterranean port a giant plant for liquefying natural gas from the Sahara.

The project, described as the world's first commercial plant to liquefy natural gas for export and the birth of a new industry, cost 89 million dollars.

President Ben Bella told a cheering crowd: "Socialism and the measures it calls for are not incompatible with Islam and our traditional moral values."

"This historic day we consider as a second November first (Algerian national day), the November first of our economy."

President Ben Bella said demonstrations such as today's, were the best proof of health and enthusiasm "the Algerian people could give in reply to 'malicious articles of a certain press'."

"Certainly this is not paradise, for paradise is not here on earth," he told the crowd. But we have done away with the miserable sight of begging children in the streets and the not less degrading sight of the shoeshine boys, 95 percent of whom are now at school.

"Algerian socialism takes its inspiration from the realities of the country. We have abolished most of the privileges."

The ceremony was the second of three important economic events for Algeria.

President Ben Bella Saturday opened in Algiers the State's first international trade fair, and today he was to fly deep into the Sahara to inaugurate work on an 800-kilometre (about 500 miles) oil pipeline to Arzew.

UAR-CZECHOSLOVAK AGREEMENT SIGNED

PRAGUE, Sept. 28. (AP).—Agreements between the United Arab Republic and Czechoslovakia were signed here Saturday, at the close of Premier Aly Sabry's official visit, the Czechoslovak News Agency Ek reported.

Sabry left later Saturday for home after a four-day stay, the news agency said. Czechoslovak Premier Josef Lsart and Sabry signed the new agreement on the establishment of a committee for economic, scientific and technical co-operation between the two countries.

Doctor Mohamed Kamel el-Rahmany, the U.A.R. Ambassador in Prague, and Academician Frantisek Sorm, chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, signed an agreement on scientific and technical co-operation between the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and the U.A.R. Ministry of Scientific Research.

Sabry and Lenart also signed a communiqué on the U.A.R. Premier's visit.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2)
expert advice but will render a great social service to the people. The article asked the shopkeepers and the people to co-operate with the Municipality in implementing the plan undertaken. It urged the Municipality to establish contacts with the laboratories and make use of the experiences gained.

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Sept. 28.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in afghanis per unit of foreign currency.

BUYING SELLING

58.90 U.S. Dollar 59.50
168.20 Pound Sterling 166.60
14.75 German Mark 14.85
13.73 Swiss Franc 13.85
11.94 French Franc 12.04
8.20 Indian Rupee 8.35
6.90 Pakistani Rupee 6.90

Five People Killed As Police Fire On S. Vietnam Crowd

SAIGON, Sept. 28. (Reuter).—About five persons were reported shot and dead when security forces opened fire on a crowd in the provincial city of Quinhon yesterday after someone in the crowd shot at the troops.

Later the crowd stormed a local radio station and troops were called in to evict the demonstrators. A curfew was proclaimed in Quinhon, which is 270 miles north-east of Saigon and extra troop reinforcements were brought in. The situation was reported quite late last night.

Quinhon was the scene of violence between Catholics and Buddhists late last month and of demonstrations last week by students who seized the radio station.

Czechoslovak Premier To Visit UAR

PRAGUE, Sept. 28. (Reuter).—Jozef Lenart, the Czechoslovak Prime Minister, has accepted an invitation by Premier Aly Sabry to visit the United Arab Republic, the Czechoslovak news agency Ceteka said Sunday night.

The announcement was contained in a communique issued last night on Prime Minister Sabry's four-day official visit to Czechoslovakia, which ended Saturday. It gave no date for Lenart's visit.

The communique said both Prime Ministers had exchanged views on world affairs and Czechoslovak-UAR relation. They had agreed that the UAR development plan and the "needs of the economy of Czechoslovakia" provided conditions for a steady growth in exchanges of goods between the two countries.

The Czechoslovak Premier, the communique said, supports the Arab stand on the Jordan waters issue and "backs solution of the Palestine problem with due regard for the lawful and inalienable rights of the Arabs of Palestine, in conformity with the UN decisions."

Tshombe Denies Revolt

Of Gendarmes In Kolwezi

ELIZABETHVILLE, Congo, Sept. 28. (AP).—Congo Premier Moise Tshombe flew here Sunday night from the mining town of Kolwezi and denied recent reports that gendarmes there had been "in revolt."

Smiling broadly and "very satisfied with his trip," Tshombe said the gendarmes had been merely unhappy because of bad conditions, but after his visit all was settled.

Talking informally to members of the Consular Corps, the Premier said he emphasised "everywhere to his people that they must work the land."

"I don't want to see any young men unemployed," he said.

Cyprus Foreign Minister In Moscow For Talks

MOSCOW, Sept. 28. (Reuter).—Syprios Kyprianou, Cyprus Foreign Minister, who arrived here Sunday night for final talks on Soviet arms aid to his country, said Sunday he would see Khrushchov during his stay.

The Soviet Prime Minister has promised to give the Island "military and other assistance" according to Andreas Araouzos, Cyprus Commerce Minister, who saw him a week ago.

Kyprianou is expected to join Araouzos Monday in final talks with Soviet officials to arrange details of Soviet assistance to Cyprus.

Kyprianou said the talks were going very well and he expected agreement to be reached within the next few days.

Johnson Appoints Advisory Committee To Implement Warren's Recommendations

JOHNSON CITY, Texas, September, 28. (AP).—PRESIDENT Johnson appointed a four-man committee Sunday to advise him "on the execution of the recommendations of the Warren Commission."

The commission which investigated the assassination of President John F. Kennedy recommended action to tighten the protection of Presidents and to make killing a President or a Vice-President a Federal crime.

Members of the committee are: Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon, Acting Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach, Director John A. McCone of the Central Intelligence Agency, and McGeorge Bundy, Special Assistant to Johnson for National Security Affairs.

The President named no chairman for the committee. However, it was understood that Dillon, as the ranking member of the panel, would have general supervision over the group.

The panel presumably will canvass the possible need for further measures to be taken to insure protection for the President.

It was possible that the committee would explore the key question, raised by the commission, as to whether all or part of the protective functions of the secret service should be turned over to some other agency.

Johnson spent part of his weekend visit at his ranch going over the commission report and its recommendations.

Dillon, as Secretary of the Treasury, exercises general supervision over the secret service.

In New York, Robert Kennedy, former United States Attorney General, reiterated his belief that Lee Harvey Oswald, alone was responsible for his brother's assassination.

"I have not read the (Warren Commission's) report, nor do I intend to. But I have been briefed on it and I am completely satisfied that the commission investigated every lead and examined every piece of evidence," he said.

Robert Kennedy, who is running for a Senate seat from New York in the November elections, added he was completely satisfied the Warren Commission had carried out a thorough inquiry.

A statement issued through his election campaign office added: "As I said in Poland last summer, I am convinced that Oswald was solely responsible for what happened and that he did not have any outside help."

Mark Lane, a New York Attorney who has been saying in public lectures for months that he does not believe Lee Harvey Oswald killed President Kennedy, said Sunday that the Warren Commission report makes him even more doubtful.

"It raises more questions than it answers," Lane, 36, told a news conference.

Lane, a former New York assembly man, was retained without fee last January by Oswald's mother to defend him before the Warren Commission. She ended the arrangement in April.

The Attorney lectured in Europe and the United States on the case, and said in London in June that the Warren Commission would "never get the facts." In Budapest, he said Kennedy's killers are still at large, and suggested an international commission be appointed to investigate.

Called before the Warren Commission in July, Lane again declined to produce a tape recording he said he possessed of an interview with a woman witness to the murder of Dallas policeman J.D. Tippitt. The woman had told the commission she never

talked to Lane.

Chief Justice Earl Warren told Lane that without corroboration he had "every reason to doubt the truthfulness" for some of his testimony.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Sept. 28.—Mr. Sayyed Abdullah Kazim, a member of the teaching staff of the College of Economics left Kabul for India yesterday to take part in the seminar of sociologists on social problems. The seminar, sponsored by UNESCO, was scheduled to open today; it will last three days.

KABUL, Sept. 28.—Mr. Mohammad Yasub Yakoubi, Director of Planning in the Ministry of Press and Information returned home yesterday after attending the Seminar on the Public and Planning in London. The seminar, which opened in London on June 24th, lasted 3 months. Delegates from 24 Asian, African and European countries took part in it; they also attended a planning course during this time.

KABUL, Sept. 28.—Mr. Cunther, Regional Director of the International Monetary Fund for Asia and the Far East arrived in Kabul yesterday for talks with the Ministries of Finance and Planning and D'Afghanistan Bank.

He was met at the airport by Mr. Alefi, Director-General of Foreign Liaison in the Ministry of Planning and representatives of the Ministry of Finance and D'Afghanistan Bank.

Correction

The first paragraph of news item in yesterday's Kabul Times in "Home News in Brief" column on Chinese film should read as follows:

On the occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China a film was shown on Chinese national dances at Park Cinema on Sunday on the invitation of Mr. Hoa-Ting The Chinese Ambassador in Kabul.

Tokyo Ready For The Big Event

TOKYO, Sept. 28. (Reuter).—Officials, competitors and journalists are of the opinion that the sporting installations for the 18th olympics here are the finest ever.

Italy produced such remarkable sporting arenas for the last olympics in Rome years ago, that it hardly seemed possible for them to be equalled.

Here in Tokyo, however, are tracks, playing fields, swimming pools and halls that defy description by their magnificence.

The "queen" of them all is undoubtedly the Gymnasium which houses the swimming and diving pools and basketball hall.

Built at a cost of more than two million sterling, this unique saucer-shaped building has been constructed without a single obstructing pillar.

The big National Stadium, built for the third Asian games in 1958, has been remodelled.

It holds 72,000 spectators and is the best of its kind in the orient.

A particularly impressive aspect of the sites is the playing surfaces—from the shining polished wooden courts of the basketball and volleyball halls to the rich green turf of the soccer and hockey pitches. The latter have the level and velvet texture of the best bowling grounds.

What remains to be seen however, is whether the swimming pool and running track will live up to their looks in actual competition.

The swimmers are saying that the pool does not appear exceptionally fast though it should be better when the water level is raised.

There was some adverse comment on the red shale running track when the rehearsal international games were held here last year.

In the Olympic Village, where 8,000 competitors and officials will stay, it looks as if there is going to be some overcrowding. "Not as good as Rome" is the view of many on the accommodation.

In spite of the cold windy and wet weather, large numbers of Japanese took the opportunity of visiting the olympic sites Sunday.

The weather is still causing some concern to the organising committee. It is very unsettled and there has not been much sunshine.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film; **ABSENT MINDED PROFESSOR** starring: Fred Mac Murray, Nancy Olson and Keenan Wynn.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film;

GANGA JUMNA:

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film;

BLUFF MASTER:

ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 4 and 7 p.m. Indian film;

AS KA PUNCHI:

Portuguese Woman Named "Prisoner Of The Year"

CANTERBURY, England, Sept. 28. (Reuter).—Julietta Gandra, a 40-year-old Portuguese woman doctor said to have been in prison for five years, was today named "Prisoner of the Year" by Amnesty International at its annual conference here.

The organisation, which had 3,000 members in 51 countries, is dedicated to obtaining the release or fair trial of prisoners of conscience all over the world.

Dr. Gandra, said to be in Caxias Prison, Lisbon, after being arrested in 1959 and standing trial in secret in Angola on charges of subversion, was chosen to represent the aims for which the organisation is fighting.

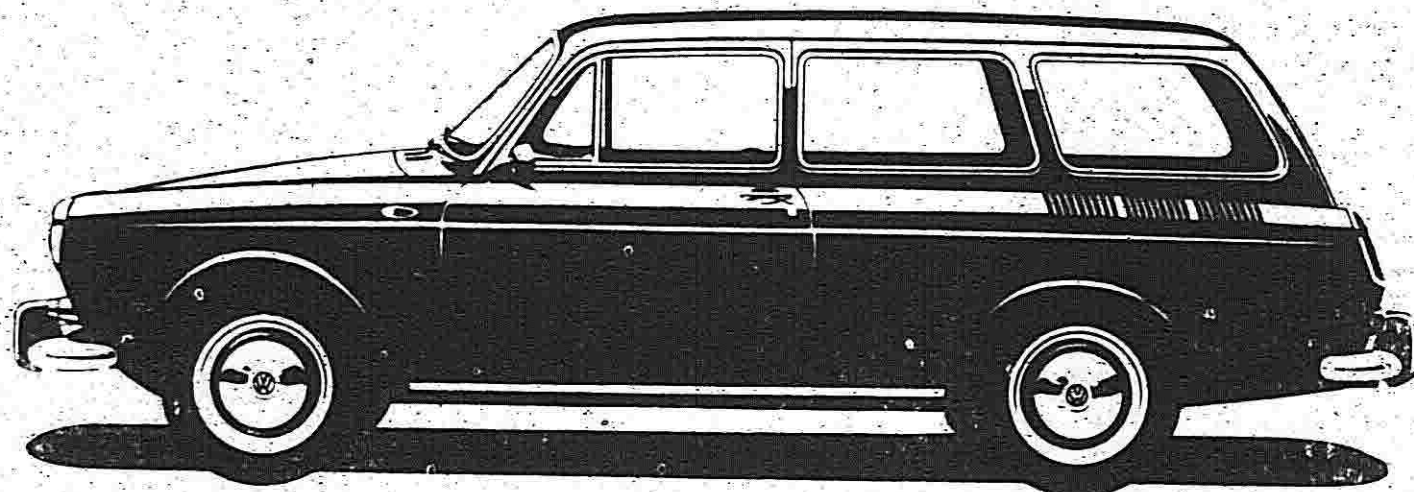
Peter Benenson, founder of Amnesty International, told delegates to the Conference that Dr. Gandra was a sympathiser of the Angolan independence movement. She was arrested in Ruanda and sentenced—"we do not know exactly what for"—to two years imprisonment to be followed by security measures.

"This means that a person could be kept in jail for another three years and again for another three years and so on," he said.

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