

11-3-1964

Kabul Times (November 3, 1964, vol. 3, no. 202)

Bakhtar News Agency

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Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (November 3, 1964, vol. 3, no. 202)" (1964). *Kabul Times*. 766.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/766>

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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures
Max. +18°C. Minimum +3°C.
Sun sets today at 5.10 a.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6.16
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

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

VOL. III, NO. 202

KABUL, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1964. (AQRAB 12, S.H.)

FR. E. A. 2

Their Majesties Take Part In Peking Civic Reception; Afghan-Chinese Ties Hailed

PEKING, November 3.—

His Majesty the King and Her Majesty the Queen were given a warm welcome at a rally of more than 10,000 people of all walks of life Monday afternoon.

Mr. Liu Shao-Chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and his wife; Premier Chou en-Lai; Peking Mayor Peng Chen, Vice-Premier and Mme Ho Lung, and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress were present among other Chinese leaders.

The great Hall of the People, where the rally took place was decorated with national flags of Afghanistan and China and huge streamers inscribed with slogans hailing friendship between the two peoples.

The Hall rose and gave a stormy ovation to greet Their Majesties when they mounted the rostrum in the company of the Chinese leaders. Also on the rostrum were those accompanying Their Majesties.

The rally opened after the band played the national anthems of Afghanistan and China.

Mayor Peng Chen made a speech of welcome which was followed by a speech delivered by His Majesty.

Mayor Peng Chen said that the King and the Queen of Afghanistan had brought with them the profound friendship of the Afghan people for the Chinese people. "This is a great event in the history of Sino-Afghan friendship", he said.

Mr. Peng Chen praised the kingdom of Afghanistan which, under the leadership of His Majesty, had persisted in its efforts to safeguard and consolidate its national independence and develop its national economy and culture and had scored valuable achievements.

"The kingdom of Afghanistan consistently pursues a policy of peace and neutrality, opposes imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, perseveres in maintaining friendly relations with the socialist countries, and works to strengthen Asian-African solidarity and defend world peace," he stated.

Afghanistan made positive contributions to the success of the second conference of non-aligned states recently held in Cairo, Mr. Peng Chen pointed out. "The progress and results of the second conference of non-aligned states have once again proved that more than ninety per cent of the people of the world oppose imperialism, that the struggle to win and safeguard national independence is irresistible, and that, united, the forces in defence of world peace are invincible."

The Chinese government and people, like the Afghan government and people, "look with earnest expectations to the second African-Asian conference due to be held next March", he said. "We are ready, together with Afghanistan and other Asian and African countries, to work for the success of the second African-Asian conference, further development of Bandung spirit and new successes in the cause of Asian-African unity against imperialism."

Speaking of the friendship between China and Afghanistan, Mr. Peng Chen said: "the relations between our two countries are firmly built on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence and the principles of the

Bandung conference, and are sincere and friendly relations of mutual respect, equality and mutual support. There exists only a record of friendship and cooperation between our two countries, and no record of any mutually harmful quarrels. What is particularly worth mentioning is that the treaty of friendship and mutual non-aggression and the boundary treaty between China and Afghanistan concluded successively in recent years have become an important milestone in the history of the friendly relations between our two countries, and a strong bond of friendship between China and Afghanistan."

The Mayor said he was sure that the present visit by King Zahir Sahah and the Queen would make new and important contributions to developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

His Majesty then took the floor amidst thunderous applause. He said: "I convey with sincere pleasure the message of friendship and goodwill from our people to the great Chinese people as well as to the inhabitants of this beautiful city."

He said that the Chinese and Afghan people, bent on attaining social, economic and cultural advancement "are striving against great odds. Today's great struggle against these odds reminds us of bygone struggles in the face of colonialistic expansion and encroachment, which by virtue of similarity experienced gives added significance to our two countries' mutual bonds of friendship."

His Majesty paid tribute to the Chinese people for their successes in their liberation struggle and in reconstruction and economic and cultural expansion.

He spoke of Afghanistan's achievements in building up national economy, in expanding mass education as well as cultural facilities.

Both China and Afghanistan played a most positive role in ratifying the banning conference's historic instrument—a role which can be termed as a corner stone of the freedom and independence of nations, he said.

"The treaty of friendship and mutual non-aggression signed in Kabul between the People's Republic of China and Afghanistan four years ago, is the best example of friendship and mutual respect existing between the peoples and governments of both countries, His Majesty stated.

"The reciprocal friendly sentiments as well as the prevailing policy of good neighbourliness enabled both sides to arrive at an amicable settlement over the matter of a formal demarcation of our joint boundaries, and still more recently in the actual setting up of frontier pillars in an atmosphere of complete harmony, an atmosphere without slightest hitch or misgiving. The Afghan-Chinese border high up in the mountains Pamir, thus becomes in point of fact, a strengthening influence in our friendly relations. In this connection, it is I think appropriate to mention that the mutual visit of the leaders of both sides, to each other's country, in the last few years, and the benefits resulting from direct and

(Contd. on page 4)

His Majesty Visits Peking Institute Of Physical Education

PEKING, Nov. 3.—His Majesty the King, accompanied by Mr. Ho-Lung, the Deputy Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China paid a visit to the Institute of Physical Culture in Peking yesterday. Groups of teachers and students of the Institute lining the route extended a warm welcome to His Majesty.

With beating drums and gongs they waved Afghan and Chinese flags and shouted "Welcome, Afghan Guests".

His Majesty the King watched an exhibition of traditional Chinese fencing and boxing by teachers, students and other sports instructors.

He displayed keen interest in the exhibition and shook hands with each one of the athletes.

He inspected all parts of the Institute.

His Majesty praised the achievements made by instructors and students of the Institute and expressed hope that Afghanistan and China would co-operate in the field of physical education.

Sunday evening Their Majesties the King and Queen, Party-Leader Mr. Hao-tse-Tung, Mr. Liu Shao Chi, the President, of the People's Republic of China and Mr. Modibo Keita, President of the Republic of Mali, who is now on a visit to China, watched a four-part ballet. The performance was given by a group of Japanese artists who are now in Peking.

Saudi Arabian Embassy Opens Special Book For Congratulatory Signatures

KABUL, Nov. 3.—The Saudi Arabian Embassy announced here today that on the occasion of the ascending by His Majesty Amir Feisal to the throne of Saudi Arabia, the embassy has opened a special book for congratulatory signatures.

The embassy will receive visitors from 10 a.m. to 12 noon on Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 4 and 5, the embassy said.

UN Anti-Colonial Committee Calls For Independence Of 3 South African Territories

UNITED NATIONS, November 3, (AP).—

THE anti-colonialism committee of 24 Monday approved a 13-nation resolution calling for Britain "to take immediate steps" to make Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland independent.

Disregarding statements by Britain, Italy and the United States to go slow and let Britain work out an independence schedule with each of the territories, the Committee voted 18-0 with five abstentions to approve the resolution.

The 24th member was absent. Denmark joined the other western nations in abstaining. Denmark's S.G. Vellban said he could not vote for the resolution because it did not properly represent the opinions of the committee.

British delegate Cecil E. King in a statement before the vote said the resolution did not reflect Britain's economic aid to the territories and to the advancement the territories had attained. He also said one clause aimed

Americans Prepare To Vote As Presidential Candidates Wind Up Campaign Tours

Goldwater Says Democrats Derelict In South Vietnam

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3, (AP).—Amid an overwhelming blizzard of confetti, Barry Goldwater bid for California's votes Monday on the eve of his presidential showdown.

San Franciscans surged through the streets as Goldwater inched his way through the heart of the city's business district, waving from the rear of an open convertible.

Hugh C. McDonald, Goldwater's Security Chief, estimated the crowd along the motorcade route at about 200,000.

The San Francisco police communications section estimated between 50,000 to 60,000 persons turned out for the lunch-time parade, with another 25,000 swarming around civic auditorium where the Senator was to speak. The auditorium seats 8,000.

A clanging replica of the liberty bell heralded Goldwater's motorcade in the city where he won the Republican nomination.

A storm of confetti and ticker tape fluttered from buildings along the motorcade route.

Goldwater climaxed his presidential bid by accusing Democrats of "dereliction of duty" in South Vietnam.

He came to San Francisco before a good luck trip to an Arizona hamlet to wind up his campaign.

The words he chose for his final bid to capture California's 40 electoral votes echoed the speech with which he opened his campaign two months and 80,000 miles ago.

For, said the Arizona Senator, "the issues have not changed."

Goldwater released a statement blaming President Johnson and his advisors for the Communist guerrilla barrage that wrecked a South Vietnamese air base Saturday, killing four U.S. servicemen and wounding 36 and destroying a half dozen jet bombers.

In a television interview Sunday, Goldwater had hinted that the communists might have staged

(Contd. on page 4)

Johnson Promises Total Commitment For Peace, Freedom

HOUSTON, Texas, Nov. 3, (AP).—US President Lyndon Johnson, winding up campaign in his native Texas, pledged Monday "my total commitment is to preserve peace while protecting freedom."

This was the first of 10 promises set forth in a speech prepared for delivery to an outdoor crowd in Houston.

The final promise among the 10—"to work as President of all the people in a land that knows no South, no North, no East or West."

The President was making his final campaign appearances in to his ranch home near Johnson Houston and Austin before going to his ranch home near Johnson city, Texas, where he and his wife Ladybird will spend election day.

In his text for a rally outside the Texas University at Austin, Johnson spoke of Tuesday as a contest for the nation and the world.

"Tuesday's prize will not be the presidency—it will be progress for America and peace for the world," He went on:

"A stillness is on the earth tonight, in London and in Moscow, in Peking and in Cuba, in humble huts and mighty palaces around the world.

"Millions enslaved and millions free await the voters' decision.

"On that decision rests our future—and theirs—and the future of our children—and theirs."

In his Houston text, the President said that "our first work after this election will be to heal the wounds of the bigotry and work for the unity of the people."

Saying the nation "cannot endure in bitterness," he asserted that this must truly be the United States of America. Johnson travelling into territory steeped in long and personal memory for him, phrased his primary campaign promise in this fashion:

"I pledge my total commitment to preserve freedom. I want to reduce the threat of nuclear war—to maintain presidential control over our nuclear weapons—to strengthen our alliances—and to advance the cause of freedom around the world."

In other areas, Johnson promised to maintain American military might and "use our power responsibly," promote prosperity and free enterprise, wage war on waste in government, be frugal and prudent with tax dollars, maintain a compassionate government, protect every citizen's constitutional rights, meet growing education needs, conserve national resources and, finally, "to work as President of all the people."

Johnson recalled that he came to Houston 34 years ago and taught at Sam Houston high school. For old times sake he arranged to drop by the school Monday night.

Dr. Keshawarz Leaves For Sofia To Study Bulgarian Agriculture

KABUL, Nov. 3.—On the invitation of the Bulgarian Minister of Agriculture and Economics, Dr. Keshawarz, the Minister of Agriculture left Kabul for Sofia Monday morning. He will study economic and agricultural conditions, agricultural techniques and system and irrigation schemes in Bulgaria and will also exchange views with the Bulgarian authorities.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHTAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief:
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor:
S. Khalil
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
"Times, Kabul"
Telegraphic Address:
Telephones:
Half yearly Af. 150
Quarterly Af. 80
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.
Printed at:
Government Printing House
Subscription Rates:
22851 [4, 5 and 6]
Yearly Af. 250

KABUL TIMES

NOVEMBER 3, 1964

Vietnam Tragedy

The attack on a base in South Vietnam in which several American planes were stationed has brought once again into the limelight events in that Southeast Asian country. Last August the Tonkin Gulf incident had also made the world alert about the situation in that area. The attack on Bien Hoa base has taken place within South Vietnam while the Tonkin Gulf incident occurred outside that country.

But what concerns us most is the continuation of tragic events in that country as the result of which many lives are being lost every day in what seems to be a never ending conflict. While it seems at first glance that the Vietnam conflict is a local one, the fact is that no issue nowadays can remain local specially when a war in one country is attracting the assistance of two hostile sides. In South Vietnam the United States is giving military aid to the Saigon government because it says that the opposing forces are directly being supported by North Vietnam. On the other hand, North Vietnam is supporting the Viet Cong because the Saigon government does not represent the people at large.

Thus the people of South Vietnam have become involved in a kind of war in which in addition to costing the lives and wealth of that nation, other countries too are spending their human and material resources and the risk of a larger conflict is always in sight.

Truly enough the Vietnam situation is very delicate one. But at the same time we think that the problem of Vietnam, a part of former Indo-China, a settlement about which was reached in 1954, should be solved within the context of international agreements. It could be solved if all sides show a will that the Vietnamese people should be allowed to determine what they want to do with no outside interference what so ever.

The bloodshed taking place in that country is tragic and causing concern in all parts of the world and the sensible thing is to find a solution to the problem within the framework of international pacts.

Johnson's Overture To Moderate GOP's

Today the Americans go to poll to elect their President for the next four years. This is one of the articles on the status of both parties on the eve of elections.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3. (Reuters).—President Johnson was Monday reported confident he would win a big enough victory in Tuesday's election to help moderate forces reclaim leadership of the Republican Party from Senator Barry Goldwater.

White House aides pointed out that the President, in his final campaign appearances, had been holding out the olive branch to those Republicans who were prepared to continue the traditional American bi-partisan foreign policy.

Accordingly, the President's overtures to moderate Republicans in his recent speeches were considered significant. Observers said that Johnson was so sure of victory that he was already seeking to heal any election campaign wounds by assuring the Republicans that he would not take his election as a "blank cheque".

The 56-year-old President wound up his eight-week campaign with a big rally Saturday night in New York city's Madison Square Garden.

He later returned to Washington and met Sunday his closest advisors to study new developments in South Vietnam.

His Republican opponent, Senator Barry Goldwater, who has already logged an estimated 80,000 miles by plane, train and car since his campaign began, kept at work Sunday in unpredictable California, one of the states he must win to have a chance for the presidency.

Public opinion polls meanwhile continued to indicate an overwhelming victory for the president, even though Senator Goldwater claimed that he would score an upset win on Tuesday. None of the published polls showed Senator Goldwater leading—nor even in his home state of Arizona.

The Washington Star published its own survey Sunday forecast-

New British Envoy At United Nations

One altogether happy side-light on the British general election result is the appointment of Sir Hugh Foot as permanent delegate at the United Nations with ministerial status. This means that Britain has followed the long-standing example of the United States in successively making two of its most respected statesmen—Henry Cabot Lodge and Adlai Stevenson—its spokesmen in the New York world forum. Mr. Harold Wilson has emphasised that Sir Hugh Foot's appointment should not be taken as disrespect to the former British representative, Sir Patrick Dean, and that it is an important policy decision by the new government that this post should no longer be held by a civil servant—however senior and well-qualified—but by a member of the government itself holding the rank of minister.

Sir Hugh Foot was himself a civil servant until two years ago, and as such represented Britain on the United Nations Trusteeship Council where he was involved in explaining the actions of the Conservative government of Mr. Harold Macmillan. He was not able, however, to accept British policy on the Southern Rhodesian issue—or, as he himself puts it, Britain's "lack of policy"—and as this was one of the things he was instructed to defend, he resigned from government service.

Sir Hugh was never thereafter anxious to discuss in public the precise reasons for his departure, but it was quite clear that he thought the government should support more firmly the principle of majority rule in Southern Rhodesia.

ing a Johnson sweep in at least 40 of the 50 states and Democratic gains in the concurrent Senate and House of Representatives elections.

The record high in a presidential election in this century was Franklin D. Roosevelt's 60.6 per cent of the popular vote in 1936. Some of the latest polls suggested that President Johnson could even top this, leaving Senator Goldwater as the most heavily defeated loser.

Senator Goldwater, in Phoenix, Arizona, Friday said he would accept defeat now in only five of the 50 states. In the others he expects his party has a chance.

He conceded that the Republicans would lose in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, in New England, and in the new states of Hawaii and Alaska.

Basing himself on his private polls and his own observations as he toured the United States during the campaign, the 55-year-old conservative said his prospects had improved in the final week of the campaign and were getting better daily.

He expects to capture the important state of California. He felt he could still win his own state and in Texas, the home of Johnson himself.

He also predicted victory in the key midwest states of Illinois and Ohio and said he had a chance in Pennsylvania, Florida and Georgia.

About 70 million Americans are expected to vote on Tuesday at 180,000 polling stations in schools, churches, community halls, shops or homes scattered from the rocky coast of Maine to the tropical island of Hawaii.

The election covers a multitude of offices from the President down through the Senate and Congress in Washington to governors of 25 states, some state legislatures, city and county officials and judges.

There is actually no direct vote for President or Vice-President. Voters in each state, in fact, choose members of an electoral college which meets on December 14, to cast ballots for the President.

Zurich treaties which are at the basis of the present trouble and bloodshed.

Oddly enough this old story was referred to again by Sir Hugh Foot in a letter which appeared in the correspondence column of 'The Observer' on the very day of his appointment but which must have been written before the general election result was known. He was replying to criticism that he should have resigned as governor in 1958 when his Cyprus proposals were not accepted. He counters this by showing that it might have been true if the proposals had been refused by his own government instead of by the Turks, and that he did in fact tender his resignation only to see it refused by a government which had entire confidence in him.

But for the moment it is the 1958 proposals themselves that are of interest; and here they are, summed up in Sir Hugh's own words:

"First, to fix a period of five or seven years, during which a system of self-government would be worked out and put into effect in the island in consultation with the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot leaders.

"Second, the immediate ending of the Emergency and the return of Archbishop Makarios (from exile in the Seychelles) to Cyprus.

"Third, an undertaking to both Greeks and Turks that no final settlement would be imposed at the end of the five- or seven-year period without the agreement of both Greeks and Turks."

and Vice-President. Each state is allotted the same number of electors in the college as its total of U.S. Senators and Congressmen—or roughly in proportion to its population.

The party winning the popular vote in a state, no matter how small its majority, gets all the electoral college votes.

The electoral college this year has 538 members—with the District of Columbia, where Washington is located, for the first time having a presidential vote for three electoral seats.

It will take 270 electoral votes to win the presidential race, with the heavily-populated states, with their big blocks of votes, the key ones.

Senator Goldwater's original hope was to rely on the support of the normally Democratic, both conservative southern states which are distrustful of Johnson's civil rights programme, and the strongly Republican mid-western farmers.

Then he planned to work hard to capture a handful of key states with prize electoral votes including California (40), Pennsylvania (29), Ohio and Illinois (26 each), Texas (25) and Indiana (13).

Much of the interest in what has been a comparatively dull and colourless campaigning has come in the fight for lesser offices.

On the basis of Johnson's apparent lead the Democrats are expected to strengthen their control in the Senate and House of Representatives, win the offices of governors and control of legislatures in a few more states, and pick up grass roots strength in local authorities, where much of the American political power rests.

In the Senate, the democrats held a 66 to 34 majority before the election. Only 35 of the seats are up for election this year, and 26 of these have been held by the Democrats.

The party generally expects to come out with a net gain of at least two seats.

In the House of Representatives all the 435 seats are up for election, as they are each two years.

(Contd. on page 4)

PRESS At a Glance

All the premier dailies yesterday carried the news of His Majesty the King meeting with Mr. Mao-tse-Tung together with a picture of their meeting.

"Settlement of Accounts" was the caption of an editorial published in yesterday's daily *Islah*. The manual for settlement of state accounts belonging to a period prior to Maizhan 1338 (August 1959) was prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Finance to settle the long unsettled state cash and property accounts and put an end to the problem of great numbers of people who have dealt with the government.

With the publication of this manual it was expected that a campaign would be launched in the accounting departments of all ministries to make use of settling state accounts. But as it is learnt, the accounting departments are making little use of chance given to them.

It is feared that the time limit set for the settlement of government accounts will be terminated and the accountants will not discharge their duties. The editorial called upon people dealing with the government to present their respective papers and documents needed for the settlement of their accounts. It is our purpose, said the editorial, that accounting departments in each ministry should prepare a list of their unsettled accounts and try to settle the incomplete and unsettled accounts of the past years and submit daily their work report to the first class responsible officials.

Commenting on hotels and their management in Afghanistan, the daily *Anis* in its editorial yesterday said that with the development of tourism in Afghanistan and the increase in the number of people who visited the capital as well as the provinces, more hotels are needed. The two newly-built Kabul and Spinzer hotels seem insufficient for the number of visitors to Afghanistan.

It is fortunately decided that with the co-operation of some foreign organisations, another big hotel will be built in Kabul city. But the basic point resides in the fact that attention should be given so that hotels charging little money, which could be afforded by tourists and other people visiting the capital and provinces should be opened.

As far as we know, the Hotel Corporation has been aware of this necessity and has always been endeavouring to find means and ways for the solution of this problem. But we think that the construction of new hotels is not the sole responsibility of the Hotel Corporation. It is also the job of our business circles to invest in hotel development, the profit of which will be big and satisfactory.

A hotel in the name of Bainaz air Hotel was established yesterday as a first move towards the hotel development. We said the editorial, welcome this move and hope other hotels will soon be opened.

Parallel to the increase in the number of hotels, the teaching of hotel management, according to the best services rendered by the most modern hotels is another step taken towards the development of this business in our country.

The editorial in conclusion expressed hope that the graduates of the Hotel Management School will not only be employed in the great hotels but in the small and cheap ones as well.

and the chance that they would have had of solving the Cyprus problem at that time can be left to the reader to judge. They now

(Contd. from page 3)

Radio Afghanistan Programme

MONDAY

quality of leaders at work.
19m band.

I. English Programme:

19m band.

3.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15225 kcs=

3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 115125 kcs=

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

WEDNESDAY

ARRIVALS

Beirut-Kabul

Arr. 12-30

Mazar-Kabul

Arr. 1-10

Karachi-Kabul

Arr. 2-00

DEPARTURES

Kabul-Mazar

Dep. 7-45

Kabul-Kandahar

Dep. 2-30

AEROFLOT

Moscow-Tashkent

Arr. Kabul-10.00.

Tashkent-Moscow.

Dep. Kabul-12-10

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade '0121-20122

Police 20607-21122

Traffic 20189-24041

Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732

Radio Afghanistan 20462

New Clinic 24272

24275

D'Afghanistan Bank 20045

Bakhtar News Agency 20413

Afghan National Bank 21771

Airport 22318

Radio Afghanistan 20452

Bakhtar Phone No. 22619

Pharmacies

Nadir Uashtoon Phone No. 23262

Kabul Phone No. 20563

Mahmood Phone No.

Jahid Phone No. 20534

Ansari Phone No. 20320

Zeneth Phone No. 24544

Karti-Char Phone No. 28529

British Industry Fights Flu



Each year British industry loses millions of man hours due to influenza. Now, teams of doctors and nurses from the laboratories of Crookes, a British pharmaceutical com-

pany, are going out into the factories and offices to try to reduce the effects of the flu menace by immunising workers.

The immunisation is being

carried out by a new method which sprays the vaccine through the skin with the aid of a high-pressure gun, instead of the old injection system.

Journalist's Description:

PAMIR: WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Mr. Hafizullah Nasiri, Director General of Publication in the Ministry of Press and Information, had accompanied the Afghan delegation for the official delimitation of Afghan-Chinese border which took place this summer. Here he has given a description of his impressions of the journey to Pamir. The articles are originally being published in *Islah* daily.

For a group of people who were leaving for Pamirs in order to demarcate the border line between Afghanistan and the People's Republic of China, 19th June 1964 was a great day. It was so from two points of view:

First, to serve the country by whatever means possible.

Second, to see a region which, once upon a time linked Europe and the Middle East with Far East and thus made it possible for the great trade caravans to move, during that period of the year in which travelling was easy, from East to West and carry commercial commodities from East to West and vice versa. This gigantic commercial crossroad which had been abandoned since olden times is known as the old silk road and in its time it was considered as one of the most important roads in the world.

Some outstanding persons and travellers have passed this crossroad which is in central Asia, to China and from there, sometimes back through to Europe. Including among them is Marco Polo, the famous Italian traveller and Hu Wang San the Chinese traveller. In addition to these, the late King of Afghanistan, His Majesty Mohammad Nadir Shah, at a time when the late Shah Mahmood Khan Ghazi was the

governor of Kataghan and Badakhshan province paid a visit to the most deepest and furthest points in the Pamirs. The elderly people of those regions still recall His Majesty's journey and praise the bravery and patience shown by those great people.

As the last moments for the congregation of jeeps and trucks which were parked near the Cartography Department to leave for Pamirs arrived, my eyes caught sight of the Mr. Sultan Mahmud Ghazi who was surrounded by a great number of people. These were the people who were to accompany him to Pamirs. While he was bidding farewell to each one of them—who were to accompany him to Pamirs—he said: You are aware of the fact that climbing the Pamir peaks is not void of difficulties. Particularly that the weather and land is unknown to you all. I am hopeful that every one of you will overcome the difficulties of the trip and perform your respective duties with utmost care and accuracy. There is no doubt that every one of you is an expert in the duty which has been entrusted to him and is capable of performing it; but I find it necessary to tell you that you are cordial co-workers and thus should not hesitate to offer each other assistance. The things that you need for this journey, from doctor to medicine to victuals and other immunities has been provided with the best possible means. This was done after profound observation was made on your requirements. As I am not coming with you by the same route and coming through the People's Republic of China, I am above-cut each other in Wakhjir valley and be joining one point and thus form a knot

you there in the Pamirs. I hope that your journey which is to take place through Kataghan and Badakhshan to Wakhjan to Pamirs, will be a pleasant one.

After the last words of farewell were told, the chain of cars started moving. At the end of five days journey the Mission reached Panja which is the starting point for climbing the Pamirs. As most of the readers of this article have neither seen Pamirs nor know much about it, I request them to pay attention to the geographical map; so that they may learn something about this corner of the country.

In the maps of political geography that part of Afghanistan which has come out in the north-eastern sector is known as Pamir. Few people in the world have not heard Pamirs name.

Because of its reputation some people and institutions have named their commodities palaces, and places after Pamir. One of the huge German merchandise ships is called Pamir. Pamir is an elevated region which is situated in Central Asia and consists of the point in which the most famous and highest mountains of Asia such as Himalayas, Tienien, Karakoram and Hindu Kush meet in such a way that it forms a knot. On account of its peaks and skirted extensions which it has, Pamir is known as the roof of the world.

When I asked a learned man about the implications of the name Pamir, he replied that Pamir is a compound word which consists of two Persian words, namely, *Pai* and *Mir* thereby meaning "Big Foot". This implies that the mountains of central Asia—tonamed above-cut each other in Wakhjir valley and be joining one point and thus form a knot

New UK Envoy At United Nations

(Contd. from page 2)

belong to history and are useful only as material for estimating the worth of the new British permanent delegate at the United Nations.

There is a postscript to this, however, and it brings us back to the Southern Rhodesian problem. In his letter Sir Hugh Foot considers the general question of when a civil servant should and should not resign his post.

Where passions in foreign affairs rise quickly and are momentarily intense, reasons for not resigning may be more important than the contrary; there may be issues that are more vital to a new nation than a valuable and overscrupulous diplomat's estimate of his own personal integrity. Here once again are Sir Hugh's own words on the matter:

"The question of when an official should resign is one I have had to consider carefully, and the conclusions I reached in my own mind were that an official should resign only when three tests are satisfied. First, the issue on which he disagrees with his government must be one of major principle—obviously an official should not resign on any secondary matter. Second, it must be a continuing issue—I don't think any official should resign, however much he objects to his government's action, when the question is over and done with and no longer arises. Third, he should not resign merely because he disapproved of some act by his government in which he has no personal responsibility. He should resign only if the other two tests are met and if, in addition, he is directly concerned in carrying out the policy of which he disapproves."

There is no knowing what the fortunes of the new Labour government of Mr. Harold Wilson will be on all the myriad problems with which it has to deal, but of one thing the world can be absolutely sure: Britain will be represented at the United Nations by a man of great integrity, who has already proved himself capable of statesmanlike action on many occasions and who is, above all, "a man who loves his fellow-men". (SPR Feature)

Japanese Diet To Convene November 9 To Elect New Prime Minister

TOKYO, Nov. 3. (Reuters).—The Japanese government and the ruling Liberal Democratic party today jointly decided to convene an extraordinary session of the Diet (parliament) on November 9 to nominate a new Prime Minister to replace Hayato Ikeda.

There are three known contenders for the premiership—Eisaku Kato, a former Trade Minister, Ichiro Kono, Minister of State, and Aichihiro Fujiyama, a former Foreign Minister.

Ikeda, who has been in hospital for treatment of a throat tumour since September 9, announced his resignation on October 25.

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Nov. 3.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in afghanis per unit of foreign currency.

Afs. 63.50 (per one)	US Dollar	Afs. 63.00
Afs. 177.80 (per one)	Pound Sterling	Afs. 176.40
Afs. 1587.50 (per hundred)	German Mark	Afs. 1575.00
Afs. 1478.47 (per hundred)	Swiss Franc	Afs. 1466.82
Afs. 1285.45 (per hundred)	French Franc	Afs. 1275.30



Home News In Brief

KANDAHAR, Nov. 3.—One motor truck and a motor taxi were intercepted by officials of the anti-smuggling Department last Saturday. The vehicles were found to be transporting contraband articles including kerosene oil cigarettes, medicines and safety-razor blades. The motor-drivers, who are also owners of the vehicles, have been apprehended and the goods have been turned over to the Kandahar Customs.

KABUL, Nov. 3.—A dramatic performance by 12th-grade students of Nejat High School was given at Kabul Theatre on Sunday evening. The play was a copy of the German Play "The Caucasian Chalk Circle" written by the famous German dramatist, Berthold Brecht.

Dr. Ahmad Shah Jalal, Chief of Neja High School in a speech before the performance described the importance of dramatics and artistic displays for educational purposes. The audience included officials, school principals, a large number of students and the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany together with officials of the German Embassy. Repeat performances of the play will be held on Mondays and Wednesdays at Kabul Theatre.

MAZARI-SHARIF, Nov. 3.—A two-line telephone link between Balkh and Kilift Port, work on which was begun by the provincial Directorate of Communications earlier this year, was completed on Sunday. The lines extend over a distance of 85 Km.

KABUL, Nov. 3.—Dr. Goodman, Medical Advisor to the British Council visited the dental clinic yesterday morning. He was escorted on the tour of inspection by the Assistant Medical Officer of the institute.

KABUL, Nov. 3.—A group of Pakistani film artists, who had come to Kabul a week ago to take part in the festival of Pakistani movie-films, left for home yesterday. They were seen off at the airport by representatives of the Department of Cultural Relations of the Ministry of Press and Information and the Directorate of Film-Imports of Pohany Theatre as well as a number of Afghan artists.

KABUL, Nov. 3.—On the invitation of the World Health Organisation, Dr. Abdul Rahim, Chief Medical Officer of the Tuberculosis Institute left Kabul for Kuala Lumpur yesterday to attend the Seminar on TB. The 10-day Seminar, which began yesterday, is being attended by delegates from Afghanistan, India, Thailand, Burma and Nepal.

KABUL, Nov. 3.—In the series of lectures being arranged for Boy Scouts and Girl Guides in Kabul, a meeting was held by the group at Ansary High School yesterday afternoon.

The speakers included Mr. Zahid, Principal of the School, Mr. Mohammad Nasim, Boy Scouts Commissioner, Mr. Ahmadyar, Group Leader, and a number of students of the school. The topic of the lectures was the duties and obligations of boy scouts. A short play in first aid by Boy Scouts and a music concert were performed by the students. Those present included officials of the Boy Scouts Association, the staff of Ansary School, parents of the students and representatives of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides organisations.

KABUL, Nov. 3.—Professor Gane, Professor of Cordiac Diseases in the Lyon University Medical College, delivered a lecture on comparison between varicose veins in humans and animals in the auditorium of the medical college yesterday morning. Dr. Abdul Samad Seraj, Dean of the medical college introduced the speaker to the audience, which consisted of professors and students of the Medical College.

King Saud Is Dethroned; Prince Feisal Becomes King

BEIRUT, November 3, (DPA).—

KING Saud of Saudi Arabia was dethroned Monday and his brother, Crown Prince Feisal, was proclaimed as the new King of the country, Radio Mecca announced.

According to the radio monitored here, the decision was taken by Saudi Arabia's Council of Ministers and the Consultative Assembly.

The demand to replace King Saud by Crown Prince Feisal had been raised in a joint letter from members of the royal family and the "Ulemas" (Islamic scribes).

In the radio announcement, Information Minister Sheikh Jamil Hujailan, said the Council of Ministers and the Consultative Assembly had discussed the demand also from the religious point of view. This means that Feisal has become Imam, or religious leader of the country, as well.

The new King Feisal, 58 became Prime Minister in 1958, was replaced by King Saud in 1960 and took over again in 1962 as Prime Minister and Foreign Minister.

According to political observers here, Feisal, advocates far reaching reforms.

As early as 1962 Feisal submitted a social reform programme, and despite resistance, he started to abolish slavery.

King Saud had practically been deprived of all powers last March and retained only the title of a Monarch.

According to AP, the new King has pledged to speed up economic social and administrative reforms in his country.

He also promised to gear his foreign policy toward tighter co-operation with other Arab countries and non-aligned nations.

King Feisal was making his first address to the nation after ascending the throne. He read his speech over Mecca radio.

He said his country supported universal disarmament and right of self-determination for all "colonised peoples".

U.S. Election

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Before the election, the Democrats had 257 to 178 majority and observers expect them to pick up at least 12 extra seats.

In addition, voters are to elect 25 state governors, a total of 335 state executive officers such as attorney-general or lieutenant-governor, a total of 6,800 members of state senates and assemblies, and thousands of judicial, county and local officers in most states.

Both parties predict there will be considerable "ticket-splitting" or dividing of votes among members of both parties. Many people are expected to vote for President Johnson but to retain Republican loyalties for lesser-office-seekers.

Voting will begin just after midnight (ed. 0500 GMT) Tuesday, when a few small new England communities gather to cast their votes and then declare them immediately for the sake of a few hours of national publicity.

Each state sets the time its polls close—New York's shut at 9 p.m. local time, Hawaii's at 5:30 p.m. some states vote on complicated voting machines, which add the final tallies automatically, while others still use the old-style paper ballots, which must be counted by hand.

An accurate estimate of the result should be available by about 10 p.m. eastern standard time (0300 GMT) when New York's polls will have closed and counting centres will have completed work in many eastern states.

MOSCOW, Nov. 3, (AP).—Turkish Foreign Minister Feridun Cemal-Erkin said Monday his talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko so far "were useful for both countries," the Soviet news agency Tass reported from Leningrad.

Erkin, who has been touring Leningrad since Sunday told a Tass correspondent:

British Exhibition Opened In Peking

PEKING, Nov. 3, (Reuter).—Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade (trade minister) Monday opened the British industrial exhibition here describing it as a shop window for British goods.

The exhibition is the biggest ever held by a western country in the Chinese People's Republic, with 230 British firms displaying mainly capital goods, machinery and scientific equipment for industry and agriculture.

Jay said the exhibition was being mounted at a most propitious time for the expansion of Sino-British trade.

Britain had seen with admiration the talents, skills and courage of the Chinese authorities and people in surviving the hard times resulting from the 1959 to 1961 weather disasters, he went on.

We have been very glad to note that now China has once again resumed purchasing machinery and capital equipment on a larger scale, she is looking to Britain as a possible supplier.

Jay said: "The more we exchange both goods and ideas the better will be the hope of peaceful co-existence between countries."

Nan Han Chen, president of the council for the promotion of international trade, said in reply: "We are willing to work together with our British friends to liquidate all obstacles so as to expand Chinese-British trade."

He also said "United States imperialism is always creating artificial barriers in an attempt to hinder the development of trade between this country and your own."

Cultural Mission Returns From Tour Of China

KABUL, Nov. 3.—The 3-man Cultural Mission, which had gone to China on the invitation of the Sino-Afghan Friendship Association some time ago to take part in the Chinese National Day, returned to Kabul on Saturday afternoon. The members of the Mission, during their stay in China, visited scientific, cultural and industrial organisations in five provinces.

US, South Vietnam Trace Viet Cong's Attack On Air Base

SAIGON, Nov. 3, (Reuter).—Viet Cong mortar crews penetrated to nearly half a mile from the top security Bien Hoa air base early Sunday when they bombarded American jet bombers stationed there, a U.S. military spokesman disclosed last night.

Ground forces late Sunday discovered the imprints of six mortar base plates together with 82 empty mortar canisters amid shoulder-high brush.

These were about a mile and half from the area where 20 American jet bombers were destroyed or damaged and total casualties of about 40 inflicted.

But there were indications that the search forces which carried out a large-scale operation round the base all day Sunday had experienced difficulty in finding the site.

This was taken to suggest that original estimates of the point where the firing came from were wrong.

The search operation continued for nearly 10 hours, carried out by the equivalent of two battalions of troops with helicopter support.

The US military spokesman said additional precautions have been ordered and put into effect around other key installations in Vietnam as well as Bien Hoa since Sunday's attack.

Hanoi radio broadcasts have linked the shelling of Bien Hoa base with the recent execution of a guerilla who tried to assassinate the US Defence Secretary, Robert McNamara.

The man Nguyen Van Troi, was shot last month for attempting to blow up a bridge in Saigon while the US defence chief was driving over it on a visit last May.

Since then Hanoi radio and the radio of the Viet Cong "National Liberation Front" have been urging all guerilla units to make special efforts against US "imperialists" to emulate Troi's exploit.

They expressed their appreciation of the hospitality which was extended to them by the Sino-Afghan Friendship Association and the government and people of China. The delegation included Dr. Sayyed Ishaq, a Professor of the Medical College, Mr. Abdul Habib Hamidi, Deputy Chief of School-Inspection in the Ministry of Education and Mr. Mohammad Ibrahim Khwakhuzay, Deputy Chief of Pohany Theatre.

Khrushchov Is Still Member Of Central Committee, Says Danish Communist's Leader

COPENHAGEN, November 3, (DPA).—

FORMER Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchov does not wish to see any visitors, Danish Communist Party Chairman Knud Jespersen said here yesterday upon his return from a visit to Moscow.

This reply had been given to him when he had asked to talk to Khrushchov.

Jespersen who was accompanied by Villy Karlsson, Chief-Editor of the Danish C.P. newspaper, said according to information they had received in Moscow, Khrushchov was suffering from sclerosis, and was not living in Moscow proper, but "somewhere outside the capital".

Khrushchov had himself presided over the Central Committee meeting in which he offered his resignation.

Jespersen said Khrushchov continued to be a member of the Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet, but was no longer a member of the Presidium.

Jespersen said he knew that Soviet chief party theoretician Mikhail Suslov was of frail health, but in the talks he had had with him during his Moscow visit, Suslov had been "absolutely fit".

Chief-editor Karlsson, replying to a question, said he had not been able to contact Alexei Adzhubei, Khrushchov's son-in-law and former Chief Editor of "Izvestia", because Adzhubei was at present editor in Kazakhstan province.

The Danes said Soviet foreign policy would continue along the former line, because it had not been Khrushchov's personal policy but that of the entire Soviet leadership.

This policy of peaceful co-existence would not only go on, but would be intensified.

Regarding the ideological rift with China, the basic attitude would continue, but the new Soviet leaders would go on trying to talk with the Chinese.

Since their criticism had chiefly been aimed at Khrushchov personally, the Soviet side might now perhaps be in a more favourable position than before.

Civic Reception

(Contd. from page 1)

personal contact in particular, have accomplished much in the creation of such an appropriate atmosphere," he continued.

In conclusion, His Majesty said: "It is my fervent hope that our visit to your great and historic land will have a salutary influence upon, and give added strength to feelings of friendship and comprehension existing between our two countries."

In the name of the rally, Mr. Peng Chen presented a silk banner to Their Majesties amidst standing ovations lasting for several minutes. The banner is inscribed in golden Chinese characters with "may the friendship between the Chinese and Afghan peoples be ever-green".

After the rally, Peking artists performed Chinese and Afghan songs and dances for the distinguished guests.

Goldwater Speech

(Contd. from page 1)

that attack in hopes of creating a crisis atmosphere that would influence Tuesday's election against Goldwater, but there was no mention of that idea in Monday's statement.

"I charge," said Goldwater, "that the attack against our aircraft resulted because of sheer incompetence on the part of the political soldiers who have been running and ruining the show in Vietnam."

Goldwater said the administration was warned before the attack that airfield defences in South Vietnam were "woefully inadequate".

He said the warning came from "a former highly placed official of the military", and was ignored. He did not name the man.

"This administration owes everyone an explanation," Goldwater said. "And it owes the cause of freedom for its dereliction of duty in Vietnam."

Goldwater chose his old Senate campaign stamping ground to wind up his good luck town of Fredonia, Arizona, is a hamlet of about 500 on the Utah border.

Pointing out he won two senate races after windup shows in Fredonia, Goldwater said conservatives believe in heeding the lessons of the past.

In San Francisco, he uttered anew his Prescott, Arizona, speech, and then declared:

"Tomorrow, it will be up to you. Tomorrow is the day that you can prove that you still run this country," he said "not the pollsters, not the computers, none of these."

He added: "Choose the way of this present administration and you have the way of mobs in the streets, restrained only by the plea that they wait until after the election to ignite violence again."

"Ladies and Gentlemen" Goldwater said, "every word I have just spoken to you is from the very first speech of this presidential campaign."

Momand Tribes Resolve To Defend Their Freedom

KABUL, Nov. 3.—A report from Momand in Northern Independent Pakhtunistan says that at the jirgas of Issakhail, Khuwezi and Babazai tribes, which were held at Jarobi and Mando respectively, tribal divines and elders in passionate speeches condemned intervention by the government of Pakistan in Momand territory and warned the government of Pakistan to abstain from such activities.

The jirga resolved unanimously that the Momand tribes will defend their freedom and territory to the last breath and will withhold no sacrifice in this regard. The jirgas were addressed by 21 tribal chieftains and divines, the report says.