

4-25-1965

## Kabul Times (April 25, 1965, vol. 4, no. 26)

Bakhtar News Agency

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## THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature  
Max. +19°C. Minimum 4°C.  
Sun sets today at 6:41 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5:26 a.m.  
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear

# KABUL TIMES

## NEWS STALLS

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KABUL, SUNDAY, APRIL 25, 1965. (SAUR 5, 1344, S.H.)

VOL. IV, NO. 26

## Dr. Yousuf, Kosygin Express Concern Over Vietnam Issue

MOSCOW, April 25.—

**PRIME** Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf again stressed the necessity of a political rather than a military solution in Vietnam at a banquet given in his honour on Saturday at the Kremlin.

"No nation in the world can remain oblivious of the march of events in such turbulent regions of the globe. To achieve a peaceful solution of these disputes is impossible without agreement between the states that are involved; even sacrifices on the part of the disputants are called for", Dr. Yousuf said.

Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin also noted the alarming situation in Southeast Asia and reiterated the Soviet position of firm support for the people of Vietnam who are waging a "just struggle for their freedom and independence."

Kosygin said the talks between the Afghan and Soviet leaders had confirmed once more that the stands of our governments in international matters have much in common. Both uphold ideas of peace and friendship and the principles of peaceful co-existence of states. He praised Afghanistan's positive role in different international organisations and in displaying interest in the solution of questions connected with the consolidation of the United Nations.

After reemphasising the deep friendship between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, Dr. Yousuf said that economic co-operation was one of its most important manifestations as the Soviet Union has offered more economic assistance than any other country to Afghanistan.

He pointed to the Salang Highway which has now proved its usefulness as an all-weather route, the Nangarhar Canal which will help raise the living standard of Afghans, the soon-to-be-completed Kushk-Herat-Kandahar highway, as well as aid in town planning, development of natural gas, and the Naghloo power project.

"Our appreciation," he said, stems from the fact that Afghanistan, with the valuable assistance given by the Soviet Union, can march with a longer stride on the road to progress, but an even greater cause of our appreciation is that we believe the unconditional aid given by the Soviet Union to be an outcome of the cordial and friendly feelings of the Soviet people and government for Afghanistan and, therefore, acceptance of this aid is fully compatible with Afghanistan's policy of freedom and neutrality."

Kosygin declared in his speech that "all these construction projects, which are important for the further development of Afghanistan, will go down in the annals of Soviet-Afghan relations as a symbol of the great friendship of our peoples."

"The economic co-operation between our countries," he continued, "accords with the national interests of Afghanistan, promotes the strength and growth of her economy and creates a stable and dependable market for the sale of Afghan commodities."

Kosygin also commented that "our exchange of views was frank and permeated with a spirit of mutual confidence, and we are very pleased with results, which will be reflected in the joint communique."

The talks showed that the prospects for further even more fruitful Soviet-Afghan co-operation in both political and economic and

commercial fields are bright.

Attending the Kremlin banquet on the Afghan side were Minister of Planning Abdulla Yaftali, Director-General of the Political Affairs of the Foreign Ministry Rawan Farhadi, other members of the Afghan delegation and officials of the Afghan Embassy in Moscow.

On the Soviet side were S. Polyansky, the Deputy Prime Minister, and other high-ranking Soviet officials.

## Asian Highway Group To Meet

KABUL, April 25.—Afghanistan will participate in the first meeting of the Asian Highway Coordination Committee to be held in Bangkok. Mohammad Kabir Lodin, Afghan Ambassador in New Delhi will lead the Afghan delegation to the meeting.

According to a Foreign Ministry source, the meeting sponsored by ECAFE will open on May 18 and will last three days.

Mairajuddin Nouri, President of the Roads Maintenance Department in the Ministry of Public Works has left Kabul for Bangkok to attend the meeting as a member of the Afghan delegation.

An agreement for work on the Kabul-Herat highway through the Hazarajat region, which will be part of the Asian Highway, was signed between the Afghan Ministry of Public Works and the United Nations Technical Assistance Board in Afghanistan last month.

The Asian Highway will run from Singapore to Istanbul in Turkey.

## Indian, Pakistani Troops Clash Over Kutch Border

APRIL 25, (Reuter).—

**INDIAN** and Pakistan both reported heavy fighting on the Kutch border yesterday.

Indian guns were silenced when Pakistani forces took retaliatory action Friday night in the disputed Rann of Kutch, a government spokesman said in Karachi yesterday.

He said that following repeated firing from the Chhad Bet position east of Pakistan-held Kanjarkot, Pakistani forces not only silenced the Indian guns but, as admitted by India, caused considerable casualties.

Indian troops, the spokesman said, had been directing the firing from Chhad Bet for several days and Pakistan had been obliged to retaliate.

Kanjarkot is just over the old Sind (now in Pakistan) border which has been illegally occupied by Pakistan, according to the Indian government.

Pakistan claims Kanjarkot is within her control in the northern half of the Rann of Kutch which is undermarked and the disputed territory separating former Sind from the old princely Indian state of Kutch.

A report from New Delhi quoted Indian government as saying Saturday that a Pakistani army brigade of at least 3,000 fighting men thrust almost seven miles into India's territory and was repulsed with heavy losses.

The Pakistan army used tanks

## Lodge Opens Talks On Vietnam With Japanese Leaders

TOKYO, April 25, (Reuter).—Henry Cabot Lodge, President Johnson's special envoy, opened talks on Vietnam with Japanese leaders here yesterday.

He conferred with Prime Minister Eisaku Sato and Foreign Minister Etsusaburo Shiina at the Prime Minister's official residence shortly after his arrival here from Taipei.

In an airport statement Lodge said the United States wanted to "thoroughly inform the Japanese on the Vietnam problem."

Strong security precautions were taken at the airport against any demonstrations. More than 500 riot police were posted in and around the airport, but no incidents were reported.



Prime Minister Dr. Yousuf delivering his speech at the Kremlin reception.

## India Proposes Afro-Asian Force Police Vietnam Border

LONDON, April 25, (Reuter).—

**AN** Indian proposal for an Afro-Asian force to police the border between North and South Vietnam highlighted a series of moves yesterday to check the Vietnam war.

As the fighting went on unabated in Vietnam, high-level talks in two Asian capitals probed the chances of restoring peace.

In Tokyo, Henry Cabot Lodge, President Johnson's special envoy, briefed Japanese leaders on America's stand and received an offer to help the American economic aid plan for Southeast Asia.

In Saigon, the capital of South Vietnam, Patrick Gordon Walker, Britain's special envoy, discussed peace prospects with General Maxwell D. Taylor, the U.S. Ambassador, and South Vietnamese leaders.

Reuter correspondents cabled the following reports on Vietnam developments:

New Delhi: President Sarva-palli Radhakrishnan suggested an Afro-Asian force should police the North-South Vietnam border to prevent the conflict escalating into a major war.

If the present drift in Vietnam were not checked, he declared, events might turn out to be disastrous.

In his first major statement on Vietnam since his return from Britain earlier this week, the Indian President also called for cessation of hostilities in both North and South Vietnam, and maintenance of the present boundaries so long as the people desired them.

Tokyo: Eisaku Sato the Japanese Prime Minister told Lodge at a two and a half hour conference.

## Four U.S. Marines Hurt Near Danang

DANANG, South Vietnam, April 25, (AP).—Four US Marines were wounded by Viet Cong sniper fire Saturday as yet another patrol pushed further out into Viet Cong territory from Danang air force base.

Earlier in the day, one U.S. marine was killed and another wounded in the accidental explosion of a grenade in a foxhole at Phu Bai, another part of Vietnam.

The four marines hurt near Danang were wounded in freakish incidents.

He declared his support for President Johnson's plan to provide 1,000 million dollars (about 350 million sterling) in economic aid to Southeast Asia. Told that the U.S. had not so far worked out any concrete plan, Sato said Japan would undertake to devise a workable scheme.

Former French Prime Minister Edgar Faure, who is also in Tokyo, suggested yesterday that the United States should suspend bombing operations against North Vietnam so that negotiations could take place.

Saigon: Gordon Walker discussed the possibility of Vietnam peace talks in an unscheduled meeting yesterday with the U.S. Ambassador. He also conferred with Dr. Phan Huy Quay, the South Vietnamese Prime Minister, and the heads of the Indian, Canadian and Polish delegation making up the International Control Commission (I.C.C.) for Vietnam.

Washington: American officials reported they are keeping a close watch on Gordon Walker's talks in Asia on Vietnam peace moves. They said that if these talks went well they expected Britain to join the USSR in calling a conference for the official purpose of guaranteeing Cambodia's neutrality but also offering the prospect of discussions on the Vietnam situation with North Vietnam, the USSR and China.

The officials meanwhile denied that the United States planned a massive increase in the number of American troops in South Vietnam.

In Eugene, Oregon, Democratic Senator Wayne Morse, a frequent critic of American policy in Vietnam, told a rally Friday night that if the country continued on its current course there would be "hundreds of thousands of American boys in Southeast Asia—and tens of thousands of them would be coming home in coffins."

Moscow: Alexei Kosygin, the Soviet Prime Minister, told a

(Contd on page 4)

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### KABUL TIMES

APRIL 25, 1965

## Bourguiba's Bombshell

The sad plight of the Arab refugees from Palestine is well known. Driven out by intruders about a million of them have been homeless for years. Foreigners invaded the land of the Arabs and, throwing them out, usurped their homeland and called it Israel. Not many of the Arab refugees have permanently settled anywhere as they consider Palestine their home.

They are living on the borders of their country if one can call mere subsistence living. They are given meagre doles by a United Nations agency which cannot even feed and clothe them properly, let alone look after the education of their children. They are hoping that some day justice will be done and they will regain their homes and properties so ruthlessly taken away from them. However there appears to be little possibility of justice being done in the near future.

The efforts of the Arabs and the Muslim world have proved of no avail. The dispute between the Arabs and the so-called government of Israel continues and there is uneasy peace along the borders of the Arab countries with the usurping state. Public opinion, especially in the Muslim world, demands that the original Palestinians, the Arab refugees of today, should be resettled in their country. The so-called Israeli government and some of its supporters still cling to ideas of colonialism at its worst. The atmosphere in the region remains tense. The danger of death and destruction is always there.

Fully aware of all this President Bourguiba of Tunisia has come up with a suggestion entirely his own. He has proposed that Israel should cede a portion of Palestine to the Arab refugees where they should be settled. The proposal has naturally met with angry reactions all over the Arab world. The implications for the Arab refugees are clear. Outsiders having no right whatsoever descend upon a people from nowhere in particular, forcibly take over their homes and lands, throw them out and then after many years let them come again to live on the fringes of

## Premier Speaks At Friendship Meeting

Editor's Note: Following is the complete text of the speech delivered Friday at a Friendship meeting at the Kirov Watch Factory in Moscow by Prime Minister Dr. Mohammed Yusuf.

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, and Dear Friends,

I thank you for the warm welcome and your sincere words about Soviet-Afghan friendship and also for the manifestation of friendly hospitality of the great people of the Soviet Union.

The friendship between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan has specific features which deserve attention.

This friendship was born not in recent years and not as a result of some world political factors. Our good relations, firmly resting on the good will of the Afghan and Soviet peoples, were established in the first years of your great revolution, at the time when Afghanistan succeeded in regaining its independence.

This friendship rests on mutual respect and observing it both countries, having differing economic, social and political systems, made non-intervention in each other's affairs, co-operation and friendship their policy. This is precisely why this friendship plays a useful role and renders a favourable influence on the strengthening of peace in that region and throughout the world, especially on the progress of all mankind and in this sense is the best evidence of peaceful co-existence and an example of friendly contacts between two neighbours.

### USSR Achievements

The people of Afghanistan, being your neighbours show great interest in progress and changes in your country. The Afghan people highly appreciate your outstanding achievements, from the time of the great October socialist revolution to this day, your heroic exploits in defending your homeland during the Second World War, your continued progress in various spheres of life and your vigorous efforts in defence of the freedom of the enslaved peoples of Asia and Africa. Your spectacular space achievements are evidence of most praiseworthy progress in widening the frontiers of human knowledge, and this success is not only an indication of progress in different fields of science but also of such fine human qualities as resolution, self control, indefatigability in struggle and unexampled courage.

The Afghan people fought for over a century against the forces of colonialism, for the maintenance of their freedom. A result of this struggle was that the foreigners, not withstanding their strength and stubbornness, never could subjugate our entire country, and if through intrigues they succeeded in creating the appearance of their domination over this or that region of our country, this domination was short-lived and even during this brief period of their domination the colonialists were not safe since the people of Afghanistan were fighting for their freedom day and night. In spite of their limited forces the Afghan people fought bravely, depriving the colonialists of rest. That is why the invaders, intruding into Afghanistan, each time encountered tremendous difficulties and finally left.

### Continuous Freedom

Therefore, despite the vast spread of colonialism in the last centuries, not a single Afghan has ever been under foreign rule or accepted any status other than the status of freedom. From century to century each Afghan inherited from his father and mother this love of freedom which runs

through their veins and makes them feel their homeland and be grateful to the usurpers for their act of benevolence. It is not therefore surprising that, the Arab world, which wants nothing short of Palestine for its original inhabitants should storm against Bourguiba.

in the blood of every Afghan.

The striving of foreigners for domination and the need for the Afghan people to wage a protracted struggle for freedom have prevented them for a long time from taking the road of progress. After other countries of the world officially recognised Afghanistan's independence and the new government of the Soviet Union was the first among them, Afghanistan took the road of economic and social development, overcoming different difficulties on its way.

However, at that time as a result of some dismal domestic and external factors great obstacles were encountered on this road and it was difficult to carry out the planned measures.

In the last ten years Afghanistan has taken to the road of planned development and soon realized that this is the best and even only road of economic, social, cultural and spiritual development of the people. During the first five year plan and the second five year plan, which is drawing to a close, the most difficult steps were taken to create the foundation of the national economy. The building of highways, the construction of dams and other facilities, necessary for the development of agriculture, were the main objectives of these five year plans.

### Third Plan

Afghanistan will soon start on its third five year plan, complete programmes begun by the first two five-year plans and will begin work on the construction of new projects that are essential to our industry and agriculture. Implementation of these plans will go a long way toward raising the living standards of the people and the day will come when Afghanistan will no longer need any loans from foreign sources and will be able to stand on its own feet materially.

These economic tasks are in harmony with our social and cultural tasks. Great efforts have been made to develop education and medical services.

We will ensure free schooling and education to the population from kindergartens through higher education and also free treatment in existing hospitals.

Our purpose is to spread further this free schooling and education and also free medical services so that the entire population of our country can enjoy them. To attain these aims we must concentrate the efforts of our entire people. That is why every Afghan, irrespective of his standing, must make his contribution to the welfare of the homeland. We deem it necessary that our entire people take an active part in social and political life. We have taken and will take the main steps along the road of political transformation following the lofty injunctions of our beloved King, His Majesty Mohammad Zahir Shah.

### New Constitution

Last year a constitution was drafted, envisaging political and social progress in conformity with the spirit of our time and the traditions of the Afghan people. The draft of this constitution was prepared by a group of experienced people, studied, amended and endorsed by the Grand Assembly which is the traditional organisation of the Afghan people and which meets only in exceptional cases. The constitution was endorsed on October 1st, 1964, by His Majesty the King and is now a great national document.

Thus, the people of Afghanistan during these years made an advance along the road of fundamental changes and are increasingly realizing that the struggle for social justice, just as the struggle for freedom, call for firmness, endurance and grand sacrifices.

The Afghan people, at one with all forces for peace in the world, are exerting efforts aimed at improving the international situation and reducing the tension threatening the cause of universal peace.

The right of the peoples to self determination is a lofty principle of Afghanistan and the peaceloving countries of the world. This right has been sealed in the United Nations charter and reaffirmed in the decisions of the Bandung, Belgrade and Cairo conferences, in which Afghanistan took an active part. The purpose of these decisions is not only recognition of this right, but also its practical implementation. Unfortunately, this right is not yet recognised or not implemented in many regions of the world and force is even now used to resist the implementation of this right.

Observers of human rights and maintenance of international peace demands that such a state of affairs be ended in all parts of the world.

### Co-Existence

Our peoples are convinced that peaceful co-existence is the only way to strengthen world peace. Peaceful co-existence among nations should rest on the principles of freedom, equality and justice and make for stronger peaceful relations between countries and peoples of the whole world.

The goal of peaceful co-existence is specifically the right for every people to choose freely a political, economic and social course to match its national status. Therefore it rules out any foreign intervention and pressure and leads to the abolition of imperialism and colonialism.

Peaceful co-existence rests on major principles of which the most important one is the assured right of full freedom, observance of the right to self determination so that countries with different social systems could live in sincere friendship and close co-operation. Therefore peaceful co-existence provides for good neighbourly relations, good contacts, equality, independence, national self-sufficiency and the right for the peoples to exploit their natural wealth.

One of the aims before the peaceful peoples of the world is to assure a peaceful resolution of international complications on the basis of the equality of all states, which will make it possible to resolve international complications and offer a chance to achieve general and complete disarmament to achieve this aim states should display goodwill and make mutual concessions.

### Vietnam Crisis

Since attention throughout the world is now rivetted to the events in Vietnam I should like to say that neutral nations in Cairo last October, and some of them in Belgrade a few weeks ago came out for the realisation of the South Vietnamese people's right to self determination and for steps to ensure their reunification. Our opinion is extension of the confrontation area creates new complications and is an obstacle to a settlement which should be found in the interest of peace in the area and throughout the world.

Therefore the search for peaceful means through talks between states concerned is the only way to end the Vietnamese dispute. I hope that the countries concerned will enter into talks without widening the area of conflict or presenting any conditions so that a way may be found for a positive settlement in line with the legitimate aspirations of the Vietnamese people and on the basis of the Geneva Conference.

There were a few words about the present international situation. In conclusion I should like to give the assurance that the people and governments of Afghanistan respect the tasks of the United Nations both as regards the safeguarding and strengthening of universal peace and as regards observance of the rights of mankind to organise and develop all-sided friendly co-operation between the peoples of the world, regard as necessary the strengthening of the United Nations, its role and prestige, and will co-operate along this road with the peaceloving countries.

Our people understand better than ever before that the safeguarding of the human dignity of

the personality is a main condition for the dignity of the people.

In reality the efforts of any people along the road of safeguarding economic, social, cultural and moral advance accord with the interests of individual personalities of this people and coincide with its efforts to safeguard world peace, co-operation and friendship between the peoples and happiness of mankind.

Long live the industrious people of Afghanistan!

Long live the great people of the Soviet Union!

Long live the inviolable friendship between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union!

May peace eternally prevail on earth!

## PRESS At a Glance

In an editorial entitled "Foreign Loans" yesterday's Heywad said we must realise that the donor countries are just as interested in their own profit as private individuals are when giving loans to one another. It is immaterial that the receiving countries appear to be in need of borrowing since the donor countries, too, are equally keen to lend. Therefore it is necessary to see who is making the maximum profit.

It is well known in our country that the rich are always trying to lend money to poorer persons. A poor man if he is wise does not borrow unless it is absolutely necessary. Wise people borrow only if they can make a profit. This is true of foreign loans too.

If a country knows that by borrowing it can create employment, exploit its natural resources and increase its exports, it is a sound policy for it to borrow and utilise the money for these purposes.

It is of course right, the editorial continued, that before borrowing a country should explore all the internal possibilities to mobilise its productive forces. Afghanistan has been borrowing money, but in most cases the results have not been very satisfactory. Has anyone tried to find out who is making most profit, our country or the company which takes up construction work or groups which are here working under one name or another? Although it is pleasant to see some modern buildings, it would have been better if we had built them ourselves.

If what we can build ourselves is not as good as some of the buildings constructed by foreign companies it does not matter. As long as the essentials are there we can do without luxuries. We undertake our own construction work—large sums of money will not go into the pockets of others. Therefore, foreign loans should not be resorted to unless there is an absolute need for them and it is guaranteed in advance that they would be used for the training of personnel for specific jobs in productive enterprises. Foreign loans should be used to create useful work as well as means of repaying them.

Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial on the damage caused by recent floods in various parts of the country. Referring to the rise in the level of the Chamecha Mast river passing through Kabul, which creates considerable anxiety among the people living on its banks, the editorial said last year and in the years before many people urged the authorities to take effective measures to avert any possible catastrophe arising from the flooding of the river. While the Municipal Corporation has not paid any heed to this call, the people too have failed to realise the inherent danger of building houses too near the riverbed.

The editorial called on the authorities and the people to clear the riverbed and not to put up new buildings near the river so that floods may not cause damage in future.

The group is constantly meeting students inside and outside Japan, holding conferences and discussions with them on world problems and how they could be avoided if the parties concerned would hold peace higher than their own interests, noted Kunitatsu.

We are sure, he said, we will succeed in bringing students closer together all over the world and introducing our wishes to all. In the first place we are trying to create full understanding between the Asian students and that is why more of our contacts have been with these countries. "For a better world we serve" expedition however is visiting Europe and the United States, too.

In their visits to these countries the group does its utmost to make direct contact with the students, live with them and take part in some of their day to day activities. They also give some demonstration of judo and other Japanese defensive arts as they are called.

In Afghanistan, Sasaki the group leader said, unfortunately he could not hold any demonstration because of the limited time. The group's visit to Afghanistan coincided with heavy rains which prevented free movement around the town. Furthermore the group had to spend good many hours in repairing and fixing up their truck which had run into a ditch in Morkor on their way to Kabul from Kandahar.

To students whom we could not see, Sasaki said, our message is that we are working towards promotion of friendship and understanding, creation of a broadmindedness which will wipe away the alleged differences between the peoples and nations of the world. We came to your country with this kind of feeling and we hope to see some of you in Japan. In our university there was one Afghan named Fazli studying in two hospitals—one in Kabul, the other in Lashkar Gah. CARE-Medico personnel are engaged in giving service to patients and the training of Afghan nurses and doctors.

At Avicenna Hospital in Kabul there are three CARE-Medico physicians, four nurses, and one medical technologist. In Lashkar Gah CARE-Medico provides two physicians and three nurses. In addition to providing medical personnel, CARE-Medico has brought into Afghanistan hospital supplies, medicines, drugs, and equipment valued at over \$600,000 (Af. 39,000,000).

HONG KONG, April 25, (AP)—The chief minister in the Malaysia-Indonesia crisis Saturday refused to say if he believed talks in Tokyo would lead to settlement of the dispute.

Special envoy Shojiro Kawashima did not commit himself. One of the members of his party however hinted unofficially news received in Bangkok indicated President Sukarno "might foul things up".

## Radio Afghanistan Programme

SUNDAY

### Foreign Services, Western Music

**Urdu Programme:**  
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs on 62 m band.

**English Programme:**  
6:30-7:00 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs on 62 m band.

**Russian Programme:**  
9:00-9:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs on 62 m band.

**Arabic Programme:**  
9:30-10:00 p.m. AST 11945 Kcs on 25 m band.

**German Programme:**  
10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 9635 Kcs on 31 m band.

The above foreign language programmes all include local and international news, commentary, articles on Afghanistan, and Afghan and western music.

### WESTERN MUSIC

Daily except Friday 1:05 p.m.—1:30 p.m.

Friday 12:30 p.m.—1:00 p.m.  
On short wave 41 m band.

## Air Services

MONDAY

### ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul.  
Arrival-1315  
Amritsar-Kabul.  
Arrival-1515  
Kabul-Amritsar.  
Departure-0800  
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar.  
Departure-0845  
Kabul-Kandahar.  
Departure-1400

**C S A**  
Kabul, Athens, Prague.  
Departure-0830

**AKROFLOT**  
Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow  
Departure-1310

## Important Telephones

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- Police 20507-211 22
- Traffic 20159-24041
- Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732
- Radio Afghanistan 24585
- New Clinic 24272
- D'Afghanistan Bank 20045
- Pashatany Tejaraty Bank 22092
- 20703
- 20502
- Bakhtar News Agency 20913
- Afghan National Bank 21771
- Airport 22318

## Pharmacies

- Ansari Phone No. 20520
- Jahid Phone No. 20594
- KABUL Phone No. 20663
- Rona Phone No. 20637
- Shakari Phone No. 24470
- Carte-Char Phone No. 28289



His Majesty the King is seen inspecting a model skeleton at Best Hospital which he opened in February 1964. Two physicians and three nurses from CARE-Medico help staff the hospital and the press covering His Majesty's visit to Kandahar are watching.

## Expedition "For a Better World We Serve" Spends Three Days In Afghanistan

Conflict results not only from clashes of interest but also from misunderstanding and if understanding can be sufficiently promoted there will be no more wars, according to Hirokichi Sasaki.

Sasaki is the leader of an international youth affairs group from the University of Takushoku, Tokyo, which arrived here for a three day visit on Tuesday.

The five-member group which travels by truck plans to visit 40 countries on a goodwill mission. They have called their expedition "For a Better World We Serve".

In Kabul the group presented a national flag of Japan to the Mayor of Kabul, together with the Afghan flag which was hoisted in the Olympic stadium at 1964 Tokyo Olympic games. They also visited Habibia high school, the largest and one of the oldest schools in Kabul and talked with students and teachers there.

We found the students of Habibia as interested in our mission and ideals as their counterparts in many other countries.

The ideal of the group, as of Takushoku University is that frontiers are superfluous things, said Junzo Okamura, one of the members of the group.

Takushoku University is a private institution with a student body of five thousand, more than one hundred of whom come from abroad.

Although the university has no political science school, according to Shigeo Kunitatsu, another member of the group, it has been an institution which always endeavoured to promote peace and goodwill among the nations of the world and has done much in making the evils of wars and conflict known. The university does this through an active international affairs group.

The group is constantly meeting students inside and outside Japan, holding conferences and discussions with them on world problems and how they could be avoided if the parties concerned would hold peace higher than their own interests, noted Kunitatsu.

We are sure, he said, we will succeed in bringing students closer together all over the world and introducing our wishes to all. In the first place we are trying to create full understanding between the Asian students and that is why more of our contacts have been with these countries. "For a better world we serve" expedition however is visiting Europe and the United States, too.

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In Afghanistan, Sasaki the group leader said, unfortunately he could not hold any demonstration because of the limited time. The group's visit to Afghanistan coincided with heavy rains which prevented free movement around the town. Furthermore the group had to spend good many hours in repairing and fixing up their truck which had run into a ditch in Morkor on their way to Kabul from Kandahar.

To students whom we could not see, Sasaki said, our message is that we are working towards promotion of friendship and understanding, creation of a broadmindedness which will wipe away the alleged differences between the peoples and nations of the world. We came to your country with this kind of feeling and we hope to see some of you in Japan. In our university there was one Afghan named Fazli studying in two hospitals—one in Kabul, the other in Lashkar Gah. CARE-Medico personnel are engaged in giving service to patients and the training of Afghan nurses and doctors.

At Avicenna Hospital in Kabul there are three CARE-Medico physicians, four nurses, and one medical technologist. In Lashkar Gah CARE-Medico provides two physicians and three nurses. In addition to providing medical personnel, CARE-Medico has brought into Afghanistan hospital supplies, medicines, drugs, and equipment valued at over \$600,000 (Af. 39,000,000).

HONG KONG, April 25, (AP)—The chief minister in the Malaysia-Indonesia crisis Saturday refused to say if he believed talks in Tokyo would lead to settlement of the dispute.

## Ostrander Takes Over As CARE's Chief Of Mission

KABUL, April 25—A reception was held yesterday by Mr. and Mrs. Alan Saltzman at 5 p.m. in Khyber Restaurant to introduce the new CARE and CARE-Medico chief of mission, Mr. Donald Ostrander.

Ostrander comes to Afghanistan after a two-year tour as Chief of the CARE Mission in the Dominican Republic. His other posts have included that of chief of all CARE missions in South America. He supervised CARE's role in the Berlin airlift and initiated a school feeding programme in Ceylon.



Mr. Donald Ostrander

CARE is a private, non profit, non-governmental organisation created and supported by the American people for person to person international aid.

CARE-Medico sends around the world American medical teams to help develop health facilities.

In Afghanistan, in addition to Medico CARE is operating two general types of programmes. (1) Under the food programme CARE has brought into Afghanistan for free distribution to school children and hospital patients more than \$600,000 (Af. 39,900,000) worth of milk, flour and butter.

(2) Under the self-help programme which CARE has more than \$50,000 (Af. 2,825,000) worth of seeds, saws, plows and vocational training equipment.

CARE-Medico is now working in two hospitals—one in Kabul, the other in Lashkar Gah. CARE-Medico personnel are engaged in giving service to patients and the training of Afghan nurses and doctors.

At Avicenna Hospital in Kabul there are three CARE-Medico physicians, four nurses, and one medical technologist. In Lashkar Gah CARE-Medico provides two physicians and three nurses. In addition to providing medical personnel, CARE-Medico has brought into Afghanistan hospital supplies, medicines, drugs, and equipment valued at over \$600,000 (Af. 39,000,000).

HONG KONG, April 25, (AP)—The chief minister in the Malaysia-Indonesia crisis Saturday refused to say if he believed talks in Tokyo would lead to settlement of the dispute.

Special envoy Shojiro Kawashima did not commit himself. One of the members of his party however hinted unofficially news received in Bangkok indicated President Sukarno "might foul things up".

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, April 25—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani per unit of foreign currency.

Buying	Selling
Af. 65 (per US dollar)	Af. 65.50
Af. 182 (per one pound sterling)	Af. 183.40
Af. 1625 (per hundred German Mark)	Af. 1637.50
Af. 1513.39 (per hundred Swiss Franc)	Af. 1525.03
Af. 1315.79 (per hundred French Franc)	Af. 1325.92

HONG KONG, April 25, (Reuters).—More than 10,000 people shouted anti-U.S. slogans and pledged support to the Vietnamese people at a rally in Peking yesterday, the New China News Agency reported.

The rally, which was attended by acting Premier Teng Hsiao-Ping, was to mark anti-colonialism Day which falls today and the 10th anniversary of the Bandung Conference of non-aligned nations.

### Cypriot Govt. Says Turks Obstruct UN

UNITED NATIONS, New York, April 25, (Reuter).—The government of Cyprus yesterday accused the "Turco-Cypriot extremist leadership" of deliberately obstructing UN efforts to reduce tension and keep the peace in the island.

In a letter to the Secretary-General, U Thant, made public yesterday, Zenon Rossides, Cyprus resident representative, said the Turkish-Cypriot position was "a clear indication of clandestine Turkish penetration of the green line on a larger scale as part of a preconceived aggressive plan".

The ban placed by the government, restricting the freedom of movement in and out of the rebel-controlled Turkish sector of Nicosia (all foodstuffs are allowed in) is a defensive measure made necessary by the arbitrary obstruction of the inspection of the green line by the (UN forces in Cyprus)", he said. "As soon as the obstruction to that inspection is removed, the ban will be lifted".

### Turkey To Raise Cyprus Issue In NATO Meeting

ANKARA, Turkey, April 25, (AP).—Reliable sources said Saturday Prime Minister Suat Hayri Urgan's coalition government was planning to raise the issue of the "presence of NATO armaments" on Cyprus in the forthcoming meeting of the NATO ministerial council.

North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) foreign ministers are scheduled to meet in mid-May in London.

Turkey accuses her NATO partner Greece with maintaining more than 10,000 regular army troops—armed with NATO hardware—on the island.

The 1960 international treaties creating an independent Cyprus republic gives Greece the right of maintaining only a 950-man contingent there.

In a separate meeting, the nation's high-ranking military chiefs also reviewed the military situation in the light of reports that anti-aircraft missiles were already installed on Cyprus, sources said.

Turkey's national security council—made up of top civilian and military officials—were scheduled to discuss the overall situation on Monday.

### Five Hungarians Die In Country's Worst Flood

BUDAPEST, April 24 (AP)—Five Hungarians were feared dead and more than 1,000 families were evacuated from their homes Saturday in Hungary's worst flood in recent years.

The flood struck northwestern Hungary after week-long rainstorms causing heavy damage to nearly 50 towns and villages in the lowlands near the Hungarian-Austrian frontier.

Authorities said the five victims were soldiers, four border guards and one civilian volunteer who had been trapped by the waters during a rescue operation at a collective farm.

An Air Force helicopter pilot reported after a reconnaissance flight over the area that whole towns had been flooded and only the roofs of houses remained visible.

Evacuation of the population continued all day with the help of Hungarian army units, soldiers and civilian volunteers were out in force to stem the flood with sandbags and wooden dams.

Hungarian border guards abandoned the machine-gun watchtowers along the border and worked with Austrian guards to dig channels for the flood clearing points.

### Dominican Coup Crushed; Rebels Hold Radio For 1/2 Hour

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, April 25, (AP).—A COUP d'etat against the Dominican government was apparently crushed Saturday after the rebels occupied the government radio station in Santo Domingo for 30 minutes.

The government ordered a curfew from 6 p.m. Saturday and government chief Donald Reid Cabral called in newsmen for a news conference at 6-30 p.m.

### Wheat Centres Planned To Help Meet Shortage

KABUL, April 25—To meet the shortage of wheat in the country the Ministry of Agriculture will set up seven research centres, 13 extension centres and 13 storage centres in the capital and the provinces in the next few years.

An Official of the board of planning in the ministry of Agriculture said that wheat centres will be set up in the Kabul, Nangarhar, Baghlan, Kandahar, Pakhtia, Gnazni, Mazar-i-Sharif, Herat and Maumana provinces. Each of storages will have a capacity between 100 and 200 tons.

He said if no action is taken to meet the shortage of wheat it will amount to 234,414 tons next year and in ten years' time with the rise in the country's population it will be 833,201 tons.

### Kutch Border

(Contd from page 1) cial session in New Delhi and was briefed on the situation. The spokesman charged Pakistan has massed huge forces in the town of Bain about 26 miles (41.8 km) northwest of the fighting area.

He described them as two squadrons of F-86 jets given to Pakistan by the United States, one complete infantry division, one regiment of medium tanks, one regiment of light tanks, medium artillery and semi military "Sind Rangers".

The Indian forces, he said, were "the minimum" required for defence" but added: "We are taking all possible precautionary measures."

Indian officials refused to discuss casualties or whether an initial seven-mile penetration by Pakistan forces meant a considerable setback for Indian troops.

The Sind-Kutch border is 320 miles long. After British-India was partitioned into independent India and Pakistan in 1947, only 45 miles of this was demarcated with stone pillars.

### India Proposes

(Contd from page 1)

Kremlin reception for the Afghan Prime Minister that a "particularly alarming situation" was developing in Southeast Asia. The USSR was giving "firm support" to the people of Vietnam, he said.

Peking: the Peking People's Daily yesterday accused America of embarking on a policy of "escalation" to avert failure in Vietnam.

This was "a path leading to the grave...It will not lead to the arch of triumph, but to the gates of hell," the newspaper said.

In Paris French official sources declined to make any comment on the call by President Radhakrishnan of India for an Afro-Asian force to police the North-South Vietnam border.

Foreign Ministry officials would do no more than recall the French position which favours the calling of an international conference on Vietnam of powers which would guarantee the neutrality of the Indo-Chinese states.

In recent weeks sources close to the French cabinet have indicated the French government's growing concern about the danger of increased military action by the leading to a military confrontation between U.S. and China, which would be liable to involve the Soviet Union.

### Kunduz Balloon Station Set Up

KABUL, April 25.—A pilot-balloon station installed at the Kunduz airport was opened on Friday by Fazil Ahmad, chief of the Department of Radio in the Afghan Civil Air Authority.

The station will find out the speed and direction of wind and the altitude of clouds.

An official of the Air Authority said that so far pilot-balloon stations have been set up in Jalalabad, Kabul and Kunduz airports. Another will soon be set up in Mazar-i-Sharif airport.

It is expected, he said, that such stations will be established at other airports in the near future.

KABUL, April 25.—An instrument of ratification of a cultural agreement between Afghanistan and the Republic of Turkey was exchanged at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday between Dr. Mohammad Akram, Deputy Minister of Education, and Cemal Wafi, Turkish Ambassador in Kabul.

The instrument was signed in Ankara in 1959 between representatives of the Afghan and Turkish governments.

### INTERNATIONAL CLUB

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PARK CINEMA: At 2:30 5:30, 8, 10 p.m. American film.

KABUL CINEMA: At 2, 4:30, p.m. Russian film KAZAKAH.

ZAINAB CINEMA: At 2:4-3:0-6 p.m. Russian film, CRANES ARE FLYING.

BEHZAD CINEMA: At 2 p.m. Indian film RUSTAM AND SOHRAB.

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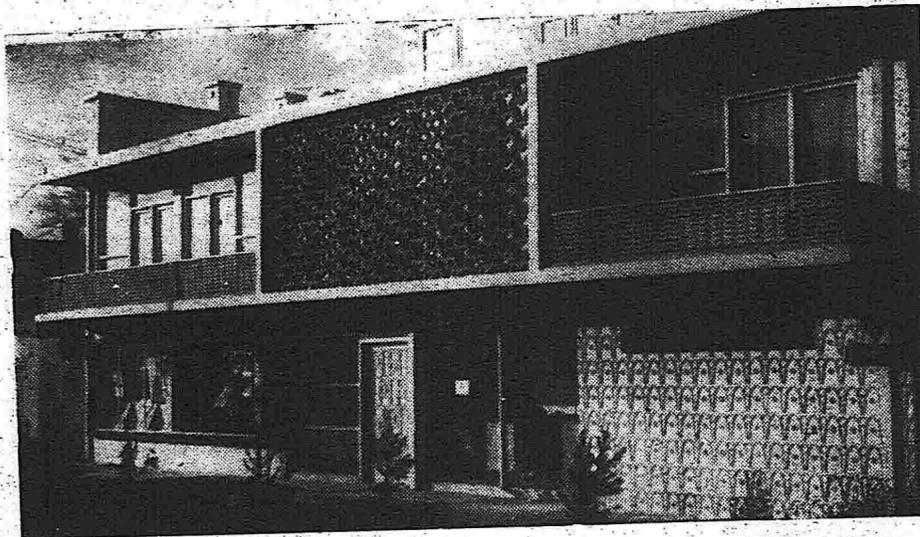
ADVT.

### Painting Exhibition

At Studio (5th floor) of the Ministry of Press and Information, an exhibition of Paintings of the renowned Indian Artist Mr. M. F. Husain, sponsored jointly by the Royal Afghan Government and the Government of India, opens daily from Tuesday, April 20 to April 29, between 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. Admission free.

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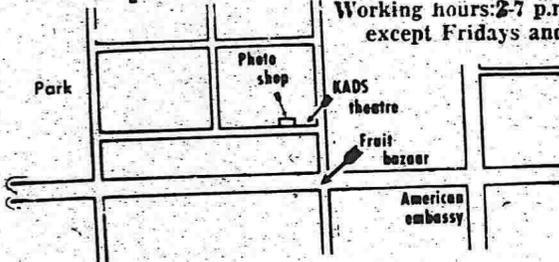
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