

9-6-1965

## Kabul Times (September 6, 1965, vol. 4, no. 134)

Bakhtar News Agency

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### Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (September 6, 1965, vol. 4, no. 134)" (1965). *Kabul Times*. 1083.  
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/1083>

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## THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature  
Max. +29°C. Minimum 7°C.  
Sun sets today at 6.20 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5.33 a.m.  
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear

# KABUL TIMES

## NEWS STALLS

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

VOL. IV, NO. 134

KABUL, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1965, (SUNBULA 15, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

## Pak Troops Advance 18 Miles E. Of Kashmir Ceasefire Line; Situation Intolerable: Shastri

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, September 6, (AP).—

**T**he Pakistan government said its armed forces has captured Jaurian town, 18 miles east of the Kashmir ceasefire line Sunday and continued the eastward offensive which now seems to be barely 15 miles from Jammu, Kashmir's winter capital.

A spokesman told newsmen: "Mopping up operations continuing in the area overrun by advancing Pakistani forces. The area is littered with Indian army weapons and equipment."

The spokesman said Indian soldiers were taken prisoner during the capture but said details of numbers were still coming in.

Indian air force fighters made two attempts this afternoon to strike at our ground positions at Kaurian but both times left as soon as Pakistani air force planes appeared on the scene, the spokesman said.

In New Delhi, an Indian spokesman said a Pakistani F-86 sabre jet fired two rockets at an Indian air force unit near Amritsar today, according to Reuters.

The spokesman said Indian anti-aircraft guns forced the Pakistani plane to run away. No damage was caused, he said.

Indian Premier Lal Bahadur Shastri said "if Pakistan wants to compel us by force to discuss the main question of Kashmir, I

say it is just out of the question. "We cannot accept it and we will not accept it come what it may."

He was inaugurating a two day meeting of the country's National Development Council.

Shastri said the country would have to accept suffering and sacrifices.

It was time for people to give their utmost and contribute whatever they could for the preservation of the nation's freedom and integrity, he said.

Shastri said the fight is going to be exceeding stiff, "we will consider our strategy for the future. Pakistan has already escalated the conflict. We do not want that there should be a continuous conflict forced on us by Pakistan and that they should cross into our territory and then sue for peace in the hope that we agree to some kind of ceasefire."

"This has become intolerable. I do not and cannot accept it. "We have to bring this matter to an end."

In Cairo, reliable sources said President Nasser has received a message from Pakistani President concerning the Kashmir conflict between Pakistan and India.

The message was delivered to the U.A.R. leader shortly after his return from Belgrade yesterday where in his talks with President Tito, one of the main topics of discussions was the Kashmir flareup.

Both leaders made an urgent appeal for a ceasefire to both countries.

## India Carries Air Attacks Inside Pakistan

KARACHI, Sept. 6, (Reuters).—India today invaded West Pakistan near Lahore, and President Ayub Khan declared in a broadcast "we are at war".

An official spokesman in Rawalpindi quoted by the Associated Press of Pakistan said the three-pronged Indian attack had been halted.

President Ayub Khan in his broadcast said Indian forces "had crossed the international frontier today "without formal declaration of war". He added that the time has come for us to give them a crushing reply.

The President said "we are prepared to strike and strike hard against the evil which has raised its head".

The Associated Press of Pakistan said that the Indian army preceded its attack with heavy shelling of Lahore, which is a vital communications centre, and the bombing of a passenger train about 60 miles further north.

Pakistan declared a state of emergency, cancelled overflights by her airliners across India and recalled her merchant ships to the nearest friendly port.

In New Delhi Defence Minister Chavan said the Indian army today invaded Pakistan in what was announced as an incursion to protect its own frontier.

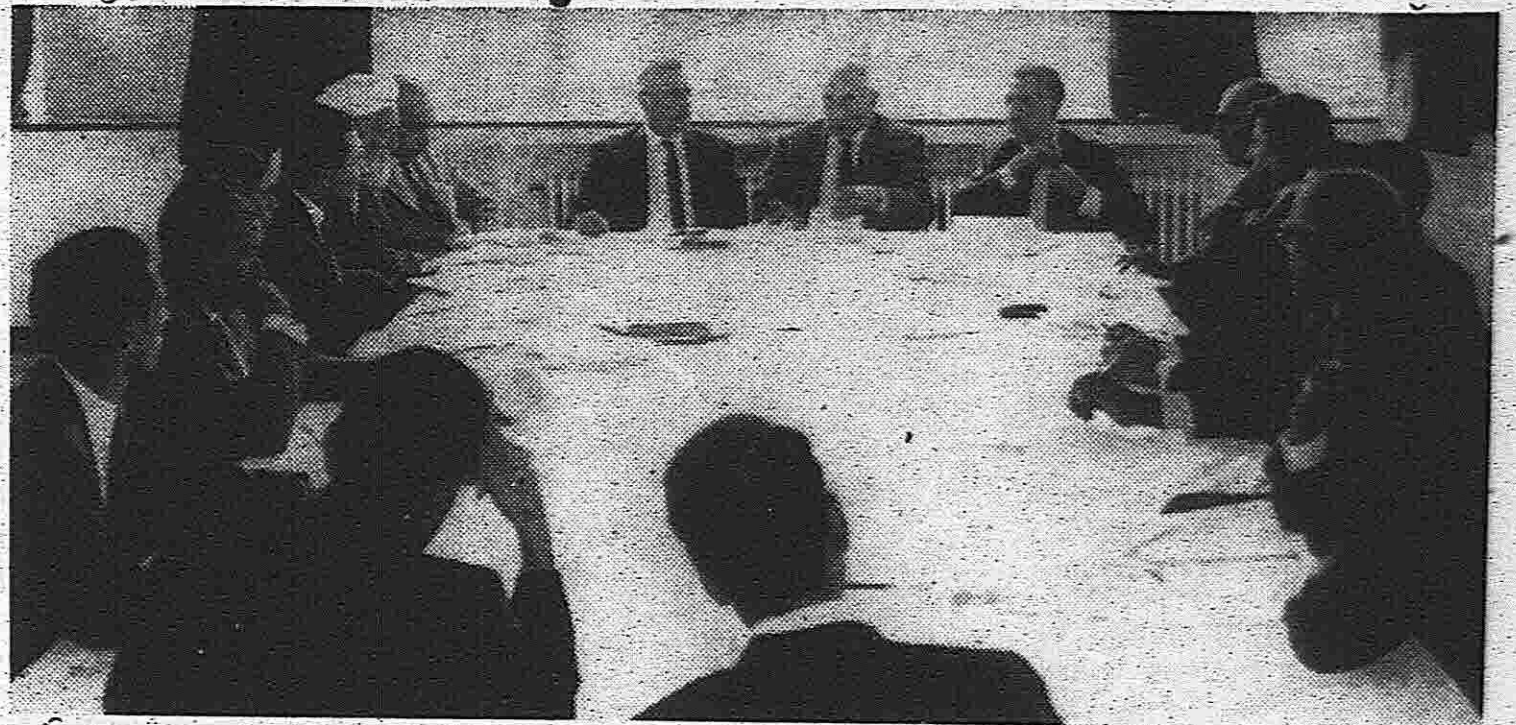
He told cheering members of parliament that Indian troops have moved across the Punjab frontier near Lahore "for the protection of the Indian border".

## Book On Ghoury King Published In Pakhtu

KABUL, Sept. 6.—A book in Pakhtu on Sultan Shahbuddin Ghoury by Mohammad Turahim Sabit has been published by the Central Government Press.

The book deals with the literary status of this renowned Afghan monarch and provides information about the Ghoury dynasty. It throws light on the life and accomplishments of prominent members of the Ghoury family, who, before the Sultan, played an important role in historical events in Afghanistan.

## Pakhtu Commission Adopts Report



Picture shows a general view of the meeting.

## World Leaders Pay Tribute To Schweitzer: Johnson Calls Him "Truly Universal Figure"

LONDON, September 6, (Reuters).—

**W**ORLD leaders united yesterday to pay tribute to a man who turned his back on civilisation and in the words of President Johnson, became a "truly universal figure."

Statesmen, medical men and church leaders praised the work done by Dr. Albert Schweitzer, 90, who died at his jungle hospital at Lambarene in Gabon Saturday night.

In a statement issued from his Texas ranch, President Johnson said Dr. Schweitzer's example "will continue to strengthen all those who strive to create a world living in peace and brotherhood."

He said the Doctor "reminded us, by his life and work, of the things that finally matter that the

sick should be made well, that our heritage of religion and culture should be cherished and carried forward and that all men, of all races, in every part of the world, are brothers and the children of God."

Queen Elizabeth of Britain, in a message of condolence to Dr. Schweitzer's daughter, Mrs. Rhena Eckert, said "his great work in so many fields will long be remembered and his humanity will inspire this and future generations."

Public gratitude for the doctor's fight "against epidemics, sickness and suffering with rare energy and faith" was expressed in a message from President de Gaulle.

Dr. Schweitzer was buried Sunday in the red African soil near jungle hospital to which he devoted his long life.

He died in peace Saturday night in a wooden hut at his hospital, following a week-long struggle with a cerebral stroke.

Dr. Schweitzer winner of the (Contd. on page 4)

KABUL, Sept. 6.—The Commission for the Propagation of Pakhtu met at the Ministry of Education yesterday afternoon. The Commission adopted the report prepared on the subject by the drafting committee.

A committee was appointed to prepare the Commission's final report to be submitted to the Prime Minister and another seven-man committee was formed to draw up plans in accordance with the general report.

## Shinwaris Warn Pakistan

KABUL, Sept. 6.—Pakhtunistani people of Shinwari have once again declared their determination to free their homeland.

A report from Kohat in the Shinwari area of northern Independent Pakhtunistan says that a large national jirgah, attended by learned men, chiefs and elders, was held recently at Surkh Baba shrine.

The jirgah was opened with recitation of verses from the Holy Koran by Maulawi Karim Ullah Khan and Tribal leaders then delivered speeches declaring their firm determination to attain freedom for Pakhtunistan.

The participants unanimously warned the government of Pakistan that if the rights of the people of Pakhtunistan are ignored, the consequences will be dangerous and the Pakistan government will be responsible for them.

## Voting Continues Smoothly Despite Some Misconceptions

KABUL, September 6.—

**E**LECTIONS to the Meshrano Jirgah (House of the Elders) are in full swing all over the country.

In Herat, 19,517 votes have been cast since September 3 and polling there continues in constituencies 1 and 2 in an orderly manner.

In Kabul, the chairmen of certain election committees said that some people had the notion that by voting for the Meshrano Jirgah they would lose the chance to vote for candidates to the Wolesi Jirgah (the House of the People).

They suggested that this misconception be removed by a simple explanation over the radio and also by the municipal authorities.

Some polling centres complained that government officials showed a tardiness to exercise their voting rights. They added that some voters came out of the polling

booths and complained that their candidates had no ballot boxes in the booth without realising that the latter were candidates for the Wolesi Jirgah and not the Meshrano Jirgah.

Excepting these minor difficulties, polling has been going on in a calm, organised manner. Several Cabinet Ministers, including those of Education, Mines and Industries, and Commerce cast their votes during the past two days.

In Kandahar, voting for the Meshrano Jirgah continues in an orderly manner.



Dr. Mohammad Anas, Minister of Education receives his voting card at his constituency, where he voted for the Meshrano Jirgah yesterday.

## Cholera Wiped Out In North After 4,500,000 Inoculations

KABUL, September 6.—

**A**CCORDING to a Ministry of Public Health source, cholera has now been completely wiped out in the northern parts of the country and no cases have been reported during the last ten days. Most members of the field teams of the Ministry employed in the region to combat the disease have returned to headquarters.

The Directorate for Preventing Epidemics has announced that since no fresh cases have occurred eight doctors and 76 inoculators sent to northern Afghanistan have returned to Kabul.

In Herat certain suspicious cases were reported during last week and they are being watched.

The Ministry of Public Health in a report says that since the appearance of the disease there have been 500 cases of cholera and 139 deaths. About 2,000,000 doses of anti-cholera vaccine were supplied to the affected provinces and 4,500,000 persons have been inoculated.

The Deputy Minister of Public Health, Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwary, said that rumours of the appearance of the disease in a sporadic form in the capital were untrue. The cases reported in-

volved mostly children and were of diarrhoea, which is common during this season of the year. He said the Ministry believed that cholera had been completely eradicated and careful studies carried out showed that the cases in Kabul were not those of cholera.

Asked, whether the influx of visitors from the provinces into the capital during the Independence Day festival had led to the introduction of the disease in Kabul, Dr. Anwary said that there was not the least trace of cholera in Kabul because rigid quarantine measures and a vigorous inoculation campaign had eliminated such a possibility altogether. Now that the disease has disappeared in northern Afghanistan, quarantine restrictions have also been removed.



## KABUL TIMES

Published By:  
BAKHAR NEWS  
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Address:—  
Kabul, Afghanistan  
Telegraphic Address:—  
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Subscription Rates  
Subscription from abroad  
Yearly Af. 500  
Half yearly Af. 300  
Quarterly Af. 200

FOREIGN  
Yearly \$ 30  
Half Yearly \$ 18  
Quarterly \$ 9

will be accepted by cheques of local currency at the official dollar exchange rate.

Printed at:—  
Government Printing House

## KABUL TIMES

SEPTEMBER 6, 1965

## Future Tasks

In keeping with his declared policy of not hiding anything from the public Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yusuf admitted the shortcomings of his administration in his nationwide broadcast on the eve of Independence Day. His government, he pointed out, had accomplished a great deal and prepared the framework for a new order, but being a realist he did not hesitate to mention things that are considered shortcomings.

For instance, he said that all the appointments made during his term of office were not proper and that questions had been raised about some of them. Similarly he said that bribery and corruption had not been eradicated from among certain government officials. Few leaders in the world could have spoken with such boldness and candour. In his speeches he has always done his best to give an objective appraisal of the successes achieved and the failures suffered by the nation.

What the Prime Minister said about unsuitable appointments and continuation of corruption among certain government officials is true and both issues have been taken note of in these columns. We are sure that the two problems will be effectively dealt with since the Prime Minister himself has drawn attention to them and has suggested remedies for them. As he said, a legal basis is required to prevent irregularities and corruption and the very fact that his administration has been busy providing the groundwork for enacting further legislation is greatly to its credit.

In any case the Prime Minister has set the tone for future governments. We cannot continue to tolerate abuse of power by government officials, in whatever position they may be. Legal machinery has to be provided to question them and punish them. This should be one of the major tasks of the future government. Though these problems have existed for a long time the Prime Minister has been courageous enough to mention them on the debit side of his administration's record. It is now for us to start taking effective steps to curb these evil trends.

## 38.5 Million To Vote For Parliament Sept. 19 In W. Germany: Close Contest Predicted

HAMBURG, Germany.—About 38.5 million West Germans over 21 years of age are to go to the polls on September 19 to elect a new Parliament.

It will be the fifth "Bundestag" or Lower House since the foundation of the Federal Republic of Germany 16 years ago.

Eleven political parties and two independent candidates are contesting for the nearly five hundred seats in the Bundestag.

But only the three parties represented in the present Bundestag have any chance of securing the five per cent of the popular vote or the three constituency seats needed for representation in parliament, according to West Germany's "basic law" or constitution.

They are the Christian Democrats, the Social Democrats and the Free Democrats (Liberals).

At present the ruling Christian Democrats hold 242 seats in the Bundestag, the Social Democrats 190 and the Free Democrats 67.

In addition, there are 22 West Berlin deputies who have no voting right in view of the former German capital's special status as a four-power ruled city.

Irrespective of the election result, there will be a familiar face as Chancellor. It will be, either the present head of government, Ludwig Erhard, or the opposition leader, Willy Brandt.

BY HERBERT STERNBERG

Chubby, cigar-smoking and almost ever-optimistic Professor Erhard, 68, parade horse of his Christian Democrats in the six-week election campaign, argues that his opponent is seeking to ride into office "on my coat tails."

Stocky Willy Brandt, 52, Social Democrat Party chairman, better known to the world as West Berlin's resolute governing mayor, counter-argues that "it's time for a change."

The Free Democrats and their party chairman Erich Mende, the present vice-chancellor in Bonn's Christian-Democrat-Free-Democrat coalition government, hopes to tip the scales.

The outcome of the elections cannot be predicted but one thing is certain: there will be a close finish between the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats.

During the latest public opinion poll 34 of every 100 people asked decided in favour of the Christian Democrats, the same number "voted" for the Social Democrats, while five chose the Free Democrats and 25 were still undecided.

This means that if the elections were being held today, and 84 per cent of the electorate cast their votes, the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats would receive 45 per cent of the votes

each, while seven per cent would go to the Free Democrats and three per cent to the splinter groups.

The idea that—at least theoretically—the cross on the ballot paper marked by the shaky, un-schooled band of one old farmer's widow living in the remotest woods may decide the Chancellorship has spurred the rivals to unprecedented efforts during their cross-country whistle-stop tours.

It may also be owing to this prospect of a narrow victory that such vital issues as German reunification and nuclear defence are playing an increasingly important part in the election campaign, which in the beginning was almost completely confined to such matters as stable prices and higher pensions.

The outcome of the elections will therefore depend more than ever before on the votes of those who are undecided now.

The votes will be counted this time by a gigantic electronic brain to be fed directly with regional results via teleprinters from all parts of the country.

As a result, the final provisional results are expected to be known around two o'clock in the morning following election day—several hours earlier than at any previous election.

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## PRESS At a Glance

In an editorial entitled "How Can We Bring Into Power A Government of the People?" Sunday's Anis said our countrymen are aware that since the meeting of the Loya Jirgah (Grand Assembly) we have been trying to prepare the ground for democracy. Our Constitution is clear evidence of this intention and the start of polling for election to the Mesh-rano Jirgah in accordance with the provisions of the Electoral Law is a major step towards consolidation of democracy in the country.

The Constitution and the Electoral Law have given the people the right to elect their representatives to Parliament on the basis of universal franchise. They can vote freely without fear of any pressure under the secret ballot system.

With all these guarantees there is nothing to hinder the coming into power of a government of the people. Supported by laws we can have such a government provided the people take keen interest in the elections to the Mesh-rano and Wolesi Jirgahs. If the majority of the people do not take part in forming the government we cannot call it a people's government. It is, therefore, up to us to make the best use of this opportunity to ensure a bright future for the country.

The same issue of Anis carried a report on polling for the Mesh-rano Jirgah elections. After describing the scene at different polling stations and the arrangements made for smooth conduct of elections the report said the only thing worth taking special note of was the very small number of voters.

A letter to the editor in Anis said in previous years meat prices came down during the summer, but this year they have remained at the same level as they are in winter months when the supply is inadequate. The letter called upon the authorities concerned to take appropriate measures to stabilise prices both in winter and summer.

Another letter to the editor said that roads had become dangerous and the possibility of accidents had increased because drivers of vehicles did not observe traffic rules and pedestrians did not keep to the sidewalks. The writer hoped the traffic department would pay serious attention to the enforcement of traffic regulations.

Isiah's editorial also dealt with the Mesh-rano Jirgah elections in the three cities of Kabul, Herat and Kandahar. Participation in the elections does not only imply exercise of legal rights; it is also a national responsibility. The editorial urged the enlightened section of the people and the intellectuals to guide those not familiar with democratic processes and the significance of elections.

A letter to the editor in Isiah said that although the municipality publishes fortnightly lists of prices of food items, shopkeepers do not pay any attention to them and sell their goods at whatever prices they wish to charge. The writer said the situation was undermining the prestige of the department concerned since everybody felt that it was not capable of enforcing the regulations. He suggested that in order to safeguard its own prestige and to help those with limited means the department should ensure that the listed prices are strictly adhered to.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6. (Reuters).—The U.S. Army is developing a new tactical nuclear weapon known as "207" for battlefield use but details have been wrapped in secrecy.

A brief reference was made to it at private hearings of the Senate Armed Services Committee recently.

It was presumed that the weapon would be able to use conventional as well as nuclear warheads.

## Radio Afghanistan Programme

MONDAY

## Foreign Services, Western Music

Arabic Programme:  
2:30-3:00 p.m. AST 11945 Kcs on 25 m band

Urdu Programme:  
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4 777 Kcs on 62 m band

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

Russian Programme:  
10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 47775 Kcs on 62 m band

German Programme:  
10:30-11:00 p.m. AST 15225 Kcs news, commentary, talks on Af-ghan, and Afghan and Western music.

Foreign language programmes include local and international Daily from 1:05-1:30 p.m. on

WESTERN MUSIC  
short wave 41 m band  
Daily except Fridays 10:40 to 10:55 p.m. Western dance music on medium wave only.

## Air Services

TUESDAY

## AFGHAN ARIANA AIRLINES

Kabul-Kandahar, Tehran, Damascus, Beirut

Departure-0930  
Kabul-Kandahar-Karachi  
Departure-0930

PIA

Peshawar-Kabul  
Arrival-1105  
Kabul-Peshawar  
Departure-1145

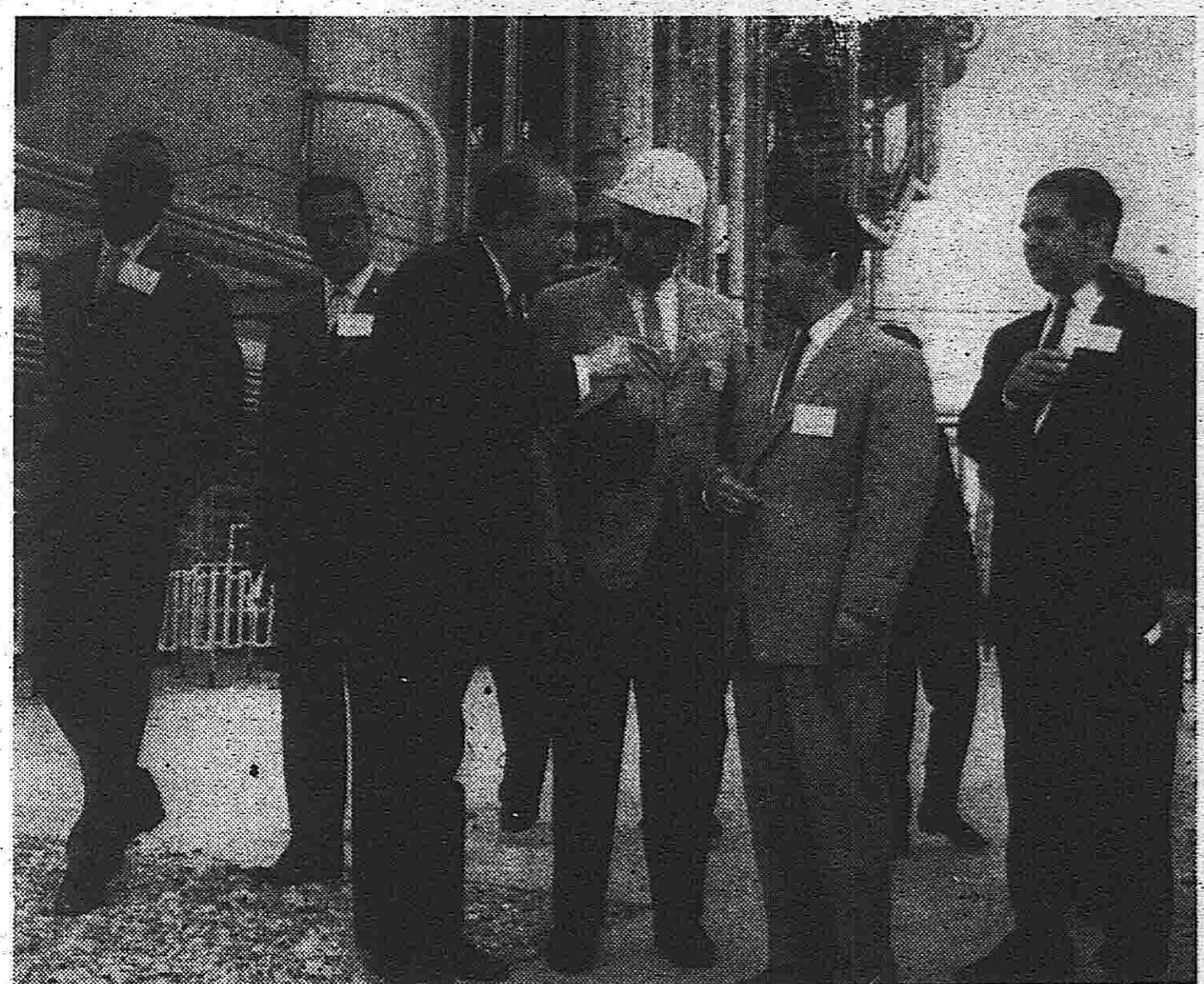
## Important Telephones

Fire Brigade	20121-20122
Police	20507-211 22
Traffic	20159-24041
Radio Afghanistan	24585
New Clinic	24272
D'Afghanistan Bank	20045
Pashany Tejaraty Bank	22292
	20703
	20302
Bakhtar News Agency	20413
Afghan National Bank	21771
Airport	22318
Ariana Booking Office	24731-24732
Shourie Freres	20992
	22238
	22501
Luthansa	22300
Aeroflot	20550-21504
ASTCO	22555
TMA	22155-22855-22866
PIA	21022
CSA	20997
KLM	24714-21405
Iranian Airlines	22527
Indian Airlines	20220
BOAC	

## Pharmacies

Zaman	Phone No. 20531
Pa'isa	Phone No. 24232
Store	Phone No. 20496
Mirwais	Phone No. 20583
Sardar Mohammad Hashim Khan	Phone No. 22860

## Envoys Visit Saline Water Conversion Plant



Twenty-eight envoys recently visited the Demonstration Plant of the Office of Saline Water at Freeport, Texas, to share firsthand U.S. engineering and technological experience in converting sea water

to fresh. The demonstration plant at Freeport has produced more than one billion gallons of fresh water from the sea during its four years of operation.

The touring chiefs of mission are seen here in front of the saline water converter. Dr. Abdul Majid, Ambassador of Afghanistan, is second from right.

## Farmer Who Won Agricultural Medal Produces Tomatoes Weighing 3 Pounds

A variety of fruit, vegetables, and sugar beets grown by Abdul Alim, a Kunduz farmer who was recently awarded a medal of recognition by His Majesty the King, were exhibited during the Jeshan celebrations in Kunduz.

Abdul Alim's farm is a 7-acre plot on the southern edge of Kunduz which he bought for Af. 200 an acre and paid for in 20 years. On his land he has built himself a well-planned three-room house.

Last year the Minister of Agriculture and a group of experts visited Alim's farm and studied ways he managed it which had resulted in some of the best cotton and sugar beets grown in the province.

This year Alim has grown sugar beets, corn, cotton, and ten kinds of tomatoes—some weighing three pounds. He is also experimenting with pomegranates and peaches and trying to find a variety of palm tree which will grow in Kunduz.

Another project began when he started raising mulberry trees from Japan. The leaves from these trees feed silkworms. He just sold his first five seers of silk. Every inch of his land is in use at all times of the year. Many large farms are not as productive as his where he does all the work.

## Group Threatens To Break Up November Afro-Asian Summit

## Afro-Asian Summit

ALGIERS, Sept. 6. (AP).—A leftist underground group said Sunday it will "use all means" to break up the November Afro-Asian Conference before it starts.

The declaration came in a tract signed by the Organisation of Popular Resistance (ORP). Copies were slipped under the doors of news offices.

The group, whose strength is unknown, is openly opposed to the government of President Houari Boumedienne, who deposed Ahmed Ben Bella June 13. It blames Boumedienne's government for "torpedoing" the Conference in late June, the first time it was scheduled.

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

A farmer for 40 years, Abdul Alim is a tall proud man who is only beginning to gray. Although he is proud of his experience, he eagerly follows the advice of experts in experimenting with new crops and methods of farming.

Farmers should try out what the experts suggest, he says. They should not accept advice without questioning but should experiment to see if new methods work for them. The karakul, sugar beet, and arid-extension experts frequently visit him. In turn other

farmers often come to his for advice.

Abdul Alim says he deeply appreciates the recognition given to him by the agricultural medal. It is more important than money, he explains, because it shows the importance to society of experimenting to produce better agricultural products. He hopes that all farmers even if they are illiterate as he is, will understand that their work is important and that their actions can affect the progress of the country.

## Developing Nations Wanted In Satellite Communication

SAIGON, September 6.—

A TOP official of the U.S. Communications Satellite Corporation (COMSAT) has expressed the hope that more developing nations will join the rapidly expanding international satellite communications system.

"Developing nations should not be left out of the system," Herman V. Boley, assistant for international development of COMSAT, said.

"Our obligation is to make it available to all developing nations," he added. "The satellite system will provide much better and much cheaper communications throughout the world. It definitely should not be a 'big boys' club'."

Noting that 46 nations, representing more than 90 per cent of the world's international telecommunications, have already joined the world satellite system, Boley stressed its peaceful intent. It is free of all political and military concepts, he noted, and has as its sole purpose providing better communications among all nations of the world.

Boley spoke Saturday at the conclusion of three days of talks in Saigon. Earlier he visited a number of other Asian capitals.

Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines have all expressed interest in becoming part of the satellite communications network, he said, and the South Vietnamese could tie into the setup by linking up with a potential satellite ground station in the Philippines or Thailand.

The first commercial communications system has been made possible by recent U.S. advances in space.

The first commercial communications system has been made possible by recent U.S. advances in space.

## East European Oil Is Flowing West

HAMBURG, W. Germany, Sept. 5. (DPA). From year to year, the stream of oil from the east bloc, especially the Soviet Union, to the west gets wider.

A good 25 per cent of the oil produced in East Europe flows through pipelines and is borne in tankers to railways in a westerly direction.

In its refined form, it produces energy and warmth in households, hospitals, industrial concerns, or internal combustion engines in the non-aligned and western countries.

Experts predict that within the next few years some sixty to seventy million tons of Soviet oil will be exported per year to the western world.

They claim Soviet oil exports will probably double if not triple in the next ten years.

Western Europe and Japan are showing no signs that the thirst for oil of their ever-expanding industries is likely to be satisfied before long.

Only a few years ago, a bare handful of courageous western businessmen dared to buy oil from the Soviets.

Now that the west has discovered the east as a market for its products, and the east has discovered the west as a source of hard currency, there has been a turn for the better.

The Japanese, as always very flexible in business methods, have closed an excellent compensation deal with the Soviets.

They build tankers for the Soviet Union and the Soviets supply oil in return.

Moscow is very generous in this business and the Japanese are obtaining more oil through this deal than they could have got at world market prices from other sources.

Italy has also entered the business under similar conditions and is doing quite well in it.

West Germany is not a bad customer of the Soviets either and of the 51.7 million tons of imported oil last year, three million came from Soviet fields.

## W. Gomulka Says

## W. Germany Wants

## To Have A. Weapons

WARSAW, Sept. 6. (Tass).—First Secretary of the Communist Party W. Gomulka said yesterday.

That West-Germany is trying to acquire nuclear weapons at any cost. He said the Bonn government wants to have its finger on the nuclear trigger.

He said if the West Germans get access to the nuclear weapon in any form, this will create a serious threat to peace in Europe and throughout the world. Gomulka pointed out: "We are in favour of conclusion of a treaty on non-proliferation of the nuclear weapons. But such a treaty must preclude all possibilities of placing nuclear weapons at the disposal of the Federal Republic of Germany in any form."

Gomulka said that the American policy of escalating the Vietnamese war might, overstep the limit and it might even grow into a world-wide conflagration. The Polish people are deeply indignant at the American aggression and express solidarity with the Vietnamese people who have been fighting for 20 years against colonialists and invaders, for freedom and independence of their country, Gomulka said.

## Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Sept. 6.—The following are the exchange rates at D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani per unit of foreign currency.

Buying	Selling
Af. 73.50 (per U.S. dollar)	74
Af. 205.80 (per one pound sterling)	207.20
Af. 1837.50 (per hundred German Mark)	1850.00
Af. 1711.20 (per hundred Swiss Franc)	1722.14
Af. 1487.85 (per hundred French Franc)	1497.98

(Contd. on page 4)



## U.S. Troops Told To Support Godoy's Dominican Govt.

**SANTO DOMINGO, September 6.**—UNITED States troops of the inter-American peace force in the Dominican Republic have been advised that their mission now is to support the new provisional government of President Hector Garcia Godoy.

In a message issued Sunday to the officers and men of the American forces, U.S. Lieutenant General Bruce Palmer, Jr., said: "We are no longer neutral, but pledged to support a sovereign, albeit provisional, Dominican government."

General Palmer warned that "a critical and potentially explosive period of demilitarization lies ahead." Hopefully beyond that, he added, lies a "peaceful period leading to free and honest elections."

General Palmer has commanded the American forces in the Dominican Republic since May. He also is the Deputy Commander of the inter-American peace force which is headed by Brazilian General Hugo Panasco Alvim.

In his message, General Palmer said that a new period of "radically different relations" with Dominican authorities is beginning. "Our peace-keeping mission, seeking to preserve an atmosphere of peace and stability in the country, fundamentally has not changed, but we carry out that mission in keeping with the sovereign status of the government we support," he asserted.

Initially, American troops and later the inter-American force remained neutral between the two rival Dominican factions. Their principal objective was to prevent a bloody clash between armed units of the opposing Dominican groups.

General Palmer commended his troops for "extraordinary performance of duty under exceptionally difficult circumstances unparalleled in U.S. history."

"The exemplary conduct of U.S. forces has brought our diplomatic representatives through months of complex negotiations to the point where agreement has been reached to terminate a bitter civil war," the General said.

## Nepal To Get Aid From Yugoslavia

**KATMANDU, Sept. 6.** (Reuters).—Nepal will receive economic and technical assistance from Yugoslavia under terms of agreements concluded here Sunday.

Another agreement provides for trade between the two countries.

The pacts were signed at the end of a week's visit here by a Yugoslav delegation of eight headed by Yugoslav Ambassador to India Radivoj Uvalic, who is also Minister to Nepal.

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## British Labor Govt.'s Majority Cut To One

**LONDON, Sept. 6.** (AP).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson returned to London Sunday determined to maintain his Labour government in power despite its hair-thin majority in Parliament.

The Prime Minister referred questioners on the government's future to his statement in Bristol Saturday night. He told a party rally: "The government is determined to carry on with the job."

Then Wilson went off to Chequers, his official country residence, to play golf.

The Government's majority over the Conservative and Liberal opposition was cut to two by the death last month of a Laborite legislator.

It was further reduced to one by the death Thursday of the non-partisan non-voting Speaker of the House of Commons, Sir Harry Hylton-Foster.

Normally the Labour Party which is in power would be called upon to provide a new speaker in addition to filling the post of Chairman of the House Ways and Committee, one of the two other non-voting positions. The third, Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means is held by a Conservative.

## Communications

(Cont'd. from page 3)

cations satellite was sent into a stationary orbit over the Atlantic Ocean in June. This satellite has linked up 12 nations in Europe with the United States and Canada. It has already become a successful business venture.

Initial plans called for the worldwide network to be completed by the end of 1967. However, the results of the first satellite have been so successful that plans are being made to push the project ahead at a faster pace. Satellites over other parts of the earth are expected to be available long before ground stations are actually prepared.

It is now anticipated that a good portion of the international network will be available in 1966.

## Ceylon Envoy Arrives Here

**KABUL, Sept. 6.**—S. Amarsinghe Ceylonese High Commissioner in New Delhi and Ambassador-designate to the Court of Kabul, arrived in Kabul by air on Saturday to present his credentials.

He was received by Attaullah Nasser Zia, Chief of Protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

## Albert Schweitzer

(Cont'd. from page 1)

Nobel Peace Prize in 1952, was a many-sided, controversial genius belonging to that small number of great figures who forsook worldly ambitions in pursuit of a spiritual wealth.

Many regarded him as a modern Saint Francis, but there were times when he was criticised for paternalist condescension towards Africans and of impatience with the advice of experts.

A native of Alsace, Dr. Schweitzer was a German but became a Frenchman who always returned to France after the First World War.

At 24 he obtained a doctorate of philosophy, and six years later he was principal of the theological faculty and professor of religious philosophy at Strasbourg when suddenly he staggered his friends by announcing that he was giving up what seemed destined to be a brilliant career as a scholar to study medicine.

Having qualified within six years as a doctor in medicine, he joined the protestant Paris Evangelical Society as a volunteer medical missionary for the French West African colony of Gabon and in 1913 sailed with his wife for the French settlement of Lambaréne.

Amid a cluster of palm-roofed huts he began his work in an old, dilapidated house which he used as an operating theatre. His dispensary was his bungalow.

At first, people were flocking in for treatment of sleeping sickness, malaria, leprosy, venereal disease, dysentery and elephantiasis.

After World War interrupted Schweitzer's plans and he and his wife were interned in France for a short period as enemy aliens. When he returned to Lambaréne in 1924, he found his hospital had been destroyed but he rebuilt it on another site.

To get money for his work he visited Europe periodically, giving lectures and concerts, for despite his endless work, the doctor never lost his love of music.

Regarded as one of the foremost interpreters of Bach, he was presented with a piano specially built for the tropics, and night after night the natives of Lambaréne would hear strains of music floating on the stifling jungle air.

When he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1952, Dr. Schweitzer announced he would use the £12,000 sterling prize money to build a new village of permanent buildings for lepers.

On his 80th birthday, three years later, he received a flood of honours and despite criticism, became a legend in his own lifetime.

## Indonesia Reiterates Plan To Nationalise Foreign-Owned Oil

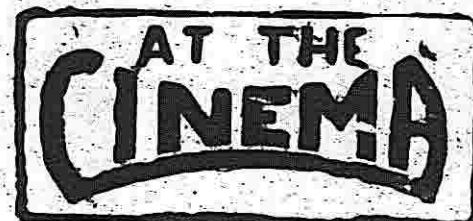
**JAKARTA, Sept. 6** (AP).—A top-ranking cabinet minister has reiterated Indonesia's policy to completely nationalize foreign-owned oil industries before the end of this year.

The official government news agency said the third Deputy Prime Minister referred to the nationalization plan in a ceremony here to install newly-appointed deputy ministers for oil affairs.

The minister did not elaborate but appealed to Indonesian personnel employed by the foreign owned oil enterprises to prepare for eventual nationalisation.

Indonesian oil officials and representatives of the American-owned company of Standard Oil and the Dutch-owned Shell Oil company have been holding a series of talks since last month on three major oil refineries the government hopes to take over before the end of this year.

The other foreign oil companies operating in this country are American-owned Caltex and Pan American. Following their 1963 oil agreements with the government, the foreign companies are in the process of operating as contractor to state-owned oil industries.



### ARIANA CINEMA:

At 2.30, 5, 8, and 10 p.m. American film **SODOM AND GOMORRAH** in Dari language.

### PARK CINEMA:

At 2.30, 5.30, 8, and 10 p.m. American cinemascope, colour, **STATE FAIR** starring Pat Boone and Pamela Tiffin.

### KABUL CINEMA:

At 2, 5, and 7 p.m. Russian film with Tajiki translation.

### PAMIR CINEMA:

At 2, 5, and 7 p.m. Russian film with Tajiki translation.

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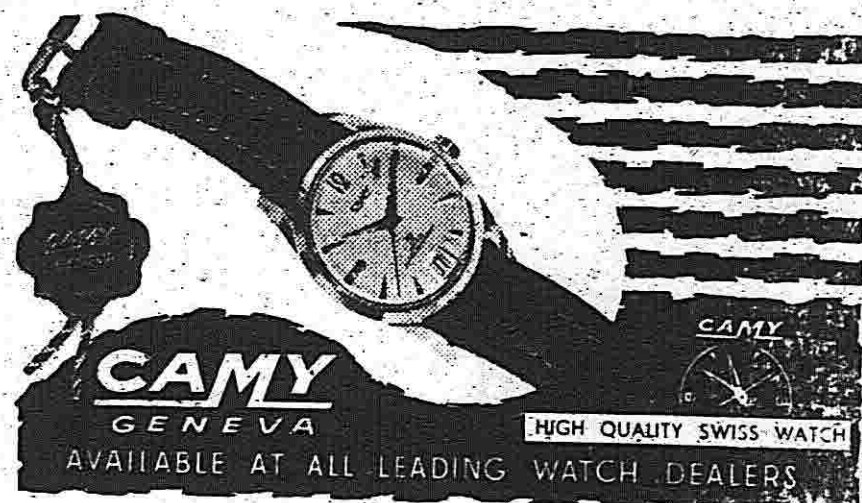
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