

10-9-1965

## Kabul Times (October 9, 1965, vol. 4, no. 161)

Bakhtar News Agency

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### Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (October 9, 1965, vol. 4, no. 161)" (1965). *Kabul Times*. 1111.  
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/1111>

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## THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature  
Max. +25°C. Minimum 5°C.  
Sun sets today at 5:48 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:2 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. 161

KABUL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9 1965, (MIZAN 17, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

## Army Arrests Communists In Indonesia; Muslims Riot

**JAKARTA, October 9, (Reuter).—**ANGER against Indonesia's huge and powerful Communist Party (PKI) ran high Friday with the army arresting many of its members and a gigantic rally demanding removal of all communists from the cabinet and state enterprises.

They stormed the building, screaming "Kill Aidit" (D.N. Aidit, the PKI chairman), the broadcast said.

Reliable reports said the army had arrested 200 communists in a sweep in Jakarta and 2,000 armed

communist youths had been captured in fighting in communist-dominated East Java.

The army and Muslims have campaigned to have the PKI banned since last week's attempted coup against President Sukarno, when troops of the "September 30 movement" kidnapped and killed six generals and tried to seize power from President Sukarno.

## Communist Party Gives Support To Sukarno's Appeal

**JAKARTA, Oct. 9, (Tass).—**After Thursday's meeting of the Indonesian government which discussed the latest events in the country, a representative of the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) distributed the following statement to Indonesian and foreign correspondents:

Having thoroughly studied the appeal by President Sukarno, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PKI expresses its full support of this appeal and calls upon all committees of the PKI, all members of the party and sympathisers, and also upon all revolutionary mass organisations guided by members of the PKI to help to put it into effect.

As regards the "Movement of September 30" the committee believes that this movement is an internal matter of the ground forces and the PKI has nothing to do with it. As a result of questioning the members of the PKI that

(Contd. on page 4)

## Wilson, Smith Talks Fail To Find Solution For Rhodesia

**LONDON, October 9, (Reuter).—**RHODESIAN Prime Minister Ian Smith meets newsmen here today after the failure of his bid to negotiate independence for his white Rhodesian government.

The Rhodesian Prime Minister was expected at a press conference (1100 GMT) to spell out the case which he and three cabinet colleagues pressed in vain on Harold Wilson, Britain's Prime Minister, and on Commonwealth Secretary Arthur Pottomley in sombre talks through the week.

A brief communique last night told the world that Britain had stood firm against his claim for independence without conditions.

The communique said flatly: "Despite intensive discussions no means have been found of reconciling the opposing views. No further meeting has been arranged."

Smith had earlier threatened to make a unilateral declaration of independence (UDI) if he failed to win it by negotiations.

Britain has warned Smith that UDI would be rebellion. An authoritative source said Wilson told him bluntly that it would saddle him with responsibility for setting the African continent ablaze.

Smith had been warned that it would leave Rhodesia virtually friendless in the world and that the vast majority of nations would not recognise any government set up under an illegal act. Wilson repeatedly asked Smith to ponder seriously in consequences of any illegal action, the source said.

It was stressed here that Britain contemplates no military action in the case of a UDI. In the context of economic action, however, Britain is a leading customer of Rhodesia. She takes 30 per cent

of Rhodesian exports and 40 per cent of the tobacco crop.

By early today there was no word of when Smith plans to return to Salisbury.

(Contd. on page 2)

## Royal Audience

**KABUL, Oct. 9.—**The Department of Royal Protocol announces that His Majesty the King granted audience to the following during the week ended October 7.

General Khan Mohammad, Minister of National Defence; Abdul Majid Zabuli, Dr. Khalil Ahmad Abawi, Governor of Takhar; Sardar Mohammad Mangal, Chief of the Ariana Encyclopedia; Dr. Zamin Ali; and a number of Jadran, Mangal, Kharoat, Mula Khail Urugan and Shinwar dignitaries.

The dignitaries also had lunch at the Royal table.

Prof. Jusep Tucci was also received in audience by His Majesty the King during the week.

## Japan Offers Loan For Water Supply Projects

**KABUL, Oct. 9.—**The government of Japan has agreed to assist Afghanistan with a loan of \$ 2 million.

Announcing this Fakir Nabi Ali, Chief of the Planning Section in the Ministry of Planning, said that the money will be used to finance water supply projects in the cities of Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Mazari Sharif, Kunduz and Jalalabad.

## Luna Seven Fails In Soft Landing Attempt On Moon

**MOSCOW, Oct. 9, (Reuter).—**The Soviet space probe Luna 7 reached the moon but apparently failed to make a soft landing.

The News Agency Tass said: "Some operations were not carried out in accordance with the programme and need additional development."

"Most operations necessary for a soft landing were fulfilled during the approach to the moon."

The Agency did not theorise on whether Luna 7 crashed or was buried in the dust.

This is the third time a Soviet attempt at a soft landing has been unsuccessful.

## Spokesman Regrets Remarks By Chagla On Pakhtunistan

**KABUL, October 9.—**A SPOKESMAN of the Foreign Ministry expressed regret Thursday over remarks made by Mohammad Carrim Chagla, the Indian Minister of Education, in New Delhi about the Pakhtunistan issue.

Chagla in a speech on Wednesday had asked: "Will she (Pakistan) agree to self-determination in East Pakistan, Baluchistan, and Pakhtunistan?" No federation, he said, can permit its units to break away in the name of self-determination.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said that from these remarks by Chagla it seems that since unfortunately India does not consider the right to self-determination

applicable to the people of Kashmir it also considers the people of Pakhtunistan should be deprived of this right.

The spokesman added that the position of the government of Afghanistan in such issues is the same as stated on September 23 after a ceasefire came into effect between India and Pakistan.

It was hoped at that time that all political disputes in this region which are remnants of colonialism will be solved by peaceful means and in accordance with the wishes of its people.

## China Protests Indian Intrusions

**PEKING, Oct. 9, (Hsinhua).—**The Chinese Foreign Ministry Wednesday handed a note to the Indian Embassy in China lodging a strong protest against the serious cases in which Indian troops again repeatedly carried out armed provocations against Chinese personnel on the China-Sikkim border and wounded a Chinese frontier guard.

The note says that on October 2, a group of Indian soldiers intruded into Chinese territory through Ya La on the China-Sikkim boundary and opened heavy fire on a unit of Chinese frontier guards. The intruders fired more than 200 rounds and wounded a Chinese frontier guard. On October 4, in the vicinity of Ya La a group of Indian soldiers again opened fire on two successive occasions with light and heavy machine-guns and mortars upon a unit of Chinese frontier guards who were on duty within Chinese territory.

The note says, "in the circumstances in which the Indian side has repeatedly provoked border conflicts, the Chinese government cannot but heighten its vigilance and strengthen its defences on the border, and is closely following the development of the situation. The Chinese government once again warns the Indian government that the Indian side must immediately stop its intrusions. Failing which it must bear full responsibility for all the grave consequences arising therefrom."

## Gromyko, Stewart Discuss Proposals For Disarmament

**UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 9.—**British Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko discussed disarmament proposals made at Geneva at a luncheon Friday in New York.

Stewart and Gromyko were believed to have discussed how to get agreement on a treaty to prevent spread of nuclear weapons, a subject of the currently suspended Geneva Disarmament negotiations.

The U.S. has proposed a treaty to permit the West's projected multilateral nuclear force (MLF) and the Soviet Union has proposed one that would forbid it. The Soviet Union contends the MLF is an obstacle to such a treaty.

Stewart told a news conference in New York Thursday that NATO must face the problem of whether the creation of Atlantic Nuclear Forces would hamper efforts to reach agreement with the Soviet Union on certain issues, particularly a ban on the production of nuclear weapons. He said that NATO needs to increase its efficiency, but it did not want unnecessarily to frustrate opportunities for agreement with Eastern

(Contd. on page 4)

## Planning Minister Returns From IMF, World Bank Meeting

**KABUL, Oct. 9.—**Abdullah Yafali, Minister of Planning, and Abdul Wahab Haider, Deputy Minister of Planning, who had gone to Washington to participate in the annual meeting of the board of governors of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund returned to Kabul Thursday.

In an interview with Bakhtar at the airport the Minister said that among matters discussed at the meeting were those relating to problems of the developing countries, the role of the advanced nations in this respect, increasing aid and improving conditions for it and the promotion of education, agriculture, industry and tourism in the developing countries.

He added that studies made and the decisions taken by both the organisations will play an effective role in the world's developing countries.

## Lodin Leaves For Delhi

**KABUL, Oct. 9.—**Mohammad Kabir Lodin, His Majesty's Ambassador in New Delhi who was here on holiday, left for his post Thursday morning.



Abdullah Yafali, Minister of Planning (front row, second from right); Habibullah Mali Achekzal, Governor of D'Afghanistan Bank (third from right) and Abdul Wahab Haider, Deputy Finance Minister (second row, second from left), are seen at one of the meetings of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund held recently in Washington.



## KABUL TIMES

Published By:  
BAKHAR NEWS  
AGENCY  
Editor-in-Chief  
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Address:  
Kabul, Afghanistan  
Telegraphic Address—  
"Times, Kabul"  
Telephones:  
21494 (Extns. 03  
22851 4.5 and 6  
AFGHANISTAN  
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

OCTOBER 9, 1965

## Water Supply Problem.

We welcome Japan's offer of a loan of \$2 million to Afghanistan for the provision of clean drinking water to five major provincial centres—Kandahar, Herat, Mazar-i-Sharif, Kunduz and Jalalabad. Besides being evidence of friendly relations between the two Asian countries, the loan will help prevent spread of diseases.

So far only Kabul city has fresh water, but even here the supply is limited. There has been little local initiative to secure and supply clean drinking water to the people. During his tour of the provinces Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf discussed this issue with government officials and municipal authorities in many areas and it is to his government's credit that this loan agreement has been made with the Japanese government.

Although the problem of drinking water will now be largely solved in the country's five big cities, we have to go a long way before we can provide clean water to all the people in urban and rural areas. It is for the Ministry of Public Health to impress upon the people the need for using clean water and to help them pool their resources to improve the water supply system. Digging deep wells and laying pipes for distribution of water will cost a great deal. The government should certainly do everything possible to provide potable water, but it is the duty of the local authorities to secure public cooperation in this very important field.

Since we are planning to build new towns and the Ministry of Public Health has established a department for this purpose, one of the basic requirements should be the supply of clean drinking water. The cost of building water-works and laying pipes should be shared between the public and the government. This is a vital problem and the earlier it receives proper attention the better it will be for the health of the people.

The initiative should of course come from the government and the municipal authorities, but the people themselves should not forget their own responsibilities. If they can offer money and voluntary labour to build schools, there is no reason why they should not help in improving the country's water supply system.

## Izvestia Writer Explains Drafts Submitted To UN On Noninterference, Nonproliferation

The Soviet draft declaration on the impermissibility of interference in the internal affairs of states and the draft treaty on preventing the spreading of nuclear weapons submitted to the 20th session of the United Nations General Assembly have been prompted by the requirements of life, Mikhail Mikhailov writes in Wednesday's Izvestia.

"The main factor of the growing danger to universal peace," Mikhailov writes, "is the interference, above all armed interference of some states in the domestic affairs of others. The proposal of the Soviet Union expressed in the appropriate draft declaration is clear in the extreme: interference in the internal affairs of other states must be excluded from international relations and no pretext—ideological or economic or any other—can be accepted to justify such interference."

Referring further to the contentions of the American press that the Soviet draft declaration "does not correspond to the spirit of the United Nations as an organization in which states with different social systems and with different foreign policies are represented," Mikhailov notes: "The Soviet proposal is essentially anti-imperialist because it is the imperialists who interfere, sometimes with armed force, in the affairs of other countries. It is not the Soviet draft

declaration but the actions of the imperialist powers, primarily the United States, that are incompatible with the United Nations principles. By every indication the United States does not want its hand to be tied by a resolution of the United Nations which would ban interference in the internal affairs of other states just as it did not tie its hand by the anti-colonial declaration of the United Nations which they could not shirk only because it found itself in plain minority. But the only conclusion that follows from the above is: in this case too the United States must be placed in the same position again."

"The 20th session of the United Nations General Assembly," Mikhailov goes on, "marks the 20th anniversary of the United Nations in conditions, least suitable for jubilee celebrations: to the peals of war thunder."

The crimes by American action in Vietnam, the continuing United States intervention in Santo Domingo, the recent events in Aden where Britain is also using armed force—all this constitutes a direct travesty of the aims for which the United Nations was created, of principles of international law, and there are no guarantees against the policy of international brigandage, spreading to other areas of the globe.

There are some who say: but

what can the United Nations do? Experience shows that it cannot effectively influence events. The conclusion is made that the United Nations is a fiction inasmuch as aggressive forces disregard it.

An answer to the pessimists are such unquestionable successes of the United Nations as the declaration to give independence to colonial countries and peoples. Of course, the rapid crumbling of the colonial system is chiefly the result of the struggle of the peoples themselves. But existence of the United Nations declaration certainly helps in this struggle and impedes the actions of the neocolonialists. Just because of this the declaration is still the crux of the struggle between the anti-colonial and the colonialist forces.

Today, the author stresses, the course of events shows that it is essential to induce the United Nations to take an anti-imperialist position, a position of active support of the cause of freedom and independence of the peoples, the cause of universal peace, on two most acute issues of international life—non-interference in the domestic affairs of other countries and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. And again the Soviet Union has come out with constructive and businesslike proposals.

## PRESS At a Glance

Thursday's Anis carried an editorial on the interim government. In today's issue, said the paper, we have a news item concerning the cabinet's approval of the draft law on administrative divisions. The law will come into force after endorsement by His Majesty the King. In Wednesday's issue we had a news item about the completion of asphalt work on the Kabul-Jalalabad road. These two news items are evidence of the activities of the interim government.

During the interim period the government of Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf has prepared the drafts of a number of laws. Besides the Constitution, it prepared the Election Law and the draft of the law on political parties which is to be presented to the new Parliament.

In addition to its legislative work, the government has implemented many development plans. A series of projects begun under the first and second five-year plans have been completed. Among them are the Salang Highway, the Turghundi Highway, the Herat and Kandahar Highways and the Nangarhar project. The government has also prepared several new development plans. But the biggest step the interim government has taken is the new administrative division of the country. Previously the provinces covered vast areas and their governors could not administer them well. The administrative units now are much smaller and can therefore be managed without difficulty.

Formulation of regional development plans is another noteworthy step taken by the interim government. Among them are the project for the development of Pakhtia province, which has been undertaken with the help of the German Federal Government, and the Mahipar project.

Now that the interim government's term is ending, said the editorial, we are happy to commend its achievements and we hope that the new government will be equally successful in its work.

In the same issue of Anis an article by Dehqan dealt with the situation after the elections. No one has any doubt, said the writer, that the elections were direct, secret and without any outside interference. Now we have to see what the people's elected representatives will do. Most of them made tall promises during the election campaign. The author expressed the hope that the members of the Parliament will not seek positions outside it or merely talk in an idealistic manner.

Thursday's Islah carried an editorial on the fund for a campaign against illiteracy. Illiteracy, said the paper, is one of the main causes of backwardness. In the last ten years there has been a new awareness of the need to remove illiteracy all over the world and it has been recognized as an obstacle in the way of progress.

A series of measures have been taken in Afghanistan to wipe out illiteracy. The Women's Institute has started a fund for the campaign. This is the first practical step for rooting out illiteracy in the country. We should all subscribe to the fund and if possible try to help the campaign in a practical manner.

In a letter to the editor in the same issue of Islah Abdul Habibi said that it is necessary to provide telephone booths in Kabul. The Ministry of Communications should install telephones at important points in the city for people who do not have telephones of their own.

## Radio Afghanistan Programme

SATURDAY

## Foreign Services, Western Music

**Erdu 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  
Foreign language programmes include local and international news, commentary, talks on Afghanistan, and Afghan and Western music.

## WESTERN MUSIC

Daily from 1:05-1:30 p.m. on short-wave 41 m band.  
Daily except Fridays 10:40 to 10:55 p.m. Western dance music on medium wave only.

## Air Services

## SUN

Kandahar-Kabul  
Arrival-0845  
Khost-Kabul  
Arrival-1020  
Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul  
Arrival-1130  
Tashkent-Kabul  
Arrival-1540  
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar  
Departure-0730  
Kabul-Khost  
Departure-0900  
Kabul-Tashkent  
Departure-0900  
**IRAN AIR**  
Tehran-Kabul  
Arrival-0845  
Kabul-Tehran  
Departure-0940

**CSA**  
Prague-Sofia-Athens-Kabul  
Arrival-1040

**TMA**  
Beirut-Kabul  
Arrival-1100

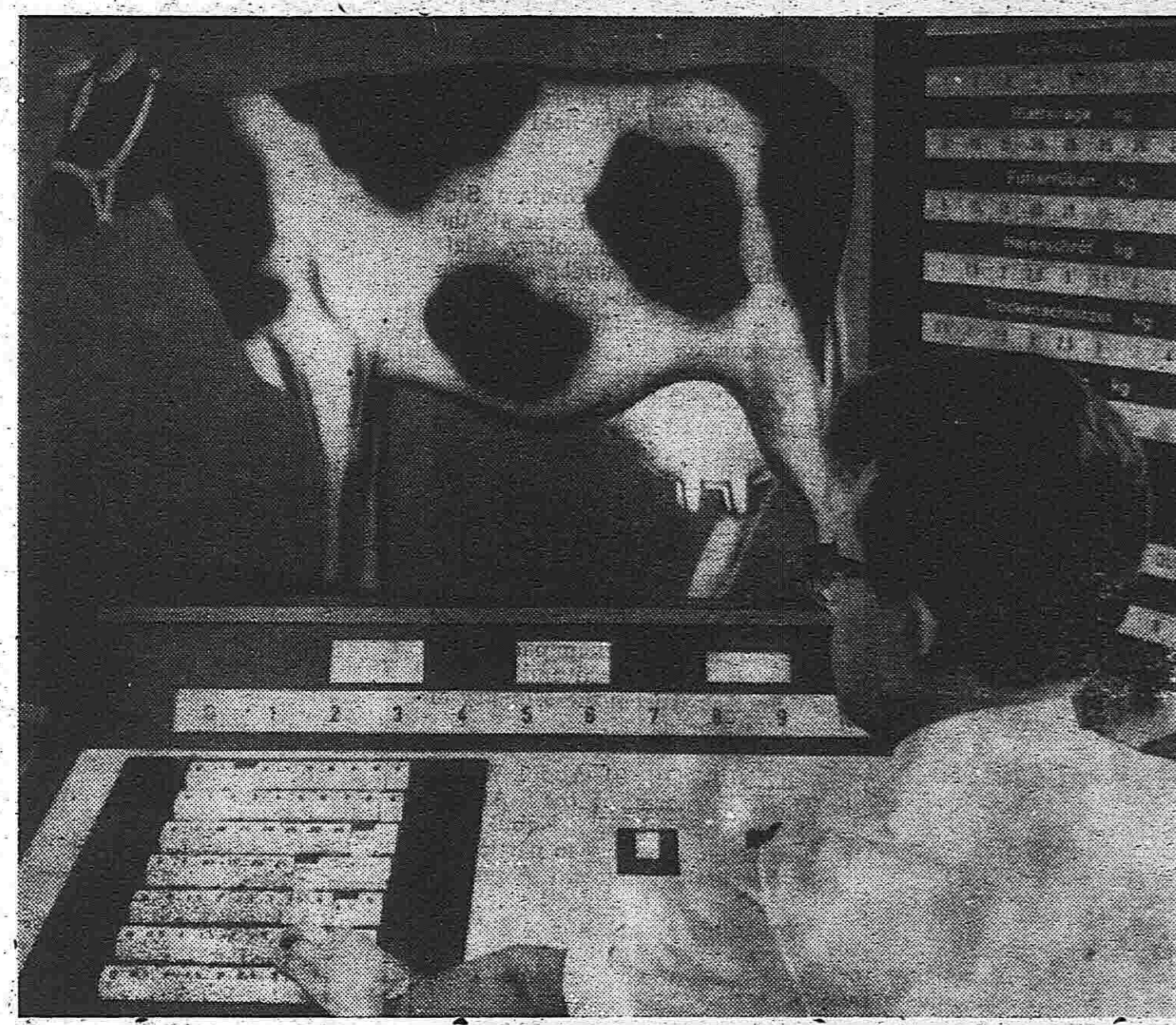
## Important Telephones

Fire Brigade	20121-20122
Police	20507-211 22
Traffic	20159-24041
Radio Afghanistan	24772
New Clinic	20045
D'Afghanistan Bank	22092
Pashatny Tejaraty Bank	20703
	20502
Bakhtar News Agency	20413
Afghan National Bank	21771
Airport	22318
Ariana Booking Office	24731-24732
Shourie Freres	20992
	22238
	22501
Lufthansa	
Aeroflot 22300	
ASTCO 20550-21504	
TMA 22255	
PIA 22155-22855-22866	
CSA 21022	
KLM 20095	
Iranian Airways 24714-21405	
Indian Airlines 22527	
BOAC 20220	

## Pharmacies

Ahmad Shaha Baba	Phone 20507
Bray	Phone No. 20523
Afghan	Phone No. 22919
Bakhtar	Phone No. 23619
Nadir Pashtoon	Phone No. 23262
Pashtoonistan	Phone No. 20528

## Electronic Cow Calculates Fodder Supply



What a cow wants and needs to eat in order to produce the greatest possible amount of milk can be calculated within several seconds by this automatic Siemens, a West German electrical concern, developed along with the Central Hannover Dairy Co-Op. All conceivable variations

of basic fodder combinations can be supplied by the machine. The glass cow then shows how great the protein and starch content of the different types of fodder are, how much the cow basically needs for its own consumption and for its milk production and

how much milk the dairyman can reckon with.

In order to clearly demonstrate the secrets of modern fodder methods to the average farmer, this electronic glass cow will be exhibited at agricultural exhibition and schools in the future.

## The Changing Objectives Of Education: How Modern System Was Introduced

Afghanistan, at the end of the nineteenth century, before adopting a new system of education conducive to its general development and creation of a modern nation, possessed like all Islamic countries of the time, a conventional system of education which Islamic sciences and Arabic played an important role. The objectives of this education, on the basis of the textbooks used at that time and the ideas of great Moslem scholars about education can be summed up in the following four points:

a) The main target of education under the conventional system was to understand the Divine Spirit and the commandments of the Islamic faith. It was thus that the teaching of the Holy Koran was given precedence over everything else and no book—or even a letter—began without hymns in praise of God and Prophet Mohammad and instructions about prayers covered five books, for example the booklets "Namah" and "Qazi-Qutub".

b) It was also meant to enable the child to read, write and do simple arithmetic. Calligraphy, therefore, took an important place in this respect as evidenced by "Mahmoud-Nama" in the "Panj-Kitab" or Five Books.

c) To inculcate morality and high character among children. This was done with the help of two booklets in the "Panj-Kitab", namely "Panjnama-i-Saadi" and "Pandnama-i-Attar". Moral values included spiritual and temporal matters, duties of the individual and social duties; even the subject of hygiene was included in this category.

d) Vocations and professions were also sometimes included in this system of education, such as the profession of a calligrapher, a scribe, the recitation and memorisation of the Holy Koran, the duties of a Court Clerk and others, which the children might follow. These values were pursued even after the establishment of the modern school, "Habibia", in 1904 when Afghanistan adopted a modern system of education. At that time the teaching of Islamic and after 1913, too, considerable emphasis was laid on these so that

the aforementioned targets were maintained as rigorously even after 1929, but changes in the meaning of nationalism based on studies about culture and history at different periods of history in Afghanistan occurred and side by side with the political aspect of nationalism its cultural side also emerged. The principle of adherence to the monarchy, after the change from its autocratic and absolute form into a Constitutional Monarchy, promoted by the Afghan rulers 34 years ago, also changed from absolute obedience to loyalty and affection as demanded by the growing trend of a people's government based upon national traditions and the protection of national honour.

It was in this spirit and due to these changes that the objectives of educating also took on a more precise and comprehensive form as reflected in the syllabus for elementary schools. In order to explain the basic purpose of primary education, I will quote the preamble to the syllabus for elementary schools adopted in 1940. It included:

a) For children who have completed six-years schooling, but have to enter life to help their family earn a living, essential and useful information should be given to them and they should be trained in such a way that they would make use of such information whenever necessary.

b) For those children who, due to necessity, take up work to make a living, the taste for reading and study, which constitutes a natural and real means of not only preserving the knowledge already gained, but also to increase this knowledge, should be stimulated and intensified.

c) Youngsters who must stop school after sixth grade to earn a living, should be trained in a manner which would equip them to act in their environment and profession as enlightened, well-informed and dignified individuals.

d) The purpose of primary education is to train intelligent and resourceful persons, who love their faith, country, government, King and elders and understand their moral and ethical duties to

the never-ending personnel shortage in the public service field has led to the employment of a number of women as tram conductors. "On mature deliberation," the Munich traffic authorities decided to join the experiment. 60 positions for female tram conductors were made available, 25 brave women applied. Following a strenuous training course, a stream and the first rounds, their number rapidly decreased. Several of the women felt that their nerves were not strong enough to cope with Munich's dense traffic. A new course for tram conductors will again be held without women.

Even though policemen have been extremely successful in directing traffic in Munich and Frankfurt, the city of Hamburg—West cally refuses to let women climb on a traffic stand. The head of West Germany's only female police force stated: "Men are better at directing traffic. In addition, the success we have had in youth social work and crime prevention show that our capability lies in these fields."

## Cornerstone For Teachers' School Laid In Mazar

KABUL, Oct. 9.—Aziz Mohammad Alakozai, Governor of Balkh province, laid the cornerstone of a building for a teachers' training school in the eastern part of Mazar-i-Sharif.

The building, which covers an area of about 12 acres, will consist of a dormitory, a hospital, a library, a dining room, office rooms and a public bath. The one-story building will have a total of 30 rooms. A playground is also envisaged in the project.

The construction work will be completed within five months with help from the Columbia Team in Afghanistan. Before laying the cornerstone the governor expressed gratitude to the Ministry of Education for its efforts to improve education in the country. He also thanked the Columbia Team from the U.S. for participating in the construction of the teachers' training school in the province.

## Women Penetrate The Business World

Even though from a judicial and political point of view, West German men and women enjoy equal status, the national elections on September 19 show that even politics remain predominantly a male field: of the 2,548 candidates for the 496 seats in the 5th German Bundestag, only 240 were women. This crass incongruity is even more surprising as the number of women entitled to vote is considerably higher (20.9 million) than the number of entitled male voters (17.6 million).

Women are more influential in the business world than in politics, however. The demand for female working power continues to rise. The number of open positions for women at the beginning of May, 1965, was 18 per cent higher with 48,000 positions than it was during the previous year whereas the number of open positions for men was only 0.5 per cent higher than during the same period. In 1964, more than 300,000 working positions for women are unfilled in West Germany at the present.

There is also a considerable lack of women in high positions and academic professions. For the first time in its more than 100-year old history, the Association of German Engineers founded a committee to probe winning more women than previously for the engineering professions. West Germany now has 2,000 women engineers at the very most. In view of the acute need for engineers in this country, the fact that the number of female students enrolled in technical disciplines amount to only 2 to 5 per cent, is not very encouraging. Experts believe that female engineers have especially good chances in the field of electro-technology.

(Contd. on page 4)



## Bombay Paper Quotes Shastri On U.S., UK, Soviet Attitudes; Bhutto Meets De Murville

NEW DELHI, October 9, (Reuter).—

A BOMBAY weekly, Blitz, Friday quoted the Indian Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri, as saying the American attitude during the Indo-Pakistan crisis was slightly better than that of Britain.

The Soviet Union, of course, is all right, "Shastri is quoted by the Weekly as saying in an interview with the newspaper's Editor, R.K. Karanjia.

Shastri said he thought everybody recognised by now the powers who were siding with Pakistan.

"We are particularly distressed at the attitude adopted by Britain in this crisis. The American attitude is slightly better than the British. The Soviet Union, of course, is alright, and has been most helpful both to us and the cause of peace," Blitz reported him as saying.

Shastri said, in answer to a question during the interview: "The British are worried, as they should be, about the manner in which they have demolished our friendship and goodwill.

Resentment is undoubtedly great all over India and I hope the indignation expressed against their conduct will bring them round to a reappraisal of their policy.

"I am sorry to see that the British mind is still not free from the Hindu-Moslem poison of the old imperialist days," Blitz quoted Shastri as saying.

About the present situation, he said: "I am afraid we have not still emerged from the ordeal of war into anything like peace or even a proper ceasefire.

"I do not see the end of the war yet although I am always for peace. Peace cannot be achieved unilaterally. Pakistan seems to be determined to sabotage the Security Council resolution with all kinds of violations and provocations."

Blitz said the Prime Minister wished the United Nations as well as the powers concerned "could have done the right thing at the very beginning of this conflict by naming the aggressor and using their influence to get the aggression vacated."

He said: "Their failure to do so, and particularly their attempts to equate the aggressor with the victim of the aggression, have only served to escalate the war. If they do not see the folly of their attitude even at this late stage, the consequences might be disastrous."

Shastri said he did not think any modern war had produced "such stories of dauntless heroism and deathless sacrifice as this one where our men fought superior tanks and planes with sheer skill and physical courage."

Meanwhile in Paris Pakistan Foreign Minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Friday conferred with the French Foreign Minister, Couve de Murville, steps that could be taken for the settlement of the Kashmir dispute.

Bhutto told reporters after a meeting which lasted one hour that France could play a very important role in the Kashmir conflict and other Asian problems.

Bhutto, who saw Couve de Murville, within a few hours of arriving by air from Karachi, said: "We had a very useful and profitable discussion on matters of mutual interest and other problems. We discussed what constructive steps can be taken for the

### New Bridge Links Two Northern Districts

SHIBERGHAN, Oct. 9.—The Doba bridge between Saripul and Sang Charak districts was opened Wednesday by Abdullah Ghausi, Assistant Governor of Jowzjan.

The bridge, which is over 15 metres long and eight metres wide, has been constructed at a cost of about Af. 1 million.

Later Ghausi laid the foundation-stone of a new mosque at Sang Charak which is to be built with the cooperation of the local people.

settlement of the Kashmir dispute," he added, but declined to elaborate.

Asked why he suddenly cancelled his planned trip to Moscow, Bhutto said: "I did not cancel the visit.

I was due to see the Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko, who is still in New York. So I thought it was preferable that we meet in New York. I shall meet him on Monday."

### Johnson Rapidly Recovering From Friday Operation

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—U.S. President Johnson, recovering swiftly from his surgery, stood up and took a few steps Friday afternoon.

The President, with the aid of his nurse, got out of his hospital bed five hours after the completion of surgery for the removal of his gall bladder and stones.

"The doctors are enthusiastic about the surgery and the President's progress," Bill Moyers, White House Press Secretary, reported. The surgeons earlier pronounced the surgery a "complete success."

Routine pathological examinations of the gall bladder and stones showed no evidence of malignancy, Moyers said. "No abnormalities were located," he said.

Within two hours of his surgery at Bethesda Naval Hospital, the President was conscious and told Bill Moyers that the surgeons did "a splendid job."

### Gromyko, Stewart

(Contd. from page 1)

Europe.

Earlier in his first speech to the United Nations General Assembly Stewart said that he wanted the existing nuclear test ban treaty extended to underground tests and an agreement to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. He advocated setting up a special UN peacekeeping forces.

Stewart suggested in his speech that the International Court of Justice should be more widely used and body of specialists formed to act as mediators. He added that by economic and social work the UN should persuade those millions living in poverty that peace is something that can bring prosperity and justice.

He will fly to Washington for talks Monday with U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Under-Secretary George Ball. They are expected to discuss Vietnam, the MLF and ANF, and prospects for a nuclear non-dissemination treaty with the Americans.

Stewart will be back in London October 21, after visits to San Francisco, Tokyo and Seoul.

His visit to the Soviet Union is expected to take place after that, but before the NATO ministerial meeting in Paris December 12 or 13.

Stewart has long hoped to visit the Soviet Union. The dates for the visit were agreed upon only on Friday. They will be announced soon.

### Home News In Brief

KABUL, Oct. 9.—Mohammad Ali Barati an official of the Water and Soil Survey Department left Kabul for Beirut under a USAID fellowship programme for further studies in the field of hydrology.

KABUL, Oct. 9.—Ghulam Siddik, an Assistant Professor at the College of Pharmacology, left Kabul for France under a French government scholarship programme for further studies in the field of chemistry.

KABUL, Oct. 9.—Twenty-Five students and officials from various governmental departments left Kabul for the Soviet Union Thursday for further studies in their respective fields. These included Mrs. Rooh Afza Safeti and Sayyed Yakoub from the Ministry of Public Health; Abdul Latif Jalali, from Radio Afghanistan; Mohammad Mokim Afzal; Mohammad Zafar Wardak, Islam Shahi and Mairajuddin Kabiri from the Ministry of Public Works.

KABUL, Oct. 9.—Abdul Wahab Tarzi, President of the Afghan Tourist Bureau left Kabul for Mexico on Thursday to participate in the annual General Assembly of the tourist organisations.

In addition to representing Afghanistan Tarzi will also represent the South Asian regional commission on tourism.

KUNDUZ, Oct. 9.—Twenty-two dignitaries of Dasht-e-Archi have offered to open literacy courses in their respective villages and procure teaching material for the schools.

This followed a speech made by Governor Ahmadullah in which he stressed the need for an all out campaign against illiteracy.

### Education

(Contd. from page 3)

wards them. They should perform their duties well whenever they are called upon to do so and to be prepared to discharge these duties even at the cost of their lives and property and the lives of their children.

e) Patriotic and nationalist youth should be trained to the defence of their homeland, national education, independence and honour of the country, self-respect and the future of their homeland.

f) And finally, enable some of the youth to receive higher training and thus to lay a strong natural and national foundations upon which they may build, by means of their intellectual powers, their homeland.

(To be concluded)

### PKI's Statement

(Contd. from page 1)

were included in the list of "the Revolutionary Council of Indonesia," it was ascertained that no one had approached them or received their consent to inclusion in this list.

The committee calls upon all the people to increase vigilance, to strengthen the national front of unity whose foundation and driving force is "nasakom" (the principle of cooperation of nationalists, Muslims and Communists in the government) in order to ensure the realisation of the five principles of the revolution, to put into effect "dvikoru" (the simultaneous solution of economic problems and the problems of defeating Malaysia) to frustrate the joint Anglo-American project of Malaysia, and also to step up the struggle against neocolonialism in general.

## Water Greatest Problem In Herat, Engineer Reza Says

HERAT, October 9.—

OUR greatest problem in Herat is lack of water, said Engineer Mohammad Akbar Reza, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture in an interview with a Bakhtar Reporter. We are determined to solve this problem by whatever means we can, he said.

Referring to cotton cultivation in the province, the Deputy Minister said this has been satisfactory during the last few years. He expressed appreciation for the hard work of cotton farmers and agriculturists which has made this possible.

He noted that the Ministry of Agriculture was considering ways of further cooperating with the farmers in improving their crops. The establishment of an experimental farm is one of the ministry's prime targets. He said "during my recent trip I located a site of nearly 500 acres near Urdoo Khan village for this purpose."

Referring to the possibilities of utilising the Hari Rud waters, the Deputy Minister said the general survey of the Hari Rud valley had already been completed by the

Water and Soil Survey Department.

Over 500,000 acres of the five million acres of land in the valley is cultivable. Reza said the water resources in the valley are enough to irrigate 350,000 acres of this land if the flow of water is controlled by constructed dams.

An agency of the Water and Soil Survey Department has been established in Herat which will start work soon. Reza revealed that the International Monetary Fund had contributed to the development of water and soil resources in Kabul and Hari Rud valleys a sum of 1.7 million dollars. Reza said the government is trying to secure aid from friendly countries for the irrigation and hydro-electric projects.

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