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THE KABULTIMES ROAM

.the swiss quality watch of worldwide reputation

VOL. V, NO. 151.

KABUL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1966, (MIZAN 2, 1345, S.H.)

Price Af. 3

MAIWANDWAL, DEMERIL DISCUSS NON-ALIGNMENT

ANKARA, Sept. 24, (Bakhtar).-

my, the air force, and the navy,

and officials of the Foreign Min-

istry and members of the Afghan

Embassy in Ankara were present

Sulaiman Demirel, in his wel-coming speech, said Turkey fol-

lows the development of Afgha-

nistan under the guidance of His

Majesty the King with great in-

and fruitful because our rela-

tions are based on mutual cor-

A Bakhtar report from Ankara adds: Prime Minister Maiwand-

wal's visit has been warmly wel-

Gamhoorya daily in its edito-

rial Thursday said that Turks

welcome Maiwandwal as the Prime Minister of a country that

has always had close relations

with Turkey, relations based on

mutual trust as between friends.

CAIRO FAREWELL

from Cairo. Engineer Sidky Sul-

aiman, the UAR Prime Minister,

Mahmood Riad, the Foreign Min-

ister; Shafiq Khashan, the Min-

ister of Agriculture; high-rank-

ing civil and military officials,

heads of the diplomatic missions

and the Ambassador and mem-

Maiwandwal's Reply

To Toast

The fellowing to vive view vi rime

I thank you very sincerely for

your warm welcome and friendly

words. The atmosphere of friend-

ship which prevails on this occasion

is a sign of the brotherly ties that

have existed during the ages bet-

ween the peoples of Afghanistan

and Turkey. Both nations have in

their glorious histories common

pages, the major manifestation of

which is their common spiritual and

cultural characteristics. Innumerable

ties had brought the two nations

closer together even before the time

Maulana Jalaluddin Rumi, who

came from Balkh and was laid to

rest on the soil of this brotherly

country seven centuries ago. These

ties have been further strengthened

during various stages of history. In

contemporary times, right at the

time when Afghanistan, after its

century-long struggle with foreign

domination, proclaimed its indepen-

dence in the heart of Asia, the

Ghazi Kemal Ataturk led the na-

tional forces, preserved the integrity

of Turkey and moved this brother

nation on to a new life. During

those glorious years both nations

were proud of each other's brave

struggles against foreign influence.

(Continued on page 4)

and for national solidarity.

Minister Maiwandwal's speech at

Thursday's banquet in A

Dear Excellency:

Contd. on page 4

Maiwandwal came to Ankara

comed by the Turkish press.

diality and friendship", he said.

"Our talks will prove useful

at the airport.

Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Malwandwal and the Prime Minister of Turkey, Sulaiman Demeril, held their first political talks Thursday afternoon

The Foreign Minister of Tur- to the Turkish Prime Minister key also attended the talks, which centred on Cyprus and the policy of non-alignment,

On Thursday evening Maiwandwal met the President of Turkey, Cedet Sunday. The President recalled the good relations that have existed between the two countries for many years.

At a reception held in honour of Maiwandwal by the Turkish Premier later in the evening the Afghan Prime Minister also referred to the friendly relations existing between the two countries. (The full text of the speeches of Maiwandwal and the Prime Minister of Turkey are given below.)

Maiwandwal had lunch in the Afghan Embassy on Thursday. Later he laid a wreath on the mausoleum of Ataturk.

The Afghan Prime Minister and his entourage arrived in Ankara on Thursday at 12 noon.

AIRPORT RECEPTION

The Afghan Prime Minister and his entourage arrived in Ankara on Thursday at 12 noon.

The Prime Minister was greeted on arrival by the Turkish Prime Minister.

After inspecting a guard of honour the Prime Minister shook hands with members of the Turkish cabinet, high ranking offi-cials, and heads of the diplomatic missions:

The Turkish Foreign Minister, Ihsan Sabri Cagliyangil; Adviser

Turkish Premier's **Banquet Speech**

The following is text of the Turkish Prime Minister's speech at Thursday's banquet in honour Prime Minister Maiwandwal Ankara.

Mr. Prime Minister:

It is a deep source of pleasure for me to address Your Excellency on this happy occasion of your visit to Turkey, where a strong feeling of fraternity is entertained for Afghanistan. The people and government of Turkey are nappy to greet you and your colleagues with great cordiality and triendship.

Your experiences in government and in the field of international relations are widely known. Your qualities as a distinguished statesman are assets for successful efforts directed toward the social and economic development of 'Afghanistan, a brotherly country to Turkey. In this connection I am pleased to stress our feelings of admiration for the great strides taken in our country in order to achieve reforms in various fields. Your efforts certainly bear significance for all governments which are anxious for the betterment of their people.

We have all reasons to be proud of our excellent relations. We have been always and most happily able to keep these relations in good shape and in a state of steady development the passing of time, the geographical distance between our countries and some turbulent stages of world events could never affect the solidity of the ties which bind our two countries. Since the early days of our relations the successive administrations which took office in both countries have always been the true promoters of close and fruitful cooperation between Turkey and Afghanistan. I think, Mr. Prime Minister, this constitutes a remarkable achievement in the field of international relations.

Allow me also to add that this cooperation had a purely peaceful character implemented through joint efforts aiming at contributing to the consolidation of peace and prosperity in our region and in the world.

Your government's attitude at the (cont'd on P. 4)

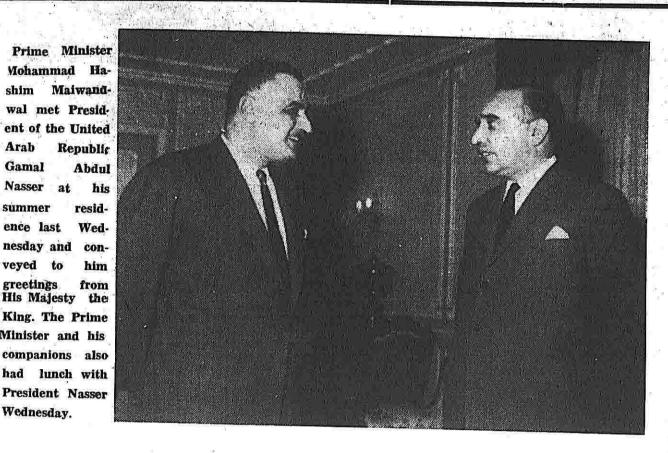
STOP PRESS

ANKARA, Sept. 24, (Bakhtar). -Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal spent a comfortable night in the hospital, following yesterday's operation.

A medical bulletin issued this afternoon said doctors attending the prime minister reported he is improving. The bulletin says the Prime Minister is making steady progress.

Arab Gamal Nasser at the Director General of the Polisummer tical Affairs Department in the Turkish Foreign Ministry, Zaki ence last Kuneralp, Jamil Wafi, the Turkish Ambassador in Kabul, the veyed to governor and mayor of Ankara, the three commanders of the argreetings

> King. The Prime Minister and his companions also had lunch with President Nasser Wednesday.



Indian Delegation Completes Talks

On New Hospital By A Staff Writer

KABUL, Sept., 24.-A threemember Indian delegation has left Kabul after discussions on matters related to the building of a 100bed children's hospital here with Indian help.

The delegation consisted of Dr. R. L. Mehra, a professor of hospital administration at the All India Institute of Medicine, J. D. Shastri, architect, and V. G. Ramdassi, engineer.

Work on the two storey re-enforced concrete buildings for the hospital, one of which will house the out-patient ward and administration sections and the other the main hospital will be completed by the end of December 1968.

By the time the buildings are constructed eight Afghan doctors and 20 nurses will have returned from India after receiving additional training in children's medicine and child care. For two years two Indian doctors will help the Afghan personnel.

The hospital will be built in a 12 to 15 acre area, on the slope of a hill behind the Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital; there will be room for future expansion. The hospital buildings will be of three storeys. It will be so situated on the slope of the hill that cars can be driven to the front of the middle storey. Architect Shastri said the idea is to make the hospital look "more home-like;"

This will give more confidence to the children brought for treatment and also to their par-

Dr. Mehra, the leader of the delegation, said Health Minister Miss Kubra Nourzai and other authorities at the Ministry of Health here wanted the hospital to do not only curative work, but also lay emphasis on preventive medicine. It will serve as a train-(Contd. on page 4)

Royal Audience

KABUL, Sept., 24, (Bakhtar).-The following have been received in audience by His Majesty the King during the week ended Septem-

Nour Ahmad Etemadi, First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Abdul Satar Shalizi, Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior; Eng. Ahmadullah, Minister of Public Works; Dr. Mohammad Anas, Governor of Kandahar; Major General Mohammad Azim, Gover-Pakthia, Dr. Mohammad nor of Keshawarz, Governor of Farah; Major General Abdul Aziz, Commandant of 12th Division; Abdul Wahab Tarzi, President of the Afghan Tourist Office, Brigadier Shakour Azimi, General Abdul Commandant of the Police and gendarmarie.

Minister Inspects Work On Khwaja Canal

KABUL, Sept. 24, (Bakhtar).-Agriculture and Irrigation Minister Eng. Mir Akbar Reza Thursday inspected the progress of work on the Khwaja canal in Kapisa. Work on the canal, which is to irrigate 8,000 acres of land, was inaugurated last March by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, and 75 per cent of the work has been completed.

Justice Minister Stresses Need For Cooperation

SHIBERGHAN, Sept. 24, (Bakhtar).—"The government is drawing up plans which will benefit the majority of citizens and increase the prosperity of the nation, but a joint effort is needed to carry them out," Justice Minister Dr. Mohammad Haider said in a speech before a gathering of Shiberghan residents, officials, teachers, and students on Thursday.

Addressing the judicial officials, the Minister said they must take into consideration the sacredness of their jobs and must live up to the expectations of the people by judging fairly and avoiding unnecessary red tape.

At the same gathering Deputy Kamaluddin Ishaqzai, Deputy from Sarepul Woleswali in the Wolesi Lingah... Mohammadayofs of Shiperghan and Aqcha, also spoke about the need for concerted efforts by ple and the government.

The Minister took part in the ceremonies marking the opening Aini High School in Sherberghan and observed one of the classes.

There are now 1,882 students enrolled in the school. On Wednesday the Minister of Justice inspected the judiciary offices in Takhar province and also visited Yatim Taq and Khwaja Gogerdak where prospecting is going on for natural gas. The Justice Minister left Jousjan for Fariab province on Friday.

Maiwandwal In Hospital

KABUL, Sept., 24, (Bakhtar).— During the official visit of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal some gastric ailment two days prior to the Prime Minister's commencement of his Turkish visit necessitated that he should be admitted to a hospital in Ankara for a medical check up.

Doctors diagnosed the ailment as intestinal blockage and decided on an emergency operation. At 5 p.m. on Friday an operation was conducted on the Prime Minister.

According to a statement issued by Dr. Abidin Ara, the Turkish Health Minister, and the doctor who operated on the Prime Minister, the operation was normal and satisfactory.

News received this morning said that Prime Minister Maiwandwal is making normal progress.

Abdullah Yaftali, the Minister of Finance, who was accompanying the Prime Minister on his official visit to the UAR and Turkey, left Ankara this morning for Washington to participate in the meetings of the governors' board of the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Dr. Anwari Visits **Herat Schools**

HERAT, Sept. 24, (Bakhtar). -Education Minister Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari Thursday visited Mehri and Sultan Ghiasuddin Ghory High Schools and several other educational institutions in Herat.

In Mehri High School the Minister answered questions put to him by several 12th grade students on the educational development programmes of the coun-He urged the girls to prepare themselves fully for service to the country's womanhood; he expected most of them to become teachers in girls' schools after they complete their courses. The Minister also inspected the

Education in Herat. In the afternoon Dr. Anwari and Communications Abdul Karim Hakimi also in Herat, addressed a large gathering of residents of Herat and students from various schools in the city and the outskirts.

Both Ministers said unity of thought has a profound effect on ensuring social justice, and on raising the standard of living of the people. The Ministers said educated youth can make a valuable contribution in applying the directives of the Constitution, and in making the government's reform programmes a success.

US Makes 'Genuine Offer' For Vietnam Peace, But Soviet Union Sees No Merit In It

NEW YORK, Sept. 24, (Combined News Service).-The United States has made "a sincere and genuine offer" for peace in Vietnam, U.S. chief delegate Arthur Goldberg, using his right of reply, told the General Assembly last night after

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko had flatly rejected Thursday's American offer to stop bombing North Vietnam if Hanoi agrees to reduce its military activities against South Vietnam.

Goldberg added: "What counts is not prowess in the art of invective but prowess in the art of peacemaking."

The responsibility for the next steps did not rest solely with Hanoi but with every power which would be in a position to contribute to a peaceful solution, Goldberg said, pointing at Gromyko.

Later Goldberg told correspondents that the Soviet draft resolution introduced by Gromyko and calling for the immediate liquidation of all foreign military bases in Africa, Asia and Latin America was a fake. The bases had been established by bilateral agreements between sovereign states and what the Soviet Union wanted now amounted to a unilateral change which would benefit only the Soviet Union.

Gromyko called Goldberg's offer nothing new, and reaffirmed support for Hanoi.

Gromyko said there were still no signs testifying to the seriousness of Washington's intentions to seek a settlement, and stop the aggression against the Vietnamese people.

It was the duty of every state which recognised its responsibility to the Vietnamese people to denounce U.S. aggression and to demand the withdrawal of all armed forces of the United States and their allies from Vietnam.

Gromyko, who did not attend the session Thursday to hear Goldberg. said the entire Soviet bloc was on the side of the Vietnamese people and their just cause. Russia would, render all necessary assistance to North Vietnam to fight aggression.

"Those who carry the responsibility for the Vietnam war should duly weigh the significance of the warning issued by the socialist states meeting in a conference in Bucharest, and draw the appropriate conclusions." he said.

The reference was to the Warsaw Treaty states' pledge to help the North Vietnamese militarily if they asked for such help.

On Thursday Goldberg had pulled American peace offers on Vietnam together in a single group for examination by the Assembly.

He said America would stop bombing North Vietnam in return for public or private assurances by North Vietnam that they would scale down the conflict on their

Goldberg also declared the U.S. was ready to begin a phased with-(Contd. on Page 4)

163,000 Killed In Vietnam War LONDON, Sept. 24, (DPA).

The Vietnam war has claimed 163,000 victims since 1962, according to the annual report of the Institute for Strategic Studies, a non-governmental organisation, published here yesterday.

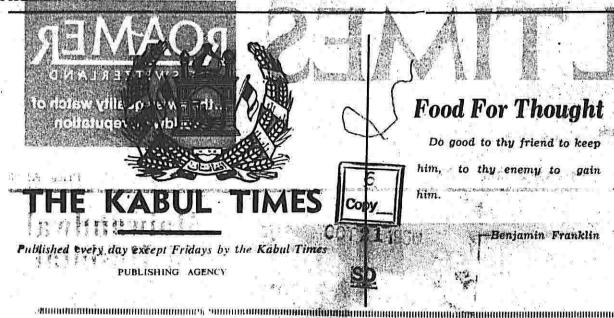
Of the 163,000 dead, 100,000 were Viet Cong, 50,000 were members of the South Vietnamese forces, 4,000 were Americans and 9,000 civilians. Another 23,000 were wounded and 30,000 are missing,

the report said. The report also said some 1,258,000 regular and irregular armed forces from six countries are now directly involved in the fighting in Viet-

nam. Meanwhile President Johnson is reported to believe that the cost of U.S. involvement in Vietnam next year would increase by around \$ 10,000 million over this year's total, estimated at \$ 18,000 million.



Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal and UAR Prime Minister Sidky Sulaiman held official negotiations last week in Cairo, (Photo: Bakhtar).



Growing Afghan - UAR Relations

The joint Afghan-UAR communique published simultaneously in Cairo and Kabul on Thursday at the end of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal's visit to the UAR expresses not only the desire of Afghanistan and the UAR to expand and strengthen their relations but also their concern over the international situation.

The talks between the Afghan and UAR Prime Ministers were held in an atmosphere of cordiality which signifies the traditionally good relations between their two nations. The talks on further development and consolidation of Afghan-UAR relations were fruitful and successful. The signing of a cultural agreement prior to the issuance of the joint communique shows how the earnest two sides are in their desire to expand good relations. Our Prime Minister has invited the UAR Prime Minister to visit Afghanistan at a suitable time. We are sure that the visit will strengthen the ties between the two nations even further.

The exchange of views between the leaders of the two countries, we are sure, has also helped strengthen the policy of non-alignment which is followed by both countries. The two sides have considered it an instrument to maintain and safeguard international peace and security.

Referring to the pre-requisites for a peaceful world, the two countries have stressed the necessity of upholding the principle of nonintereference in internal affairs of states and

active cooperation among them.

In noting the deteriorating world situation, Afghanistan and the UAR have found that the colonial powers, by pursuing a policy of force and depriving peoples of their freedom and independence, have endangered world peace. In indicating their firm conviction that the struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism must be carried on, the two countries have expressed their full support to those who are still struggling to secure their right of self-determination.

The two countries have declared their concern for the situation in Vietnam and its resultant impact on the international situation. They have called for the immediate ending of the air raids on North Vietnam and reaffirmed that the 1954 Geneva agreements must be implemented.

Afghanistan and the UAR have also condemned the racist policy followed by Rhodesia and South Africa.

They have also strongly supported the Charter of the United Nations and called for steps to improve the effectiveness of the world organisation.

The communique is a successful outcome of the visit of our Prime Minister to the UAR, and we are sure that other countries, particulary those Afro-Asian nations who are nonaligned like us, will take notice of it.

HOME PRESS

Friday's Islah carried an editorial on condolence meetings for women. There was a time, it said, when two or three-day condolence meetings were held by women in a bereaved family. The meetings continued day and night. This situation, of course, caused innumerable problems for the situation has changed outring recent years. Now such meetings are held for one or, in some cases, two days. Usually they take place between two and four in the afternoon.

However, the editorial went on, a few comments need to be made regarding the behaviour of those who attend such meetings to express their condolences. First of all there are people who think that they should stay for the full two hours. This often means that there is not enough room for others. The paper urged women to make a point of not staying more than ten-minutes or so at these meetings. This saves their own time as well as lessening the burden on the bereaved family.

Another habit that needs changing among women is of course kissing one another during such meetings as a way of greeting. This, among other things, poses a health hazard and should be stopped, suggested the editorial.

The same issue of the paper carried an article by Dr. Karim Ifat informing the readers about the body's need for calcium and the quantity one should absorb from one's daily food at various times in life. Pregnant mothers, it said, need more calcium at all stages of pregnancy and afterwards if the baby is being breast fed.

The article listed a number of kinds of food which are rich in calcium as well as some which hamper the proper absorption of calcium in the intestines. The latter include spinach and rhubab.

Touching on the psychological aspects of the matter the article said experiments have shown that persons going through emotional distress or undue anxiety should consume more calcium.

The paper also, carried a second editorial on the national day of Saudi Arabia. Noting that Saudi Arabia under the wise leadership of His Majesty Malik Faisal has set foot in a new era of national reconstruction and development, the paper

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Classified: per line, bold type. Af. 20

(minimum seven lines per insertion)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Yearly Af. 1000

Half Yearly Af. 600

FOREIGN

Yearly \$ 40

Half Yeariy\$ 25

Quarterly \$ 15

Display: Column inch, Afs. 100

congratulated the government and people of Saudi Arabia on their national day. The paper also carried a photo of Malik Faisal on the front

Friday's Anis, too, carried an editorial mentioned the fact that Saudi Agh IBdhith water with the Same of the Artiful Age fact that Saudi Arabia is the birth place of Islam and that many Afghan citizens pay yearly visits to the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. Relations between Afghanistan and Saudi Arabia are based on Islamic fraternity and the people in this country take a delight in the progress made by the

lating the government and people salesshops.

of Saudi Arabia on their national day, the paper expressed the hope that relations between the two countries would further expand during the years to come. Thursday's Anis carried a letter

to the editor complaining about sheating in sile flour and ghee sales shopkeepers do not get enough commission from the silo. The letter gave some rough calculations showing that if the shopkeepers do not resort to cheating they will lose at least Af. 300 a day, for the commission they do not meet their expenses. The letter called on the authorities to reconsider the perpeople of Saudi Arabia. In congratu- centage commission they allow silo

WORLD PRESS

The Washington Post wrote on Nuclear Treaty Wednesday "If we really think there is a chance of agreement with the Soviet Union on nuclear non-proliferation treaty, surely the way to obtain it is not to put Germany publicly on the

Secretary Rusk was quite right to be concerned about the proposal of the new educational committee to halt atomic weapons spread that the United States announce in advance of Chancellor Erhard's visit next week that it will never share its exclusive veto over ownership and control of nuclear weapons. That would be approaching the matter backward for the issue of a German finger on the nuclear trigger is largely phony. No responsible German source advocates national ownership or control of nuclear weapons.

The Kuala Lumpur Eastern Sun Monday attacked African Commonwealth nations on their pre-occupation with Rhodesta.

Malawe, and other Commonwealth nations in the Pacific have complained that not enough Commonwealth attention is being paid to the war in Vietnam.

African Commonwealth premiers had snubbed Malaysia in its recently concluded conflict with Indonesia. "Now the shoe is on the other foot."

"How to stop the war and destruction of life and property in Vietnam is of more immediate concern to Malaysians than the conflict of colour in Rhodesia."

A commentary in Sept. 8 issue of Bashkimi indignantly condemned the U.S. air pirates' criminal intrusion into China's teritorial air and strafling of Chinese citizens on Sept. 9.

This U.S. war provocation against the 700 million great Chinese people was premeditated the commentary said. It formed part of the general U.S. scheme for a wider war of aggression in Southeast Asia.

By means of war provocations against China, the U.S. imperialists tried to intimidate the peoples of Southeast Asia and force China to give up its resolute support to the Vietnamese and other peoples of Southeast Asia. They thought that in this way they could have a free hand to do evil things in Southeast

Commenting on Tuesday's opening of the twenty-first General Assembly of the United Nations, the independent "Stuttgarter Nachrichten" said the only "possible aspect" of the coming General Assembly probably would be the return of Indonesia in the United Nations. The paper warned that the world organisation in coming years would face an "inflation of membership."

S. KHALIL, Editor-in-Chief

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Comments On Progressive Democracy: Romans Contribute Theory Of Law

By Shafle Rahel PART XII

justice and social harmony depends on one thing: making the people living in a given area good citizens.

The philosophy of progressive democracy refers to the abolition of discrimination based on position or wealth. It stresses the need for Afghans to work together as partners, associates and colleagues.

This, too, is an aspect of democracy which the Greeks worked hard to achieve. In fact one of the most valuable contributions of the Greeks is the concept of citizenship—a partnership in all arts, in all sciences and in all

The Greeks defined a citizen as a person who took active interest in the common life of the The essential distinction was between a citizen who belonged to the state and an alien who did not. The slaves and migrants were those who came to the city states for commercial purposes.

In modern states there is very little of what may be termed slavery, or perhaps, in the meaning of that time there is none. Yet democratic states do not hesitate to enforce laws of citizenship today.

However, to pass from a study of the Greek democratic legacy

The whole concept of social to the later periods we find that there were several contributions to the concept of the growth of democracy, mainly from the fol-

lowing sources: The Romans and the Christians, particularly the Puritans.

The idea of popular soverignty which had gained ground during the time of Greek city states, was further, strengthened in Rome, where the ultimate source of law was located in the Roman people as a whole.

Law, the mainstay of democracy, was formulated by special persons, but in order to become operative had to be approved by the people. A setback to this concept occurred during the time of imperial Rome. It had very little meaning in practice.

It was, also in this period that the command of the Emperor assumed the status of law.

The supporters of the Emperor defended their stand on the ground that his power were delegated to him by the people. Nevertheless Rome kept the idea of democracy alive for the later period, even while making itself less democratic than the Greek city states.

The greatest Roman contribution to the concept of democracy was the development of the doctrine of the law of nature. The Greeks were unfamiliar with this ciety. theory mainly because their

small city states did not need a system that would be applicable various nationalities and

That is precisely why the Romans developed this systems to preserve the unity and extent of the empire they had formed. Thus, the Romans in order to regulate the relations between men of different beliefs residing in a commercial city gradually developed a body of law called "Jus-Gentium". This law was regarded as the principles of law common to all people.

However, it may be noted that the Greeks had their equivalent "Jus Gentium". It was their ideal city—the city which Plato, Aristotle and other famous Greek philosophers talk about in their works. Besides, their own small city states, with the exception of slavery which was a blot on their society, was ideal in every sense of political theory.

In fact every other political theory since the time of the Greek city states, in some way or the other, aims at the establishment of "an ideal city'. The yearning for an ideal state has been part and parcel of every stage of history. Even President Johnson's Great Society aims at the achievement of an ideal so-

Moon-Circling Satellite Solves Mysteries

The launching of spacecraft into orbit around the moon is a complex scientific-technical task. By solving it Soviet cosmonautics has made a big stride in the fulfillment of its programme of lunar studies.

As long ago as 1959 Soviet scientists launched three successful moon probes. It was the beginning of direct studies of the Moon and the near-lunar space. The first flight from our planet to the Moon was completed on September 14, 1959, and the USSR's pennant was delivered to the lunar surface. The instruments on board the Luna-1 and Luna-2 stations determined that natural satellite has no belts of increased cosmic radiation or a noticeable

Soviet scientists revealed to the world the picture of the invisiole side of the Moon. This was accomplished by the automatic stations "Luna-3 and Zond-3.

Some months have passed since Soviet science and engineering solved one of the most difficult problems of cosmonautics-softlanding on the lunar surface. And now a new success-an artificial satellite has been put a lunar orbit

As is known, the moon's gravitation cannot attract a space apparatus launched from Earth and put it into orbit around the Moon. This is so because on entering the field of lunar gravitation the spacecraft will acquire a hyperbolic speed in relation to the moon.

If its trajectory is not corrected the automatic station will either hit the lunar surface or pass out of the sphere of the moon's gravity pull To put the spacecraft into lu-

nar orbit retro-rockets have to slow down its speed somewhat in relation to the moon. Before undertaking the correction station has to be very accurately orientated. The size and direction of the retrothrust depend on the station's speed, the point of the trajectory where the correction is attempted and the tion's intended new orbit.

Since the moon has no atmos-

to send the spacecraft on a very low orbit. Account must be taken only of the lunar mountains which are as tall as 9,000 metres.

An artificial satellite of the moon revolving in a circular orbit around it at a distance of 10 kilometres will have a speed of 1.67 kilometres per second and a period of revolution of 1 hour minutes. From such an altitude one could easily discern objects of no more than a few metres in size. But the launching of a lunar satellite on such a low orbit is highly improbable first of all because even the slightest deviation in the direction of braking would send the satellite crashing into the moon.

Flying at a higher orbit the sputnik will have a smaller speed tion. Thus, a sputnik on a circular orbit around the moon at a distance of one lunar radius (1,738 kilometres) will make one revolution in 5 hours 6 minutes 10 second and fly at a speed of 1,188 metres per second. If it were possible to launch a satellite on an orbit passing at the limit of the moon's gravity pull (at a distance of some 66,000 kilometres from the moon) its period of revolution would be 18 days.

But there is a danger that a sputnils cannot last long on a very low orbit. Even the slightest perturbation caused by terrestrial or solar gravitation would probably start such a "swinging" of the sputnik's orbit that it would fall on the moon. There might be another cause of thisthe moon's irregular configuration and its off-center field of gravitation.

The higher the lunar orbit, the closer it is to the boundary of the moon's pull, the less stable is the sputnik's movement along this orbit. The perturbing effect of terrestrial gravitation may bring about the moon's "loosing" of the artificial satellite. above-mentioned circumstances considerably increase the required precisions with which the space station is to be put into lunar orbit.

Stations orbiting the moon can phere it is possible, in principle, yield extensive and diverse information. Artificial satellites have important advantages over stations designed to fly around the moon, past it or to land on it. A lunar satellite can collect and transmit information about the nature of various parts of the moon and the near-lunar space for a very long period of time.

Whereas when flying around the moon the automatic station Lunar-3 and flying past it the station Zond-3 transmitted a general picture of the moon's invisible side, in the future artificial sputniks of the moon will be instrumental in establishing the nature of that hemisphere's microrelief.

The actual parametres of the orbits of lunar sputniks will make it possible to establish the distribution of the moon's masses.

The nature and intensity of the processes going on inside the moon may probably be determined by the chemical composition of the ionised gas shell, the existence of which was confirmed by the Luna-2 station. Such an "atmosphere," extremely rarefied as it may be, could hardly have existed for any appreciably long period of time without being replenished by gases sublimated from deep inside the Moon: too weak is the force of lunar gravitation. Astronomer Nikolai Kozymov of Pulkovo observatory has proved that gas can seep out of the bowels of the moon. Several years ago he succeeded in obtaining a spectrum of a gas cloud observed under the central mound of the crater Alphons. This, apparently, had been the result of volcanic activity. But it can be conjectured that products of the radio-active decay of rocks are capable of escaping from inside the Moon. In the future lunar sputniks equipped with special instruments will determine whether there are radio-active potassium, uranium and thorium the moon.

Lunar sputniks, registering the moon's heat emission, can determine the distribution of temperatures on the lunar surface. It will be interesting to trace how solar processes effect the radiation conditions around the moon. (Contd. on page 4)

How Things Go When Night Falls In S. Viet.

Night falls on Vietnam and the whole war changes. The vast military machinery of the United States slips into a gear. Thousands of troops that moved

aggressively through the jungles in daylight curl into defensive circles at dusk.

Swarms of helicopters that swirled over paddies and valleys sit idle on airstrips.

Night warriors go into action: special photo reconnaissance planes scan jungles and trails. Small patrols listen for the Viet Cong. Ambush squads, faces blackened, poise in the darkness.

War changes for the Viet Cong, too. For them the night is an ally, Large areas of the countryside that in daytime come under Government control, are accessible to enemy battalions that break into small units to escape discovery in daylight that come together under the conceal-

ment of the night and strike in force. Viet Cong guides, finding their

vay through the black jungle little oil lamps made from French perfume bottles lead supply convoys along trails and streams denied to them in daylight.

The night paralyses civilian life. Everything that moves is suspect. All country roads are closed. Even in the big cities the bright lights die quickly. Curfew empties the streets before midnight. Residents of Saigon toss in their sleep as the sound of war roar over the city: night after night bombs and artillery shells crash onto suspected travel routes of the Viet Cong that lead to the very outskirts of the capital. U.S. soldiers have come to hate the night but they know they must learn to fight in it. It's a tough job and many lessons must be learned. Few American units go after the enemy at night. When they do their

route has been carefully and planned in the daytime.

S. Vietnamese Army troops are even more reluctant to move at night. Senior American advisors in the Mekong Delta, for example, say that despite all advice the three Vietnamese divisions there rarely go out in the dark. The advisors believe the flat and open terrain ideal for nighttime assaults by large forces.

The Delta offers a classic illustration of the way in which war has often been waged in Vietnam. Government troops mass and move into the fields at dawn, search for the enemy, then return at dusk to outposts and camps. The reason given by S. Vietnamese officers is that the Viet Cong work just the oppositethey break into small units in the day, mass and attack at night. Therefore the Government troops must be at their posts at night.

ATT R SERVICE

SUNDAY

Ariana Afghan Airlines Kandahar-Kabul Arrival-0900 Khost-Kabul Arrival-0950 Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul Arrival-1330. Tashkent-Kabul Arrival-1510 Kabul-Khost Departure-0730 Kabul-Tashkent Departure-0900 Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar Departure-0930

Iranian Airlines Tehran-Kabul Arrival-0830 Kabul-Tehran Departure-0930 **Indian Airlines** New-Delhi-Kabul

Arrival-1125 Kabul-New Delhi Departure-1345

MONDAY

Ariana Afghan Airlines Amritsar-Kabul Arrival-1430 Herat-Kandahar-Kabul Arrival-1500 Kabul-Amritsar Departure-0800 Kabul-Kandahar-Herat Departure-0730 Kabul-Kandahar Departure-1530

Peshawar-Kabul Arrival-1050 Kabul-Peshawar Departure-1130

TUESDAY

Ariana Afghan Airlines Kandahar-Kabul Arrival-0930 Mazar-Kabul Arrival-1010 Kabul- Kandahar-Tehran- Damascus-Beirut

Departure-1030 Kabul-Mazar Departure-0730 PIA Peshawar-Kabul Arrival-1050

Kabul-Pehawar

Departure-1130

Telephones

24585

Fire Brigade Police De Afghanistan Bank Radio Afghanistan Pashtany Teilaraty Bank Airport Bakbtar News Agency Ariana Sale Office

> Floating Crane Tows Stricken Submarine

GLUECKSBURG, West Germany, Sept., 24, (Reuter).-The West German submarine Hai, which sank in the North Sea eight days ago, was to remain untouched on arrival at Heligoland on Friday pending investigations into allegations of negligence in the use of safety equipment.

The Hai was being towed by the Hamburg floating crane Magnus Three.

The submarine was hoisted from its grave on the Dogger Bank early Wednesday. It is believed to contain the bodies of 12 of the 19 crewmen who died in the disaster. Only one sailor survived.

It is hoped to retrieve the bodies through the hatches on arrival at Heligoland. But otherwise the submarine will not be touched at the request of the Schleswig Holstein prosecutor's office, which is investigating charges the U-boat did not carry enough safety equipment.

How To Turn The Afghan Tourist 'Trade' Into An 'Industry'

Afghanistan's "Third Five Year Plan" places high priority upon developing those industries which are capable of earning foreign exchange, Tourism is one of these industries. The contribution tourism can make to this plan will be very signficant.

1. Economic Contribution Tourism:

Prior to 1958 probably not more than 100 official tourists visited Afghanistan. Quite obviously, the economic contribution of tourism at that time was virtually non-existent. However, in 1958 the Afghan Tourist Organisation was formed and since then the economic contribution of tourism has grown appreciably. By 1965, for example, over 8000 registered tourists entered Afghanistan to spend an excess of \$ 850,000. Based on present tour reservations it is anticipated that 10,000 tourists will enter the co-untry in 1966 to spend about \$1,000,000. According, in a period of 7 years tourism has grown from a very minor interest to an industry of considerable economic significance.

To fully appreciate its economic contribution tourism must be seen from two additional aspects: 1. It's future potential and 2. Its economic contribution relative to other existing industries.

In the past three studies have been completed to define the current needs and future potential of Afghan tourism. The most exhaustive of these studies was completed recently under a US/ AID technical assistance grant. This latter study indicated that by 1969 the number of tourists visiting Afghanistan could in-crease to 21,000, twice the number expected this year. Assuming the spending pattern of tourists does not change receipts from tourism in 1969 should be over \$2,600,000. However, with the proper programme and facilities it is estimated that in 1969 tourism expenditure could increase to \$4,400,000.

Indirect Economic Contribution of Tourism:

All industries have, of course, economic benefits which extend beyond direct foreign exchange earnings. Jobs are created, addi-

A "model" of the removed muscle

appears soon in the zone of the in-

jury. The nerve fibres severed dur-

ing the operation grow into the

A special apparatus-the kymo-

graph-determines how the work-

ability of the transplanted muscle

develops on the various stages.

Electrodes are applied to the nerve,

and the muscle contracts. Its perfor-

mance is recorded on special tape.

The contraction amplitude shows

how the newly created muscle func-

tions-the nervo -muscular bonds

that a regenerating muscle can

stand the effects of a large radiation

loses its restorative properties in

this case. Numerous experiments

have proved the regeneration state

to be well protected against radia-

tion effects. It resists cancer forma-

tion too: no tumours develop in

muscles regenerated after destruc-

The reduced muscle tissue is

taken from the operated organism

itself. The transplantation of tissue

from mother to child and from bro-

thers to sisters produces 25-30 per

developed a method for the trans-

plantation of whole muscles. If a

small part of the muscle tissue is

preserved, it starts developing and

ousting necrotic tissues. However,

reduced plastic tissue stands trans-

In Mid-October

(APN).

The histology laboratory has also

cent positive results.

plantation better.

Scientists succeeded in finding

whereas a normal muscle

developing muscle organ.

are completely restored.

Life Regenerated Into

Muscle Tissue In USSR

into the air, though its brachial out of them.

muscle had been removed not so

long ago and a muscle tissue trans-

Plastic surgery practice did not

know such operations before, al-

though with wounds and accidents

the muscle tissue is the first to be

injured. The secret of transplanting

skin and knitting bones was dis-

covered long ago, but not that of

transplanting tissues. This problem

was considered to be unfeasible:

the muscle tissue is too sensitive to

oxygen deficiency. Being deprived of

oxygen during transplantation the

tissue perishes a few hours later.

What is to be done to preserve

the restorative property of muscles

-this amazingly mighty force in-

herent in the living organism? The

histology laboratory of the Severt-

sev Animal Morphology Institute

under the USSR Academy of

Sciences, headed by Professor Alex-

ander Studitsky, was the first in the

It took 15 years of tireless per-

sistent work and involved 15,000

various experiments on higher ver-

tebrates to score success. The fail-

ures experienced in the transplan-

tation of muscle tissue proved to

depend on nothing but regeneration

conditions. Prof. Studitsky says that

the only thing necessary to master

the restorative capacities of mus-

cles is to create adequate conditions.

there is the physiological state of

the muscle tissue. In a working

muscle, its substance is destroyed,

while in a limp muscle the sub-

stance accumulates and regenerates.

Being deprived of activity, a muscle

readily copes with oxygen defi-

ciency, becomes plastic and turns

into a "building material" capable

of restoring the muscle organ lost.

operation, its nervous bonds have

to be broken off, its sinews severed,

and mechanical injury inflicted

upon it. The greater the injury, the

more intensive is the neoplasia of

cells and the quicker the structure

and the nervous apparatus of the

To obtain the greatest possible

plasticity of the muscle tissue, it is

reduced to the state of a semi-fluid

pulp. Then this mass is applied in

a fine layer to the spot of the re-

moved muscle. A few days later,

nuclei surrounded by protoplasma

are separated from the fibre ends.

The nuclei start dividing, turning

into muscle-forming cells-myob-

lasts-and moving to the nidus of

muscle is regenerated.

In order to put a muscle out of

Among these decisive conditions

world to tackle this problem.

planted to replace it.

The pigeon flitted lightly and rose injury, where muscle tubes grow

tional taxes collected, supporting industries are established and so forth. These indirect contribu-tions are defined by economists as an industry's "multiplier ef-

Throughout the world tourism has been recognised as having a high "multiplier effect". In general a tourism expenditure will multiply or turnover 3.2 to 3.5 times, through its indirect economic contribution, before leaving a country's economy. Thus in 1969 if Afghan tourism earned conservative estimate of \$ 2,600,000 its total contribution to the economy, using the multiple 3.2, could be \$8,312,000. However, if tourism in this year earned a more optimistic \$4,400,000 its total contribution to the economy could be \$ 14,080,000.

Karakul, rugs and carpets, casings and other foreign exchange earning commodities also have a similar multiplying effect. The amount of this multiplication is unknown, but quite probably this amount will be less than that of tourism.

3. Summary of Economic Contribution of Tourism:

In a brief 7 years the economic contribution of tourism has grown from a near zero level to \$ 1,000,000. It is estimated that in four years, in 1969, tourism revenue will increase to \$ 2,600,000 or possibly \$ 4,400,000. Tourism now in Afghanistan enjoys the most rapid growth rate. Further, compared with all other industries tourism, through its high multiplier effect, could be making in 1969 one of the total highest contributions to the economy: 8,312,000 to \$ 14,080,000. Tourism's Contribution to Third Five Year Plan:

If tourism is to make a significant contribution to the Third Five Year Plan three major requirements must be met.

First: A national tourism organisation having full Government support, must be establish-

Second: Hotel and other facilities must be renovated and constructed. Third: Tourist promotional

programmes must be undertaken. The Afghan Tourist Organisation was established in 1958. When established it was intended that this organisation would become the national agency through which national tourism could be developed and mana-

During its first two years the Afghan Tourist Organisation has received a small government budget support. However from the last six years it has received no financial help from the government. To exist a private tourist bureau had to be established. From this bureau, through its commission on tours, sale of publicity materials and other small commercial activities, revenue is generated to support the national tourist programme.

Under this self supporting concept a national tourism programme has been unable to develop. Rather than developing and promoting a national tourist programme, the time and efforts of the Afghan Tourist Organization has had to be concentrated on its commercial activities, Afghan Tours. Further, the income generated from these commercial activities has been totally insufficient to support any type of a national tourist programme.

Tourism can contribute to the Third Five Year Plan only if a national programme can be developed and promoted. Under the present economic and operating limitations the Afghan Tourist Organisation is incapable of developing and supporting such a national programme.

For the last six years the Afghan Tourist Organisation has been trying to draw the attention of the Government to this urgent need. After contacting several international concerns, the Tourist Bureau has succeeded in contacting the British construction firm of Taylor Woodrow International Ltd. Woodrow offered to build 2 or 3 hotels and give a credit loan of two million pounds sterling, extending over 10 year period: After long negotiations by commission appointed by the Government, with Taylor Woodrow representatives, in July and October 1965 and again in February 1966, the Government accepted the offer. It was decided to build a 200 room hotel of first class standard in Kabul and a 50 room hotel in Bamiyan (Afghanistan's number one tourist

(to be concluded)

Three Non-Aligned | Santo Domingo, **Leaders To Meet Advisors Remain**

BELGRADE, Sept., 24, (DPA). President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia will meet Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the UAR in mid-October in New Delhi to discuss a possible new conference of nonaligned countries, it was reliably learned here Wednesday. .

The meeting has been carefully prepared by Yugoslav diplomats.

Yugoslavia, the UAR and India are agreed that another large-scale non-aligned conference is necessary to make their voice heard in the world, including the United Nations.

At present, it was learned, the chances for success could not be assessed.

OAS Forces Leave,

WASHINGTON, Sept., 24, U.S. Defence Department officials said Wednesday that a U.S. military assistance and advisory group will remain in the Dominican Republic to make the Dominican armed forces and police a more professional.

The military assistance and advisory group, headed by U.S. Marine Colonel Henry Van Joslin, consists of 60 officers and enlisted men,

One of its high-priority program-

New Invention To Help Cook Meals Efficiently

By A Staff Writer

For those Afghans who are forced to huddle around a stove building a fire and then waiting impaciently for the water to boil while guests sit in the adjoining room thristing for a cup of tea, 27 year old Ghulam Sidiq, a prolific and ingenious inventor from Tangi Wardak in Maidan, has built a simple but efficient solar stove using the energy of the sun to quickly cook simple meals.

The solar stove, his latest invention, is the current product of a fertile mind and talent that without technical training has been able to come up with such ingenious devices as an automatic bed which can be transformed into a chair and can wake a person up at specific time, an all purpose kettle for cooking various foodstuffs at the same time and a diesel stove with timer that can be sold for about 1,100 afghanis.

Unable to receive regular schooling and forced to study at home Ghulam manifested an early interest in mechanics.

After finishing his military service he seized any opportunity to develop his mechanical skills. In order to finance his projects he became a taxi driver. The car which he used was a relic of another family. and did not hold out the hope for much success in the business. It had to be completely restored before it could be used. He said that he did all the work without assistance. After two years in this trade he collected enough money to begin putting his ideas into practice. At the age of 25 he began his career in the field which had long ago captured his imagination.

non-political organisation.

most of them fluent in Spanish.

mes involves the first army brigade. 3,400 men stationed in Santo Domingo. This force, formerly stationed at San Isidore Air Base, is considered to be the elite unit of the country's armed forces, which in all number about 35,000 men.

INTERNAL RUMBLING LOT OF HOT AIR

WASHINGTON, (CP)-Elephants, those who know their habits say, are so light of foot and blend so well into the foliage that one might be close by a herd of them and not know they are there except for the gas in their stomaches. An elephant watcher-if he listens carefully, will be able to keep track of them by the rumbling of their in-

It's the same with some people, doctors say. Many people, usually those of a tall and loose-jointed build, rumble inside because of gas which is generated in the digestion process. Sometimes these inside noises are evident only when the person is in bed at night, but sometimes they can be heard when a person is going through normal daytime routines.

Much of the gas that gets into the intestinal tract, however, does not result from the fermentation of digestion. Some of it enters through the mouth as air and is swallowed. The faster one eats or drinks, usually, the more air he swallows. Some swallow air because of a nervous habit, which has a scientific name: aerophagia.

The obility to swallow air and bring it up at will is now being used to great advantage by some who have had their larynx and vocal cords removed because of cancer. They can actually learn to talk using this air. There is an organisation called the Lost Chord Club made up of such people. Older members in the club teach new members the technique. (CONTINENTAL PRESS)

Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer Daily Sanayee published in Ghazni, in a recent editorial recalls that when Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal visited Ghazni province he broke the happy news to the people of the province that "the government has decided to divert the electricity from the Chaki Wardak Power Station for Ghazni province." This was really good news, welcomed by the people of Ghazni wholeheartedly adds the paper.

On the basis of the government's desire for development in every field of life and for the purpose of providing a decent living standard. some wealthy people in Ghazni pioneered power engine, recalls the paper. However, the power produced by this plant, eventually proved to be insufficient and now only half of the people in Ghazni city have electricity and the other half live in darkness.

The paper points to the historical spots in Ghazni and other govermental organs such as the cinema, printing press, communications department, carrier system, x-ray equipment and hospitals and adds that these are facilities which need power for proper functioning.

The paper expresses the hope that, taking into consideration the urgent need of electricity for people in Ghazni, the Electricity Institute will take immediate practical steps towards diverting Chaki Wardak power to Ghazni.

In the same issue daily Sanayee carries an article titled "Tenant

It is an obvious fact that for years and years the vast lands of Ghazni have been without water and as a result people have not been able to exploit their land and make use of them for the purpose of improving their living conditions.

Now, after a long wait the people of Ghazni expect that with the completion of Sardeh Dam, which is not far away, a large area will be brought under irrigation and thus they will be able to raise their living standard. The paper believes that tenant farmer should be given priority in distribution of lands around the Sardeh Dam.

Daily Etchad, published in Baghlan, features an article on the campaign against illiteracy.

The writer, Khawri, after giving an account of how other developing nations try to wipe out the disease of illiteracy from their societies, invites all enlightened people in the country to collectively make efforts ghout the country.

Only wide-scale campaigning and continued and untiring efforts will enable us to get rid of this social disease, rapidly, the water says.

Daily Tole Afghan, published in Kandahar, carries an article in which the writer criticises the poor condition of the medical doctors' clinics.

The writer, Arghandwai, says "I do not complain about how doctors treat their patients and how much they charge them. What I would like to point out is the condition of the doctors clinics which does not conform to sanitation rules".

Doctors, in a society, should be examples of how to observe the sanitation rules and how to keep things clean, notes the writer.

The writer claims, it is not that the doctors financially cannot afford to have clean and presentable clinics but because they are careless.

In this connection the writer urges the Public Health Department in Kandahar and the municipal corporation to see that the doctors keep their clinics clean and have all necessary equipment which is needed for proper cares of the pati-

Daily Wolanga, carries an editorial entitled "Campaign Against Dope".

After giving a brief account of how this habit financially and healthwise harms people, the paper calls for an all out campaign to wipe out this habit. The paper particularly urges the enlightened and educated class to take major role.

Daily Bedar editorially discusses the values and importance of preserving historical monuments and relics in the country.

Every nation and every society has the obligation to remember and appreciate the work and roles of their leaders in the past through commemoration and preserving what they have left behind.

In this connection the paper points to the recent decision of the government to repair the tomb of King Timur Shah in Kabul and constructing a park around it.

This step which is in conformity with the government's policy in preserving historical monuments relics will not only protect the proud past of complete annhiliation it will also serve as means of beautifying the city and a source of interest of tourists says the paper.

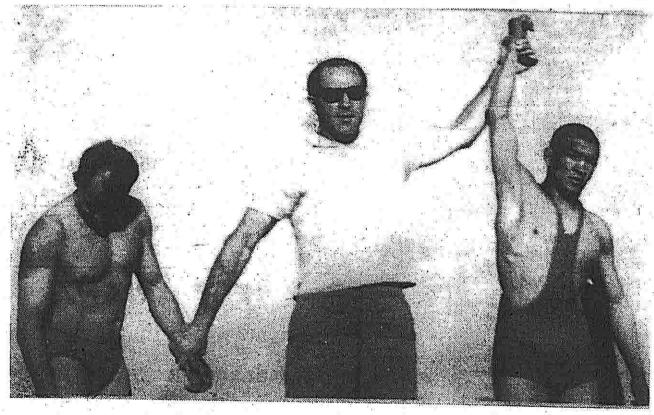
Ban On Sale Of Gauge Pipe To USSR May Be Lifted

PARIS, Sept., 24, (DPA).—The United States has agreed to a West German request for a "review" of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation's 1962 embargo on sales of large-gauge oil pipe to the Soviet Union, the "New York Times" reported Tuesday in its European edi-

implication, responsible sources in Washington said, is that the United States which largely instigated the embargo during the 1962 Berlin crisis-will agree to lift it if the other NATO allies approve.

The French government is understood to have associated itself with the West German request, partly in line with President de Gaulle's policy of easing tension with the Soviet Union.

The German-French move, plus the implicit American support for it, were reported in Washington to be frank recognition that the 1962 NATO embargo on pipe larger than 19 inches in diameter has largely served its purpose and is now little more than a minor irri-



Mohammad Ibrahim, bantam weight wrestling champion, won Friday's match with Mohammad Aslam (first from left.) He beat his opponent in just over two minutes.

Maiwandwal

(contd. from page 1) United Nations with regard to the Cyprus question has been greatly appreciated in our country.

Your concern for this issue does not, I believe, stem only from your apprehension for the fate of Turkish Cypriots, but also from your desire to see that the principles of justice and equity are not violated and international peace not disturbed. At a time when lofty ideals of basic human rights and our common interest in the preservation of world peace are frequently challenged by

For more than half a century Turkish teachers and professors. even in the difficult times of contemporary history, have spent their valuable years of life in our nation and have endeavoured in advancing education and modern learning with the utmost sincerity. During this time, Afghan youth have been welcomed as brothers in your nation and have acquired knowledge. These cultural and educational ties which were further strengthened and expanded during the time of your great national leader the late Mustafa Kamal Ataturk, have now assumed a traditional and permanent nature.

The endeavours of the brotherly nation of Turkey for economic and cultural progress and its achievements have beeen a matter of interest and delight for the Afghan

I am happy to have witnessed ever since I set foot on your soil, examples of these achievements and I am sure I will see more of them in the coming days.

The people of Afghanistan are desirous of organising their national life in accordance with the historic and cultural realities and the requirements of the time. For this purpose, they have undertaken sincere, organised, and serious efforts to create a free and progressive society. They are determined to utilise all their economic and human resources in order to provide themselves with a better life worthy of a Muslim democratic and progressive

Afghanistan's foreign policy, on the basis of its national interests. is active neutrality and non-alignment. This guides our relations with all nations of the world in accordance with the principle of mutual respect, determines Afghanistan's stand vis a vis international problems and ensures cooperation for the consolidation of peace. We believe that free cooperation based on equal rights in the economic and cultural fields and peaceful coexistence between nations should be promoted and strengthened. We also uphold the principle of mutual respect and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

We believe that the right of selfdetermination is the irrefutable right of peoples and nations and, therefore, we support their struggle for the attainment of freedom against colonialism in all its forms and against domination, discrimination and inequality. We hope that international issue, especially those related to the destiny of human masses, would be solved by peaceful means and through negotiation and consent of the populations concerned and interested parties.

Renewing my thanks for the warm hospitality of yourself, your colleagues and people, I express my warmest feelings for the further progress of the brotherly Turkish

Long live Afghan-Turkish friend-

Sulaiman

Continued from Page 1 some dangerous schemes, your attitude regarding the Cyprus problem has been one of the most encouraging for those who are longing for justice and decency.

I wish you a pleasant stay in Turkey Although your visit will be short. I very much hope that you will feel at home and among friends.

I raise my glass to the health of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan, to your health, and to the prosperity of the valiant Afghan

Indian Delegation

(Contd. from page 1) ing centre for doctors and nurses posted to mother and child health centres all over Afghanistan.

Studies will be conducted the hospital in cooperation with the Public Health Institute and other medical organisations the causes of illness among children, and ways to eliminate

AT THE CINEMA ARIANA CINEMA

At 2, 5, 7:30 and 0:30 p.m. American cinemascope colour film with Farsi translation THE GREAT CIRCUS

PARK CINEMA: At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m. Combined Italian and English film

HANDS UP BEHZAD CINEMA: At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m Indian film TARZAN CIRCUS

ed Arab Republic." "May brotherly relations bet-PAMIR CINEMA At 2, 5, 7:30 and 10 p.m. ween Afghanistan and the Arab Indian film SHERDEL. people last long."



Parliament Union

To Meet In Tehran

600 Delegates To Attend

TEHRAN, Sept., 24.—Six hund-

red delegates from 63 countries will

meet in Tehran next week for the

55th conference of the Interparlia-

mentary Union which customarily

meets in a capital city of one of its

member nations. The invitation to

meet in Tehran was extended at the

1964 meeting in Copenhagen. Pre-

parations to accommodate the dele-

gates have been underway since that

time. The Iranian government has

assigned its modern senate chamber

for the conference sessions and the

inaugural ceremony will take place

on Tuesday September 27 in the

The conference's seven working

days will be given over to debate

and voting on an agenda prepared

by the Inter-parliamentary Council.

The final sessions of the conference

The agenda includes items deal-

regional economic groups, interna-

tional security and disarmament, the

strengthening of regional security

in conformity with the United

Nations Charter and the question of

non-self-governing territories. Two

days have been set aside for gene-

The agenda this year also in-

cludes two amendments to the

Union's statutes and rules under

which draft resolutions concerning

items not on the agenda may be

brought up for the delegates' consi-

Non - Alignment

bers of the Afghan Embassy in

Cairo had come to Cairo airport

to bid good-bye to Maiwandwal.

wal spoke of the hospitality

shown by the Prime Minister

and the government of the UAR

during his stay in that country.

In reply the UAR Prime Minis-

ter said that during Maiwand-

wal's short stay he must have

got acquainted with the life of

the people of the UAR and it had

also afforded them an opportu-

nity to get to appreciate Mai-

wandwal's great personality.

"Please convey our best wishes

to His Majesty the King of Af-

From the special Ariana plane

taking him to Ankara, Maiwand-

wal sent the following cable to

"As I am leaving your beauti-

ful country I wish to express my

most sincere thanks to the gov-

ernment and people of the UAR

for the warm and cordial recep-

"I assure Your Excellency that

the invaluable memories of my

visit to the UAR will always be

dear tome. I was pleased to no-

tice during my visit the good

progress the UAR is making un-

der the guidance of its Presi-

"Please convey my thanks to

His Excellency the President for

his warm reception and my

wishes for his good health and

"I wish Your Excellency suc-

cess in the tireless efforts you

are making for the progress of

our brother, the United Arab Re-

"I pray for greatness and pro-

gress for the people of the Unit-

further successes.

ghanistan," he said.

Sidky Sulaiman;

Before leaving Cairo Maiwand-

Continued from Page

with cooperation between

October

presence of the Shah.

be held

will

ral debate.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Sept. 24, (Bakhtar).-His Majesty the King has sent a congratulatory telegram to the President of Mexico on the occasion of that country's national day.

KABUL, Sept. 24, (Bakhtar).-A congratulatory telegram has been sent by His Majesty the King to Amir Faisal of Saudi Arabia on the occasion of that country's national day, the Royal Protocol Department

KABUL, Sept. 24, (Bakhtar).-Eng. Merajuddin Nouri. President of the Maintenance Department of the Ministry of Public Works, left Kabul for Bangkok Thursday to participate in a conference on the Asiar. Highway. The Afghan delegation at the conference will be headed by Minister Public Works Ahmadullah.

Vietnam

Continued from Page drawal of its troops from Vietnam, under effective supervision, if the North Vietnamese would agree to withdraw theirs.

He posed these two questions to North Vietnam:

"Would it, in the interest of peace, and in response to a prior cessation by the United States of the bombing of North Vietnam, take corresponding and timely steps to reduce or bring to an end its own military activities against South Vietnam?

"Would North Vietnam be willing to agree to a -time schedule for supervised phased withdrawal from South Vietnam of all external forces-those of North Vietnam as well as those from the United States and other countries aiding South Vietnam?"

Goldberg repeated once more the U.S. position that the role of the Viet Cong question to be solved by discussions.

"Our view on this matter," he said, "was stated by President Johnson, who made it clear that, as far as we are concerned, this question would not be an insurmountable problem. We invite the authorities in Hanoi to conside whether this obstacle to negotiations may not be more imaginary than real."

Goldberg also gave new assurances that the United States is not seeking to impose a policy of alignment on South Vietnam and that the U.S. does not intend to maintain permanent military bases in that country.

And, in an indirect reply to criticism from U Thant, Goldberg declared: "We are not engaged in a holy war against communism."

On negotiating a treaty to govern exploration of the moon and other celestial bodies, Goldberg offered a concession to the Soviet demand for tracking facilities in other coun-

"If the USSR desires to provide for tracking coverage from U.S. territory, we are prepared to discuss with Soviet representatives the technical and other requirements involved with a view to reaching some mutually beneficial agreement," he said, "Our scientists and representatives can meet without delay to explore the possibilities."

On other issues Goldberg had this Rhodesia: "We are not, and never

will be, content with a minority government in Southern Rhodesia." Southwest Africa: "This is no time for South Africa to take refuge in a technical finding of the International Court, which did not deal with the substantive measures of the case. The time is overdue for South Africa to accept its obligations to the international community in regard to Southwest Africa. Continued violation by South Africa of its plain obligations to the international community would necessarily require all members to take such an attitude into account in their relationships with South Africa."

200,000 Benefit From Pakthia

Rural Projects

Nour Ahmad

Friday

KHOST, Sept., 24, (Bakhtar).— About 200,000 people living in 500 villages are enjoying the benefits of rural development projects in Pakthia province.

Five projects have been launched in the province, with their headquarters in Tani, Urgun, Mangal, Chamkani and Jaji Maidan.

Khwaja Aka Sharar, general director of the projects, said they reach the people of 6 woleswalis and alaka daris.

The first rural project of the province was started in Jaji Maidan

The projects aim to improve animal husbandry, agriculture, hygiene, social conditions and educa-One main and three subsidiary health centres operate within the framework of each project.

Twenty-five schools and a large number of adult literacy courses have been opened under the projects and plans to provide drinking water from deep wells through pipes and pumps are underway.

Linguist Completes Fourth Visit Ho

KABUL, Sept. 24, (Bakhtar).-Prof. Morgensterne, the Norwegian orientalist and linguist who visited Afghanistan at the invitation of the College of Letters of Kabul University, left for Oslo Thursday.

This was Morgensterne's fourth visit to Afghanistan. The first time he came here was in 1924. He stayed until 1929. At that time he was engaged in research on "Northwest Frontier" languages.

Prof. Morgensterne, who is President of the International Association of Orientalists and the Norwegian Academy of Sciences has published a number of works on Pakhtu, Dari, Nooristani, and some other Indo-European languages. He has also published a lengthy article on the life and works of Khushal Khatak, Pakhtu poet.

Morgensterne is working closely on the compilation of the atlas of Afghanistan's languages with the College of Letter's Institute of Philology. Since 1949 he has visited Afghanistan three times to continue research on the languages here, and hold discussions with the experts at the language institute here.

IMF Sets Up Facilities To Provide More Aid

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, (Reuter). The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has established new facilities to provide more aid for member countries when they suffer temporary setbacks in export earnings, it was announced Friday.

Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, Managing Director of the Fund, told a press conference, members would be able to draw up to 50 per cent of their quotas under expanded compensatory financing arrangements, established in 1963. The previous limit was 25 cent.

World Briefs

LONDON, Sept., 24, (DPA).-British Commonwealth Secretary Herbert Bowden Thursday continued his talks in Salisbury. He met with leaders of the African Parliamentary Party which is in opposition to the regime of Prime Minister Ian Smith.

No details on his talks have become known. Friday Prime Minister Harold Wilson was to receive a final detailed report on Bowden's talks. Sir Morrice James, a senior official in Bowden's delegation, will arrive in London from Salisbury around noon to report on the talks.

Informed sources in London believe that the current talks in Salisbury might bring better results than expected when Bowden left London. There is a chance, informed sources stressed, that new ways for a settlement may emerge from Bowden's

GENEVA, Sept., 24, (Reuter).-The second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) will be held in New Delhi next year.

The 55-nation UN Trade and Development Board unanimously decided here last night to accept the Indian Government's offer to act as host for the international conference, expected to last about seven weeks in September-October.

The decision, to be submitted for approval by the General Assembly. was reached as the board neared the end of its four-day sitting here.

Moon - Circling

(Continued from Page 2) A lunar sputnik can be used to register micrometeorites in the near-lunar space, to study the nature of solar plasma and the infra-red radiation of the lunar surface. Many of these problems are being solved already now with the help of the automatic station Luna-10.

As is known, the moon has no ionosphere that could bounce off radio waves. This means that radio communication there is possible only within visible distance, that is not more than 15 kilometres. But several communication satellites revolving on sufficiently high orbits would ensure radio reception over the entire surface of the moon.

It is quite possible that lunar satellites will be used in the creation of a system of radio naviga-

An observer with a radio sextant will be able to determine his position on the lunar surface with the help of sputniks-radiobeacons. This is of particular importance considering that the moon has no magnetic field and consequently it is impossible to use a magnetic compass there.

Malik To Meet Tun Razak In N.Y. India Loans \$ 13,3 Million

Credit To Indonesia WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, (AP). Indonesia's Foreign Minister Adam Malik said Friday he would meet with Malaysia Deputy Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak in New York next week to discuss relations between the two countries.

The timing of the meeting was not disclosed but apparently it would take place after Malik's return to New York next Wednesday.

The 40-year-old Indonesian Foreign Minister never completely endorsed President Sukarno's confrontation policy against Malaysia.

According to the Indonesian Embassy, Malik considered confrontation between Indonesia and Malaysia was a "consequence of the policies of the Indonesia communist party."

Malik conferred for 90 minutes with William P. Bundy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Far Eastern Affairs, late Friday in a continuation of talks he had started earlier with Undersecretary of State George W. Ball.

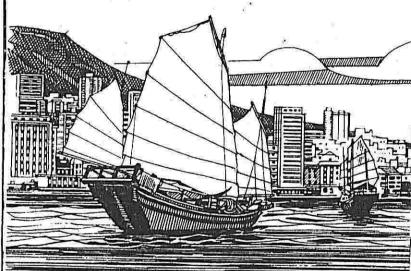
During his five-day visit in Washington Malik also met with U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk and congressional leaders, including Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield, Chairman J. W. Fulbright of the Senate Foreign Relation Committee, representative Thomas Morgan, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and Representative Clement J. Zazlocki, head of the Foreign Affairs sub-committee on the Far East and South



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